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AS ANNOUNCED in our previous number, the Social Science Research Council, which has sponsored SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, has decided to withdraw its support. In view of this fact, the continuance of the journal beyond the close of the present year is extremely doubtful, and the December number will, in all probability, be the final issue, except for the Index.

In connection with clearing up all abstracts and titles on hand, the last number will be somewhat delayed. The Index to Vol. IV, following the same scope and plan as those for previous volumes, will be issued as promptly as possible and will be sent to all subscribers sometime during the spring of 1933.

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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

17668. ANCEL, JACQUES. Une théorie française sur la géographie des frontières. [A French theory on the geography of frontiers.] *Affaires Étrangères*. 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 279-289.—The French theory is taken from the work of Vidal de la Blache, who considers man as a geographic factor, and therefore a conscious creator who only adapts himself to his environment and is not made by it. From this point of view geographic barriers are only border lines, permanent or provisional, to human activity. Physical barriers are relative, never absolute. The determining element is the human will.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

17669. BOWMAN ISAAH. The pioneering process. *Science*. 75 (1951) May 20, 1932: 521-528.—Before the scientific age, pioneers were wayfarers and burden bearers, not destiny guiders. The pioneer has not traditionally used scientific methods but tried out marginal lands and occasional crop success kept alive the gambling spirit. Frontiers were often adjacent requiring no new knowledge or equipment and were easily occupied. The modern pioneer uses new instruments, attitudes, and systems and is responsive to world economic demands. A picture of the settlement of Manchuria is given. Shifts of population since the World War are studied in South Africa, Australia, Canada, Siberia, and elsewhere. The author's extensive knowledge of South America is the basis of his treatment of the agrarian problems, peonage, colonization, and government problems there. The threat of war in the Gran Chaco is largely due to its accessibility to world markets via the Paraguay river. The Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee is cited as an example of coordinating social research with individual experience and the work of government bureaus.—*C. E. Marston*.

17670. BOWMAN, ISAAH. Planning in pioneer settlement. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 22 (2) Jun. 1932: 93-107.—Differences in pioneer regions are not as great as one would expect. The remaining frontier lands are almost all below the optimum in climate, which puts the stamp of similarity upon agricultural practices, the size of holdings, and the attitude of government toward the experimenters. The moment we recognize the common features of marginal settlement we see how haphazard has been the pioneering of the past and how unsystematic and incomplete our knowledge of it. Pioneering involves elements from the natural sciences, but there are also markets to be considered and routes to them and, most important, it involves an attitude of mind. Rainfall and productivity statistics are meaningless unless related to purchasing power, transportation costs, world production, seasons, and crops. It is believed that the time has come when the technical studies on the one hand and generalizations therefrom on the other have reached a point of testing and comparison and that they can be put together systematically in a form that may deserve to be called "the science of settlement." Here would seem to be an opportunity

for geography to take an important part if not a leading one in focusing technical methods from other disciplines upon territories and people of wide extent and of increasing significance in a world in which the remaining arable lands are being rapidly filled. (Map.)—*E. T. Platt*.

17671. MARBUT, C. F. Soil surveys and agriculture. *Military Engin.* 24 (136) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 368-389.—(A brief review of the work of the pedologist, and its relation to agriculture.) The pedologist studies the soil profile in view of the processes by which the various layers of soil material are the product of environmental forces, e.g. climate and vegetation acting upon the outer geologic surface. Where no accurate base maps exist (a condition often true in America) the field worker must make one. If the map be for a large area, it will show regions with different types of agriculture, due to the different methods of utilization imposed by different soil types. If the soil map is a detailed one, the relationship to agriculture is shown in differences in yield or quality of crops, or variation in combination of crops.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

MAPS

17672. BAR-ADON, P. 1840. כפת ארץ ישראל בעברית משוח [A map of Palestine in Hebrew, from the year 1840.] *Zion*. 4 1930: 155-158.—*Moshé Burstein*.

17673. BARBIER, OLINTO. La carta dell'Impero Romano alla scala di 1:1,000,000. [The map of the Roman empire on a 1:1,000,000 scale.] *Universo*. 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 675-679.—The International Geographical Congress of Cambridge (1928) decided upon the publication of a map of the Roman empire on a scale of 1:1,000,000 to be made with collaboration of students of the various countries concerned and on the basis of the international millionth map. Italy will require 6 sheets. There was presented to the International Geographical Congress in Paris (1931), the first sheet, which includes central Italy with all of Latium, made by G. Lugli. The map is important chiefly because of the delineation of the old road system and because of the identification of the former inhabited centers. There are also indicated the most important villas and isolated temples, the baths, bridges, aqueducts, famous military localities, etc.—*Roberto Almagia*.

17674. SCHUMACHERS, FRITZ P. Zum Problems der wirtschaftsgeographischen Karte. [The problems of the economic geography map.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München*. 24 (2) 1931: 319-322.—(See entry 4: 1752.) A review of W. Krieg's "Der Staat Vera Cruz" (Hamburg 1931). Krieg's map of the province of Vera Cruz is an attempt to represent the landscape as an economic whole on a single map. The map is part of a dissertation, from the school of Passarge, which, after Lutgens, holds the economic landscape is the result of interaction between natural forces and economic man, and was prepared as a practical illustration of a

type of map from which causal relations may be deduced from the representation. There are certain conflicting and illogical features in Krieg's scheme as well as important omissions. Difficulties might arise in attempting to apply the method to a more complex area, such as a district in Europe. Krieg's work emphasizes

the possibility and need of improving the form and content of economic geography maps.—*C. J. Bollinger.*

17675. VASCONCELLOS, ERNESTO de. Um atlas português do século XVI. [A Portuguese atlas of the 16th century.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 48a (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 53-61.

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

17676. ELAYDA, ANIANO. Pineapple culture in the Philippines. *Philippine J. Agric.* 2(4) 1931: 281-305.—It is only within the last two decades, since the introduction of the Hawaiian pineapple, that the industry in the Philippines has begun to assume commercial proportions. Eventually, it is hoped that the islands may become the world's chief source of supply. The climate in the localities of Istabella, Basilan; Jolo, Sulu; Colobato, Colobato; Ormac, Leyete; Toyabas, Toyabas; and Santa Cruz, Laguna is especially favorable while favorable soil (light loam, friable, and well-drained) is more universally found. The author describes plantation practices.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

17677. TICHELMAN, G. L. De onderafdeeling Barabai (Zuider- en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo). [The subdivision, Barabai (South and East Borneo).] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (3) May 1931: 461-486; (4) Jul. 1931: 682-711.—The administrative subdivision Barabai, having an area of 1434 sq. km., contains a variety of types of land from extensive peat swamps along the coast to the mountains which form its boundary on the east. It was occupied by the Dutch in 1860. The population was resettled in such a way as to make easier control by the new masters, and the older social organization was annihilated. The recent attempts at setting up a more democratic political organization have met with little response on the part of the natives. These are mainly of Malay stock, with admixtures of Hindu, Chinese, and Arab blood. The older Dyak population has been pushed inland and is in continuous process of absorption along the ethnic boundary. With the incorporation of Dyaks through marriage, Mohammedanism gains at the expense of Dyak animism. Christianity has met with little success. Since the introduction of rubber cultivation in the early years of the present century, the area devoted to this crop has grown until it comprises about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total area, and rubber cultivation is by far the most important source of livelihood for the inhabitants. Rubber, rice, and copra are exported from the region, the latter two products supplementing the reduced income from rubber during the present depression.—*J. B. Leighly.*

17678. UNSIGNED. De gambir-situatie in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The gambier situation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel.* 22(1) 1932: 3-9; (2) 1932: 31-34; (3) 1932: 50-53.—Gambier, a tanning product, is an extract from *Uncaria gambir*. In the Dutch East Indies the most important estates are situated in East Coast of Sumatra; the principal native producing area is Riouw, Sumatra. As Riouw does not belong to the customs territory of the Dutch East Indies, a duty of five guilders per 100 kg. is added. The export from the Outer Districts amounted in 1930 to 3,660 t. block and 3,000 t. slice and cube gambier. In addition, 5,900 t. were sent to Java. The most important markets are Great Britain and Singapore. The greater part of the gambier from Malaya goes to British India. There is almost no direct export from the Dutch East Indies to British India or any other eastern country, the total British import in

1930 amounted to 45,031 cwt. In 1926, the total import was 34,660 cwt., of which 21,600 cwt. came from the Dutch East Indies and 11,840 from Malaya. U. S. ranks third as an importer. The chief exporting districts are East Coast of Sumatra (foreign countries 3,200 t.), Riouw (foreign 3,200 t.; Java 2,900 t.), West Coast of Sumatra (foreign 200 t.; Java 1,300 t.; other islands 370 t.) and western Borneo (Java 1,700 t.; other islands 600 t.).—*Cecile Rothe.*

ASIA

17679. WILLIAMS, MAYNARD OWEN. The Citroën Trans-Asiatic Expedition reaches Kashmir. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60(4) Oct. 1931: 387-444.—The expedition, equipped with tractor motors, crossed Syria, Iraq, Persia, and Afghanistan. In part it followed old trade routes, and in part blazed new trails across deserts and mountains. The best idea of Persian life was obtained at garages, that replace the ancient caravanserais. An interview with His Majesty Nadir Shah, King of Afghan, is described. (Maps and 63 illustrations.)—*Genevieve Lamson.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

17680. CLUBB, EDMUND. Floods of China, a national disaster. *J. Geog.* 31(5) May 1932: 199-206.—Floods of the Yangtze and Hwai rivers of China last summer caught natives unaware. Water rose to a height of 53.65 ft. above low water level, where previous high water had been 50.2 ft. During the flood period, from late in June through August, it was constantly expected water would recede. Refugees were forced to abandon successive high points of safety. Each family attempted to move household goods, food, and animals. Local authorities began relief work August 2nd, and about the middle of August the national government formed relief organizations. An appeal was made for cessation of civil war between Nanking and Canton. It was necessary to feed, clothe, and shelter 15,000,000 Chinese. There is also the problem of rehabilitation and rebuilding the intricate system of ruined dikes and canals.—*Genevieve Lamson.*

17681. MOORE, W. ROBERT. Raft life on the Hwang Ho. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(6) Jun. 1932: 743-752. (14 illus.)—*Genevieve Lamson.*

17682. STEWART, JOHN R. Manchuria: the land and its economy. *Econ. Geog.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 134-160.—Manchuria may be divided into six geographical regions: (1) the Liaotung-Yinkow commercial and industrial region which is the gateway to Manchuria, (2) the eastern mountains which have the heaviest rainfall and are covered with mixed forests, (3) the central plains which are the site of a rapidly expanding agriculture, (4) the barren Jehol hills, (5) the Khingan mountains which mark the edge of the Mongolian plateau, and (6) the Barga pastoral plateau, more properly a part of Mongolia. In 1927, 11.7% of the total area was cultivated, or 52% of the arable land. Most of the unused farm land lies north of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Colonization is proceeding at the rate of 1,000,000 people a year, and the cultivated land is increasing by approximately 1,000,000 a. annually. Coal and other mineral resources are small in comparison with those

of China proper. Manchuria supplied 32% of China's total foreign trade in 1927, the per capita value being six times that of the country as a whole.—George B. Cressey.

17683. UNSIGNED. Damage of flood in China during 1931. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 341-352.—The floods of China during 1931 were the most disastrous known to history. More than 20 provinces were inundated. The loss of life was tremendous, while the refugees numbered millions. Property damage was estimated at \$2,000,000,000 according to investigations of the Bank of China. The economic and social effects of the floods are (1) reduction of population, (2) decrease of the national revenue, (3) destruction of rural economy, (4) cessation of commercial and industrial activities, (5) collapse of the educational system, (6) destruction to communication, (7) spread of infectious diseases, and (8) general disturbance to the social structure.—W. H. Taylor.

Japan

17684. HUGGINS, HAROLD. Steel industry of Japan. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1932: 119-120, 122; (4) Apr. 1932: 159-163.—[See Entry 4: 14204.] (Statistics.)

17685. MECKING, L. Japans Siedlungsräume. [Japan's settlement areas.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 24(1) Jun. 1931: 193-210.—Outstanding characteristics of settlement areas are (1) extremes of population density and population scarcity found in sharp contrast, side by side; and (2) extremely low altitude on which the majority of the population has settled. The lowlands are well irrigated for rice cultivation; the higher levels are not irrigated but are well adapted to the cultivation of cereal grains, tea, and mulberry trees. Wooded regions are scarce. The lowlands were settled first and the higher levels are even today sparsely populated. Along the coast there are few stretches of land without settlements, whereas inland unsettled zones extend for miles. Densely populated areas parallel the rivers. The large bays in the south support a dense population; almost one fourth of the entire population is found in this region. The interests of the population center around the sea and its ports, which are the bases of Japan's sea power.—Rosa Ernst.

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

17686. CUTTING, C. SUYDAM. Agriculturists of Tibet. *Natur. Hist.* 32(3) May-Jun. 1932: 289-299.—In the southern part of Tibet a unique type of agriculture has developed. The Tibetan farmer stores the produce of the four frost-free months to feed his horses and cattle. His own food consists almost entirely of buttered tea. Tibet is a sparsely settled country, and its agriculture is not intensive. The yak is the beast of burden; its skin is used for boats, and its fat is used for butter. The houses of the agriculturists are made of stone and plaster, usually without windows. The country as a whole is practically self-sufficient and the people are hardy and strong.—Wilfrid Webster.

17687. PALGOV, N. N. ПАЛГОВ, Н. Н. По Тянь-Шанским сыртам. [Through the quicksands of Tian-Chan.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества.* (*Izvestiia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.*) 63(5-6) 1931: 433-447.

Iran

17688. COWAN, J. M. Persia and its desert gardens. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48(4) Jul. 15, 1932: 193-196.

17689. SOSEDKO, A. F. СОСЕДКО, А. Ф. По северо-восточной Персии (Путевые наблюдения). [Through northeastern Persia. (A traveler's impres-

sions).] *Природа.* (*Priroda.*) 20(3) 1931: 270-290.—In the spring of 1930 the author investigated the geological structure of the basin of the Hari Rud river and its tributaries in northeastern Persia. He made the trip from Askabad (Soviet Turkmen Republic) through Kuchan to Meshed (Persia) in a Ford in one month which would have taken from four to five months on horseback. The obstacles encountered are described in this article. (Illustrations).—Eli Johns.

17690. WILSON, ARNOLD. The road to Isfahan. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(85) Jan. 1930: 158-167; (86) Apr. 1930: 353-356.—(A description of trails in Persia).—George B. Cressey.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

17691. ACHARD, E. Le coton dans l'État de Syrie en 1929. [Cotton in Syria in 1929.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* (9) Mar. 1931: 172-178.—The area under cultivation of cotton in 1929 (17,349 ha.) was approximately four times greater than that of the preceding year, due largely to favorable climatic conditions. There was a noteworthy increase in the acreage of the American *Lone Star* variety in the non-irrigated regions.—E. T. Platt.

17692. ÊTESSE, M. Le coton en Irak. [Cotton in Iraq.] *Agron. Coloniale.* 20(163) Jul. 1931: 11-15.—In the deltas of the Tigris and the Euphrates the rainfall which comes chiefly between November and March is about 212 mm. per year and is not sufficient for crops without irrigation. March is the best month for sowing and during the first three months the temperature is approximately the same as that of Cairo. From July to September it is hotter than Cairo and this permits earlier harvests. Up to the present the irrigated lands have been used predominantly for local needs. The area under cultivation in 1929 did not exceed 4,100 ha. Floods, locusts, and the boll weevil must be combatted.—E. T. Platt.

17693. UNSIGNED. The Jewish agency's reply to Sir John Hope Simpson on immigration, land settlement and development in Palestine. *New Judea.* 7(9) Jun. 1931: 178-187.—The Simpson investigation reported that with present methods of Arab cultivation no land was available for agricultural settlement except such as the Jewish agencies held in reserve, implying that the Jewish influx had rendered many Arabs landless. The Jewish agency contends that these conclusions are based on unreliable data. Under cultivable land the report included only land now under cultivation. Cultivable land was determined by an air survey unsupported by field checks. Under useless land was included inhabited areas. Arab families were merely estimated. Prosperous tenants were included among landless laborers. The *lot viable* was based on two price levels despite the fact that the fellah is unaffected by prices, his being largely subsistence farming. The quality of immigrants, particularly Yemenite Jews was criticized. Palestinian industries were wrongly judged merely by their exports. An inaccurate classification of figures unfairly placed classifies costs as very high.—Emilie R. Zernitz.

Northern Asia

17694. GOLOVACHEV, F. A. ГОЛОВACHEV, Ф. А. Маршрутные исследования в центральной части Восточного Саяна летом. 1931 г. [Itinerary and investigations in the central part of the eastern Sayan mountains in the summer of 1931.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества.* (*Izvestiia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.*) 63(5-6) 1931: 448-452.

17695. GOUBELMANN, M. I. ГУБЕЛЬМАН, М. И. Краткий отчет о поездке по р. Олекме летом

1916 r. [Scientific excursion through the Olekma valley, 1916.] *Известия Государственного Географического Общества. (Izvestia Gosudarstvennogo Geog. Obshchestva.)* 63 (4) 1931: 317-340.

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

17696. ANCEL, JACQUES. Geografja polityczna Bałtyku. [The political geography of the Baltic region.] *Droga.* (5) 1930: 353-363.—The author discusses the following problems of the Baltic region: (1) the geographical conditions, (2) the position of the countries in relation to each other and to the continent of Europe, and (3) the natural bases of Baltic culture.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

17697. BATAKLIEV, IV. Geografskite imena i tekhnata promena. [Geographical names and their changing.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 291-308.—Changing of the geographic names, especially when it is done in mass instead of by evolution, is a great drawback to geographical science. The question of change of the foreign toponymy in Bulgaria has not only a scientific side but also bears a national and political significance. There have been changes of the names of towns, villages, mountains, and rivers from Turkish and Greek into Bulgarian. Some of the new names are translations of the old; some are descriptions of historical events. These new names must be successfully selected and introduced gradually.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17698. SENO, MILAN. Naše Željeznice. I. Dio. [Our railroads. Pt. 1.] *Hrvatski Geog. Glasnik.* 2 1930: 159-164.—Railroads of pre-war Croatia and Slavonia extended outward radially from Zagreb, first connecting the city with Vienna and Budapest, and later with Belgrade and Split (Spalato) on the Dalmatian coast. Isochronic maps show the rate of travel outward from Zagreb in 1869 and 1930. (German summary.)—*Lois Olson.*

17699. STOTZ, CARL L. Life in the communities along the Bosphorus. *J. Geog.* 31 (5) May 1932: 181-192.—The Bosphorus is an international line of trade, a boundary between two continents, and a source of wealth in fishing. Directly dependent on the marine traffic between the Black sea and the Mediterranean and on the overland traffic between Europe and Asia is the life and prosperity of Istanbul. Of its population 94% are engaged in commerce. Lying close to the city, connected with it by a street car line and motor road, are the urban villages, also directly dependent on trade. Suburban villages lie beyond. Here the people are engaged primarily in fishing, and secondarily in agriculture. Communication with the city is by boats, or overland pack donkeys. The soil is infertile, irrigation is necessary, and prices of agricultural products are low. There has been a recent decline of interest in religion. A period of peace will permit further development of the commercial resources of Bosphorus settlements.—*C. D. Gower.*

Italy

17700. EMILIANI, CLARICE. La distribuzione della popolazione nel bacino dell'Esino. [The distribution of the population in the basin of the Esino.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 9 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 142-163.—The Esino is the principal river of northern Marche and its basin constitutes a varied region dedicated essentially to agriculture, and rather densely populated (125 inhabitants per sq. km.). The following physical factors have an influence on the distribution of the population: the character of the relief, the hydrography, and the climate, especially rainfall. Other influences are the agricultural possibilities and the industrial development. The influence of the relief is shown on a map of

population distribution by altitude zones. This is compared with the map of the distribution of rainfall. A notable part of the population lives in scattered houses but agricultural villages are also of importance. Most of the population is located in valleys. A map illustrates the distribution of several demographical elements.—*Roberto Almagià.*

17701. LANDINI, RIERO. L'habitat permanente e pastorale nella Valle Varaita (Alpi Cozie Meridionale). [Permanent and pastoral habitat in the Varaita valley, southern Cozian Alps.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 6 (4) Apr. 1929: 230-255.—The valley is an Alpine tributary of the Po river. About 43% of the area is lower than 1,500 m. and 30 above 2,000 m. Geographically it may be divided into (1) the source region, (2) the high valley, (3) the middle valley, and (4) the lower valley. Politically it is divided into 13 communes. Population decreases with altitude, the region between 501 and 750 m. having an average density of 171 inhabitants per sq. km. and that between 1,751 and 2,000 m. having but 7. In general the slope facing the sun has fewer inhabitants than the less exposed faces. The lower altitudes have a larger number of small communities than are found in higher altitudes, where population per community is larger and the number smaller. Community ownership also increases with altitude, reaching a maximum (76%) in Belluno. Transhumance is commonly practiced and the permanent population of a community and the number present at the time of census taking varies greatly. In general (1) the land below 500 m. has a fixed agricultural population, (2) between 500 and 1,000 m. there is a little pastoral migration, (3) between 1,000 and 1,500 m. pastoral activities have almost supplanted the agricultural, (4) between 1,500 and 2,000 m. transhumance is commonly practiced and permanent residences rare, (5) above 2,000 m. there is absolutely no agriculture. The higher regions have more animals per person and the lower altitudes more animals per sq. km. The number of sheep increases with altitude and the number of cattle decreases. (Tables and maps.)—*Lois Olson.*

17702. LENZI, LUIGI. Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy. *Town Planning Rev.* 15 (1) Jun. 1932: 24-31.—The history and physical features of Sardinia are described. Eleven plates show the principal features of plans submitted.—*R. R. Shaw.*

17703. MORI, ALBERTO. L'approvvigionamento di Roma in ortaggi e frutta. [Providing Rome with vegetables and fruit.] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 39 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 49-70.—Because of the great consumption of vegetables and fruit, the problem of provisioning Rome (over 1,000,000 population) is important. Research shows that a large part of Italy competes in the provisioning of Rome (even distant regions such as eastern Sicily and the upper Adige), and the various regions supplement each other according to the seasons. The nearest region of production is southern Latium (fruit, tomatoes, artichokes, and other vegetables); the Abruzzi zone follows (potatoes), and the Campania, the most important, contributes about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the supply of Rome (greens, first fruits, fresh fruit, etc.). Noteworthy also are the Sicilian zone (limes, tomatoes, early greens), Calabria (limes), and Puglia (winter greens, legumes, first fruits). Among the more distant contributing centers are: Pescara on the Adriatic (onions), Bologna and Parma (onions), and Mezzolombardo and other places of Tridentine Venetia (fruit, particularly apples). (Maps and diagrams.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

17704. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. L'insediamento umano nella Val Badia (Alto Adige). [Settlement of the Val Badia (Alto Adige).] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 9 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 323-349.—(A study of a valley of the eastern Alps which begins in the Dolomites and is traversed by the Gader river.) It is inhabited by Ladin

people, devoted chiefly to sheep raising. Population is scant (15.2 per sq. km.) because of altitude. The people live chiefly between 800 and 1,400 m., preferring the more gentle slopes facing the S or the E. The highest permanent dwellings average 1,770 m. The dwellings are frequently scattered where cereals are grown, but small agricultural communities are usual. These are all small (24 have less than 100 inhabitants; only one has more than 300). They are without churches, schools, etc. and are located on slopes, plains, or terraces, few in deep valleys. The cultivated areas extend to about the same altitude as that of the permanent residences and are more commonly located on more exposed slopes. In the upper ranges they merge into pastures. The altitude limit of forest depends on morphological conditions and varies between 1,900 and 2,200 m. Between the highest limits of permanent dwellings and that of the forest there are often fertile, slightly sloping tracts of land producing hay. Within the forests there are summer pastures. The extreme limit of houses is 2,293 m. (Illus., maps).—*Roberto Almagià*.

Iberian Peninsula

17705. BULLÓN y FERNÁNDEZ, ELOY. Los estudios geográficos y el porvenir de España. [Geographical studies and the future of Spain.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. (Madrid)*. 71 (1-2) 1931: 5-24.—The author condemns colonial empires whose metropolises paid little attention to geographic study, or after having cultivated it brilliantly, have let it fall into decadence.—*Eli Johns*.

France

17706. BUFFAULT, P. La Loire, fleuve inutile. [The Loire, a useless river.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 70 (2) Feb. 1932: 89-102; (3) Mar. 1932: 179-192.—The Loire, 1,025 km. long and with a drainage basin of 121,092 sq. km., was a navigable stream of high rank until the middle of the 19th century. The upper portion of its basin, covering 28,884 sq. km., was once fairly heavily wooded, but deforestation has been going on for centuries until only 10.63% is now forested. The heavy but irregular rainfall, the steep slopes, and the impermeable soil result in rapid run-off and serious erosion. There were 29 major flood disasters from the middle of 14th to beginning of 20th century but no serious erosion until about 100 years ago. It is estimated that 43,000,000 cu. m. of silt and gravel were deposited along the lower course of the river between 1821 and 1855. The irregular flow and heavy silting have destroyed the navigability of the Loire and its principal tributaries. The construction of 68 storage reservoirs to control floods has been proposed, but these would be quickly filled with detritus unless the upper slopes are reforested. The existing forests are mostly privately owned. More than 60,000 ha. have been reforested since 1800, much of it with the help of the state and the départements concerned. The author suggests the further establishment of 231,357 ha. of "perimeters of reforestation," to be reforested at state expense.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

17707. CROXET, R. Châteauroux. *Vie Urbaine*. (4) Jul. 15, 1930: 246-262.—Châteauroux is located on the left bank of the Indre river, on the outer side of a large bend. Originally it was established as a fortified satellite of Déols, which in turn owed its origin to its position at the point where the Bourges-Poitiers road crossed the Indre. Déols was located on the flood plain on the inner side of another bend of the river. On the opposite bank, the church of St. Denis was established in the 10th century. Opposite Châteauroux another church, dedicated to St. Martin, was built by Bretons who had been forced back by the Norman invasions.

From these four centers, modern Châteauroux developed. During the middle ages, the wool industry of Du Berry centered about Châteauroux and a "Rue des Drapiers" was established. Spinning and weaving were introduced. After the French revolution the administrative center of the département was established at Châteauroux and the subsequent development of the town was rapid. The railroad (extended to Châteauroux in 1847) built its station in the southern section of the city and a new commercial center and industrial suburbs developed. In 1926, the population amounted to over 26,000 and the industries included breweries; chocolate factory; bronze, copper, and aluminum foundries and bakeries.—*Lois Olson*.

17708. DOUGADOS, J. Les conditions climatiques et la végétation de la Montagne Noire. [Climatic conditions and vegetation of the Black mountain.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud Ouest*. 3 (2) Apr. 15, 1932: 131-154.

17709. GRABER, E. L'Ire et son bassin. Contribution à l'étude de l'influence de la forêt sur la torréfaction et le régime des eaux. [The Ire and its basin. Influence of the forest on stream flow.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 70 (3) Mar. 1932: 203-209.—The greater portion of the basin of the Ire river in southern France was heavily forested until the beginning of the 18th century. During two centuries the forest was cut off to make charcoal for the local iron furnaces, and the same period was marked by frequent destructive floods, such as had not been known prior to 1700. Particularly severe floods occurred during the periods 1858-1878 and 1895-1899, coincident with especially heavy clear-cutting of the forests. Since 1905 cutting has ceased, the forest cover has been restored, and there have been no serious floods.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

17710. GRANGER, ANDRÉ. Les forêts d'Île-de-France. [The forests of Île-de-France.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57 (3) Mar. 1932: 165-182.—*Samuel N. Dicken*.

17711. KREBS, NORBERT. Küsten und Häfen Südfrankreichs. [The coasts and ports of southern France.] *Meereskunde. Sammlung Volkstüml. Vortr.* 18 (5) 1931: 1-31.—In the south of France there is a narrow strip of land between the ocean and the central plateau. This area shows more individuality than other sections of France and, while it is too small to be of great local importance, it opens the way for France to the Mediterranean. Two types of coast are distinguishable. The one, west of the Rhône basin, is a flat coast with spits and lagoons. The approach from the ocean is dangerous except in a very few places. There is little contact between this part of the coast and the rich agricultural hinterland. None of the ports along the coast are of great importance. East of the Rhône the coast is steep with many bays and ports. Mountain chains make difficult access to the hinterland. Marseilles is the largest of the ports, but its radius of influence is smaller than that of the northern French ports. (Illustrations and tables).—*Rosa Ernst*.

17712. UNSIGNED. Le sériculture et les industries de la soie dans le pays Cévenol. [Sericulture and the silk industries in Cévennes region.] *Bull. Soc. Languedocienne de Géog.* 1 (2) 1930: 79-86; (3) 1931: 217-225.—Although the mulberry tree is widely grown throughout France, the exacting requirements of the silkworm confined its culture to this portion of France which is characterized by warm springs. In tracing the development of the industry which began in the 14th century, the outstanding events were the rapid development under Henry IV, depression following the emigration of Protestant peasants after the Edict of Nantes, the very prosperous period from 1820-1853, the gradual encroachments of the vineyards, and the opening of the Suez canal accompanied by the importation of oriental silks. The silk stocking factories have prospered in the face of competition from foreign and artificial silks,

largely because they have specialized in the finest grades. The future of this industry seems to lie in continued production of a luxury stocking.—*M. Warthin.*

17713. ZABORSKI, BOGDAN. Wyżyny krasowe francuskiego masywu centralnego. [A high limestone plateau of the central massif of France.] *Przegląd Geog.* 10(1-2) 1930: 46-65.—The region including Causse Noir and Causse Méjean is an elevated limestone peneplain with an altitude of 800 to 1,200 m. The population lives in small villages or isolated farms and is scant (3-13 per sq. km.) because of the difficulty in securing water, and is still declining. (French summary.)—*Lois Olson.*

Low Countries

17714. HISSINK, D. J. The reclamation of a part of the Zuider Zee. *Trans. Sixth Comm. Internat. Soc. Soil Sci., Groningen, Netherlands*, 1932. A(a) 1932: 176-187.—Polders are sea deposits built up by the waves to sea level and surrounded by dikes to keep out the tides. Sandy polder soils are extremely permeable, losing much of their sea water salt through rain wash during the first winter after endiking and thus permitting immediate cultivation. Clayey polders are especially fertile. Four polders, which will add land equal to 7% of the total area of Holland, will be reclaimed. The various soils occurring on these polders are being studied on experimental polders. Permeability for water and air is found to be the prime requisite for drying, desalting, and changing a sodium to a calcium clay. Permeability is best promoted or retained by good drainage, superficial ploughing, and no ploughing on wet soil. Sandy soils will be the first ready for cultivation. The younger clay soils will develop high permeability sooner than the older soils.—*Emilie R. Zernitz.*

17715. URBAIN, I. J. Les inondations de l'Escaut. [Floods of the Scheldt.] *Matériaux p. l'Étude d. Calamités*. 26(2) 1931: 99-105.—Local conditions are frequently responsible for floods even though the high water mark is not above normal. The safest method of avoiding such floods is by strengthening the dikes and straightening the channel. Flood warnings should be extended on an international basis and include coast guard warnings of tidal waves. (English summary.)—*Lois Olson.*

Switzerland and the Alps

17716. FÖRTER, KARL. Binnenverkehr und wirtschaftliche Gliederung der Stadt Basel. [Traffic and economic division in the city of Basle.] *Mitteil. d. Geog.-Ethnol. Gesellsch. in Basel*. 3 1928-30 (pub. 1931): 1-53.—Traffic is most heavy on the main thoroughfares in the center of the city, which is also the business center. On the sidestreets in the central zone are educational institutions, government buildings, etc. Beyond is a zone consisting of residences of business men with few shops and tradespeople. The latter live in the next succeeding zone. Farther out are industrial establishments and factories, and beyond is the residential section of the bourgeoisie. Stretched out toward the neighboring villages and hills are the larger estates. In the industrial zones there is more commercial traffic while in the residential areas we find more private automobiles. Traffic on the main highways in the direction of France and Germany is much more limited than on the highways leading into the neighboring Swiss districts.—*Rosa Ernst.*

Germany and Austria

17717. BRÜNING, KURT. Niedersachsen im Rahmen der Neugliederung des Reiches. Band 2. Beispiele über Auswirkungen der Ländergrenzen auf Verwaltung und Wirtschaft. [Lower Saxony in the territorial reorganization of the German state. Vol. 2. Examples of

the effects of state boundaries on administration and economy.] (Denkschrift, dem 66. Hannoverschen Provinziallandtag vorgelegt vom Landesdirektorium der Provinz Hannover.) *Wirtschaftswissenschaftl. Gesellsch. z. Studium Niedersachsens E. V., Veröffentlich., Reihe B, Forschungen*. (11) 1931: pp. 336.—The economic region, lower Saxony, comprises politically the entire province Hannover and parts of the provinces Westphalia and Hessen-Nassau of Prussia; the free states Oldenburg, Brunswick, Lippe, and Schaumburg-Lippe; and parts of the territory of the free city-states Bremen and Hamburg. It is therefore cut by many interstate boundaries which antedate recent economic developments and obtrude constantly upon the activities of the inhabitants. In many places, boundaries cut through settlements which are uniform in every respect except in their political allegiance and are a constant cause of dissatisfaction such as duplication of taxes and administrative fees and lack of uniformity in police regulations accompanied by inefficiency and imperfect control. In agricultural areas, state boundaries, by dividing the drainage basins of streams, prevent the effective carrying out of drainage enterprises necessary as in the low lands bordering the North sea. Roads and locally controlled railways are neglected, though necessary. Interstate cooperation for the purpose of overcoming such obstacles can be attained only by means of interstate treaties. In some instances, neighboring administrative territories have been able, through extra-governmental and sometimes extra-legal agreements, to nullify irrational boundaries. The evil effects are felt keenly where boundaries divide continuous urban areas, as in the paired towns on the Jadebusen, Wilhelmshaven (Prussia) and Rüstringen (Oldenburg), and in Bremerhaven-Wesermünde, separated by the boundary between the exclave of Bremen and the Prussian province Hannover. In and about the Harz, and on the upper Weser, inherited political fragmentation multiplies the length of interstate boundaries, and effectually prevents rational administration. (83 maps.)—*J. B. Leighly.*

17718. DRYGALSKI, ERICH von. Geographie des Deutschums. [Geography of the German nationality.] *Zeitwende*. 7(5) May 1931: 441-447.

17719. EINBECK, ERNST. Die Ursachen der heutigen Waldverbreitung in Thüringen. [The causes of the present-day extension of forests in Thuringia.] *Mitteil. d. Säch.-Thüring. Vereins f. Erdkunde zu Halle*. 53 1929: pp. 102.

17720. GREINER, THEODOR. Beiträge zur Siedlungsgeographie des Albgebietes im südlichen Schwarzwald. [Study on the settlement geography of the Alb region in the southern Black forest.] *Mitteil. d. Geog.-Ethnol. Gesellsch. in Basel*. 3 1928-30 (pub. 1931): 55-214.—This study gives a picture of the cultural and the settlement geography of a section of the Black forest, little known partly because of inaccessibility and partly because of unfavorable climate. Settlement of the Alb started in the 9th century with the founding of the monastery of St. Blasien. The types of settlement are varied. Long winters allow only a short period of vegetation. Therefore the main occupation of the population is the raising of livestock supplemented by home industries, especially wood-working. More recently the tourist trade has become an additional source of income, especially so in St. Blasien, although there is as yet no railroad connection to this little resort.—*Rosa Ernst.*

17721. KEPPLER, GUSTAV. Technische Nutzung der nordwestdeutschen Moore. [Technical utilization of the northwest German moors.] *Wirtschaftswissenschaftl. Gesellsch. z. Studium Niedersachsens E. V., Reihe A d. Veröffentlich.: Beiträge*. (13) 1930: 14-51. (See 4: 17724.)

17722. PETERSEN, KARL. Flora von Lübeck und Umgebung. [Flora of Lübeck and vicinity.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. u. d. Naturhist. Mus. in Lübeck*. 35, ser. 2. 1931: pp. 211.

17723. PLASSE, JEAN DE. Le territoire de la Sarre et le plébiscite. [The Saar territory and the plebiscite.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 72 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 203-220.

17724. TACKE. Die niedersächsischen Moore und ihre landwirtschaftliche Nutzung. [Moors of lower Saxony and their economic utilization.] *Wirtschaftswissenschaft. Gesellsch. z. Studium Niedersachsens*. E. V., Reihe A. Veröffentl.: Beiträge. (13) 1930: 1-13.—Of the total area of the province of Hannover, 14% is moorland. This is divided into three types: high, low, and transitional forms, and the plant successions involved in their formation are described. The low moors were used chiefly as pastures and in this way continued moor development was established. In the 12th century monasteries began cultivation of the high moors; in the 17th century the removal of the upper layer for fuel and the sanding of the subsoil was introduced. At the end of the century the destructive process of moor burning was introduced as the basis of settlement. In the 18th century the sounder method of drainage and fertilization with manure was introduced, but the extent of cultivated land was limited by the extent of pasture. More recently, experiment stations have been established and a favorable balance can be struck between pasture land, fodder area, and crop land. But 20% of the moor is at present cultivated. Prospects for future reclamation are limited by German financial conditions although new land is essential in order to limit food imports. (See 4: 17721.)—*Rosa Ernst*.

17725. VOLZ, WILHELM. Die ostdeutsche Wirtschaft. [Economics in eastern Germany.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Univ. Leipzig*. (1) 1930: pp. 142.—The first section treats the subject as an economic-geographical problem in relation to the entire German economic structure. Points of importance are (1) geographical location, the soil and its composition, and the climate; (2) man and his relation to agriculture and industry, density of population, the cultural life, and emigration; and (3) transportation, railroads, shipping, and consequences of surrendering certain territories to Poland. The second part deals with the problems affecting the east. Rye and wheat are cultivated, but the quality of the crops is below the German average. Wheat and rye exported to other parts of Germany is insignificant. More food stuffs could be raised in Germany. Of the entire potato crop, 4.5% finds its way to other sections of Germany, 2.4% to Berlin, and 13% unused. One solution to this problem would be the feeding of the surplus of potatoes to hogs. The quality of hogs could thus be raised, even though it would not equal that of American corn-bred hogs. Other industries, such as the dairying, the poultry farming, the lumber and paper industry and the cultivation of cereals show room for improvement. The old adage that the east is the supply of food-stuffs for the rest of Germany proves untrue. Other sections of Germany produce abundant crops and import large quantities. The German agricultural problem can be solved only by a general plan of rationalization. (Tables.)—*Rosa Ernst*.

British Isles

17726. HATHAWAY, SIBYL. The feudal isle of Sark. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62 (1) Jul. 1932: 101-119.—Sark, one of the Channel islands, is 22 mi. from the coast of France. It is the only purely feudal state remaining in the world. The 675 inhabitants live under 16th century laws. In 1565 Queen Elizabeth granted the island to Heleir de Carteret. It eventually came to the great-grandmother of the present Dame de Sark. (22 illus.)—*Genieve Lamson*.

17727. UNWIN, RAYMOND. L'aménagement régional, considéré spécialement en ce qui intéresse le plan régional du plus grand Londres. [Regional control,

considering especially that which is of interest to the regional plan of greater London.] *Vie Urbaine*. 8 (4) Jul. 15, 1930: 233-245.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

17728. BRAUN, GUSTAV. Schwedens Küste und Seehäfen. [The coast of Sweden and its ports.] *Meereskunde. Sammlung Volkstüml. Vortr.* 18 (6) 1931: 1-30.—The characteristic Swedish coastline can be traced back to postglacial elevation. This process is still going on and thus Sweden is acquiring large areas of fertile land. Along the southern coast naturally favorable conditions for ports are lacking. More favorable conditions are found in central Sweden where many bays facilitate the construction of ports. Further north the ports are shifting because of the continual process of elevation of the land. Southern ports (of which Göteborg, Malmö, and Stockholm are the largest) show more import business, whereas in the north we find more exports, especially lumber, paper, minerals, and metals. Passenger traffic, local as well as tourist and overseas, is well established. Sweden has a wide net of inland waterways and railroads which connect the interior with the ports. Sweden's ports are the key to the entire economic structure of the country. (Illus. and charts.)—*Rosa Ernst*.

17729. JOHANSSON, IRMGARD. Kungälv. En stadsgeografisk studie. [Kungälv. A study in urban geography.] *Gothia. Meddel. f. Geog. Fören. i Göteborg*. 1 1932: 3-38.—(A study of the oldest of the towns that have utilized the most favorable site for a western port of Sweden, the outlet of Göta Älv.) From its original location, some 4 km. downstream on Nordre Älv, the northern tributary of Göta Älv, Kungälv was moved during the 17th century to a site under the walls of Bohus castle. In the same century the new Atlantic port of Sweden, Göteborg, was established on the southern tributary of Göta Älv, and favored by the state at the expense of the older town. Kungälv sank into an insignificance that persisted through two centuries, until industrialization began late in the 19th century. During the past 40 years Kungälv has become a satellite of Göteborg, supporting several industrial establishments, and housing laborers and others who have their work in the metropolis. Its population is about 2,400. The town, in the form in which it has grown since the 17th century, occupies a narrow strip between a rocky ridge and Nordre Älv. Its industrial growth is taking place downstream, where a wider extent of smooth land is available and where the center of gravity of the settlement will in the future probably lie. (Maps, illus., German summary.)—*J. B. Leighly*.

17730. PETTERSON, DAVID. Boliden, Bebyggelsestudier sommaren 1931. [Boliden. A study of the settlement in the summer of 1931.] *Gothia. Meddel. f. Geog. Fören. i Göteborg*. 1 1932: 39-69.—The article deals with the new mining settlement at the Boliden sulphide ore body, northwest of Skellefteå in Västerbotten. A part of the population engaged in the new enterprise has settled at Strömfors, an agricultural village in the vicinity, but the great majority dwells in the new town laid out in the immediate neighborhood of the ore body. Settlement is guided by an excellent plan and by good building regulations. The first dwellings were erected by the corporation which operates the mine, but the employees have credit facilities that enable them to acquire lots and to build their own homes. These one-family houses, owned by their occupants, will form the larger part of the settlement as it grows. Efforts are being made to secure as much beauty of landscape as can be attained under a severe boreal climate and on a naturally infertile soil. The inhabitants are to a large extent derived from neighboring parts of Sweden, and may be expected to become permanently established and thus to prevent Boliden from being a foreign ele-

ment within the province. The curve of age composition of the population shows strong maxima between 21 and 40, and below 10, years. (Maps, illus., Germany summary.)—*J. B. Leighly*.

17731. SCHIÖLER, SEVERIN. Uppländskt Landskap. Ett stycke sevnst lågland med lerbotten och moränbackar, lövängar och granskogar. [An alluvial landscape, a section of Swedish lowland with clay depressions and moraine ridges, of deciduous and spruce woods.] *Jorden Runt*. 3 Apr. 1931: 207-216.

17732. SIGURDSSON, S. Verwertung der Erdhitze in Island unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Gartenbaus. [The utilization of hot springs in Iceland especially in relation to horticulture.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze*. 28 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 1-5; (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 29-32.—There are in Iceland 65 thermal regions containing a total of 580 hot springs, in addition to some hundred isolated springs and geysers. The temperature frequently ranges between 50° and 100°C. Reykjavik is located in one of the regions of hot springs. Land adjacent to the springs produces plants such as *Plantago major* and *Polygonum persicaria*, that are not native to other parts of Iceland. The springs are also used for baths, wash houses, the preparation of food, and the production of salt by the evaporation of sea water—especially near Isafjörður deep. Wheat, potatoes, and beets can be grown in regions where the soil, also, is heated. In 1923, the first hot house, utilizing the hot water of the springs, was constructed. Here are produced tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, strawberries, etc. and a variety of flowering plants including roses, tulips, and gladioli. About 1900, the first spinneries to utilize the springs were constructed. In 1930, a dairy was built which utilizes the hot water for sterilization, pasteurizing the milk, and in the manufacture of cheese.—*Lois Olson*.

17733. TANNER, V. Voidsaanko Petsamon aluetta käyttää maan hyödyksi? [Is land utilization possible in the Petsamo district?] *Fennia*. 49 (3) 1929: 1-122.

East Central Europe

17734. DEFFONTAINES, P. Les Chodes, dans le Böhmerwald. [The Chodes of the Böhmerwald.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. de Géog. Français*. (59) May 1932: 88-90.—The Böhmerwald, the western border of Bohemia, is also the westernmost extension of the Slavs in Europe. The country of Domažlice is on the direct road between Prague and Munich and is inhabited by the Slavic Chodes. They are an agricultural people and the villages, about a dozen in number, are arranged in a double row along a single street. Germanic peoples occupy the adjacent woodlands and live in typical hamlets or dispersed farms. They are chiefly foresters and artisans and it is customary for a village to specialize in a single product, e.g., Kdyně in weaving and Klenec in pottery.—*M. Warthin*.

17735. HILDEBRAND, J. R. Budapest, twin city of the Danube. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (6) Jun. 1932: 729-742.—*Olga Kuthy*.

17736. JACOBI, ELIZABETH P. Hungary, a kingdom without a king. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (6) Jun. 1932: 691-720.—Lake Balaton is the largest lake in central Europe. Its summer resorts are little known to the outsider. The surrounding steppe country produces cereals, beets, flax, and lentils. The fields are bordered by walnut, apple, and mulberry trees. The meadows support an excellent grazing industry. The large city of Debreczen is a vast overgrown Hungarian village. It is centered in the Hortobágy, the famous Pusztá country, noted for its fine cattle and horses.—*Olga Kuthy*.

17737. KIROFF, K. T. Les calamités en Bulgarie, 1928-29. [Catastrophes in Bulgaria, 1928-29.] *Materiaux p. l'Étude d. Calamités*. 26 (2) 1931: 106-118.—An unusual number of geophysical catastrophes occurred in Bulgaria in 1928-29. These include (1) the earthquake

of 1928 which shed an important new light on the geology of Bulgaria, (2) the Stara-Zagora tornado of May 1, 1928, (3) the unprecedented drought of 1928 which caused enormous loss of crops, (4) the severe winter of 1928-29 during which the Black sea harbors were frozen over twice, from Feb. 4-11 and Mar. 2-3, and (5) the hailstorm of 1929 which cause damage to crops estimated at 580,000,000 *levas*.—*Lois Olson*.

17738. MIGLIORINI, ELIO. Aspetti geografici e fattori politici nella lotta fra Danzica e Gdynia. [Geographical aspects and political factors in the battle between Danzig and Gdynia.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-49.—The Slavs face the Baltic sea at only two points: Russia, on the Gulf of Finland and on the Baltic coast of Poland, where the remains of the ancient Slavish Cassubii interrupts the territorial continuity of the German element. The physical characteristics and the historical events of this zone are described. Danzig, as far back as the middle ages, had close economic relations with Germany. These have been intensified in modern times and finally resulted in the addition of the city and its territory to Germany. The characteristics of the port and of its maritime traffic are examined. After the World War, with the creation of the Free City of Danzig, there was an increase of population and economic development (235,000 inhabitants in 1929) accompanied by a decrease in all the other Baltic ports. Danzig is connected with Poland by a customs union, which cut off Danzig from Germany. Nevertheless, Poland constructed a rival port at the most favorable point on her coast, 15 km. northwest of the mouth of the Vistula. The work was begun in 1924, but is now completed. In 1924, 54 ships with a carrying capacity of 28,704 t. entered Gdynia; by 1930 the number had increased to 4,457 with a carrying capacity of over 4,000,000 t. From 6,000 in 1926 the population has increased to 40,000. This rapid growth endangers the position of Danzig. The solution of the problem should be arrived at by means of an equal distribution of traffic. (Illus., bibliog.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

17739. CHORCZAK, FRANCISZEK. Z metodyki badań nad osadnictwem. Metoda kartograficzna dla wykazania zmian w osiedleniu. [A cartographical method for the illustration of the changes in the settlement.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 10 (1-3) 1932: 11-28.—The author has drawn equidistant lines around groups of houses or single houses. The comparison of two maps of different dates has enabled a third map to be drawn showing the increase or decrease in the settlements. Illustrations of the method are given from Polish Poland which show the rural settlements in 1845 and 1925. These maps show the migration of population from the river valleys, where the older settlements are grouped, to the plains and steppes on the watersheds. The old settlements are grouped compactly along the rivers, the new are scattered. They have arisen as a result of the division of the large agricultural estates, which are being apportioned among the peasants. There are no signs either of a decline in settlement or of depopulation.—*J. Wąsowicz*.

Eastern Europe

17740. ERMOLAEV, N. ЕРМОЛАЕВ, Н. Вторая Новоземельская Экспедиция Арктического Института. [The second expedition to Novaya Zemlya by the Arctic Institute.] *Бюллетень Арктического Института СССР*. (*Biull. Arkticheskogo Inst. S. S. S. R.*) (12) 1931: 233-235.—Report on the expedition organized in 1931 which explored the southern shore of Matotchkin Shar from the Pankov island on the Barents sea to Cap Byk on the Kara side.—*G. Vasilevich*.

17741. KANTCHEEV, A. КАНЧЕЕВ, А. За четкие установли в краеведении. [Strict fundamentals

in topography.] Советское Краеведение. (*Sovetskoe Kraevedenie*. (1) 1932: 3-7.—The author, after having analysed the practical program regarding preparations for the second five years plan, finds therein a tendency to substitute topographical for planning organizations and quotes the resolution which establishes a strict formulation of aims and problems of topography in relation to social welfare.—*G. Vasilevich*.

17742. LOVTSOV, N. ЛОВЦОВ, Н. Урало-Кузбасс (Кузнецкий Бассейн и Уральское Краеведение [Uralo-kuzbas (Kuznetzk basin) and the Ural topography.] Советское Краеведение. (*Sovetskoe Kraevedenie*. (1) 1932: 47-50.—The author cites a number of Ural districts and points out short-comings in the work of their topographical organizations emphasizing social upbuilding. (12 photos.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

17743. SDOBNIKOV, V. М. СДОВНИКОВ, В. М. Экспедиция Ботанического Музея Академии Наук в Большеземельскую и Малоземельскую тундры для изучения оленьих пастбищ. Expedition of the Botanical Museum of the Academy of Science to the Bolshe-Zemelskaya and Malo-Zemelskaya tundras to investigate reindeer pastures.] Бюллетень Арктического Института С.С.С.Р. (*Biull. Arkticheskogo Inst. S.S.S.R.*) (11) 1931: 213-215.—*G. Vasilevich*.

17744. V., G. B., Г. За большевистскую бдительность в краеведении. [Bolshevistic vigilance in topography.] Советское Краеведение. (*Sovetskoe Kraevedenie*. (1) 1932: 7-17.—The author submits a criticism of a number of publications appearing in local topographical magazines during the last few years pointing out roots of class-consciousness in the ideology of the authors. In conclusion the author quotes basic fundamentals and aims which ought to be followed by central and local topographical organizations.—*G. Vasilevich*.

AFRICA

17745. CORSINI, VITTORIA. Le linée transafricaine nel 1931. [The trans-African lines in 1931.] *Oltremare*. 5(7) Jul. 1931: 272-279.—The author gives a composite picture of the present status of the great projects for traversing Africa, longitudinally and laterally. The Cape-to-Cairo may now be considered as in existence. It is composed in part of railway lines and partly of highway and steamboat services. The trip requires 45 days and is 6,421 mi. in length. The English have also effected the air Cape-to-Cairo service covering 5,730 mi. and requiring 10 days. The French have done little in spite of their vast trans-Saharan projects. The two trans-African routes, from Lobito to Beira and from the mouth of the Congo to Dar-es-Salaam, are described. (Map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

Atlas Region

17746. CIZANCOURT, HENRY de. Petroleum research in northern Africa. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geol.* 16(5) May 1932: 443-468.—There are no commercially exploited oil occurrences of importance in the French colonies in northern Africa—including Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. With the exception of the small fields at Tliouanet and Jabal Tselfat, the production of which is almost insignificant, all drilling tests in north Africa were failures. Present studies based on very thorough and detailed geological investigations will give a definite and final solution to the petroleum problem in north Africa. (Illustrations, bibliography.)—*R. R. Shaw*.

17747. LAOUST, L. L'habitation chez les transhumants du Maroc central. Pt. 1. La tente et le Douar. [Habitations among the migratory herdsmen of central Morocco. Pt. 1. The tent and tent village.] *Hesperis*. 10(2) 1930: 151-253.—Transhumance of the middle Atlas region is largely due to the heavy winter snows

which force the herdsmen to seek shelter for their herds. After a fashion, the herdsmen may be considered sedentary for each has a permanent residence which furnishes summer pasture and winter protection. These are located in the intermediate mountain valleys. Normally the herdsmen move to the lowlands in winter and the highlands in summer, following in general a SW-NE direction determined by the contour of the land. Another phase is frequently introduced in the spring when the group stops for a period of about three months (Apr.-June) for the purpose of crop production. The types of tent of the various Berber groups and the organization of the *douar* are described.—*Lois Olson*.

17748. WAGNER-JAUREGG, JULIE. Der Verkehr in der algerischen Sahara. [Transportation in the Algerian Sahara.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 74(7-9) 1931: 223-232.

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

17749. CASTELLI, L. L'industrie de l'huile de palme en Côte d'Ivoire. [The palm-oil industry in Ivory Coast.] *Agron. Coloniale*. 21(169) Jan. 1932: 1-5; (170) Feb. 1932: 35-43.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

17750. MANLOVE, D. Palm oil in Nigeria. *Tropical Agric.* 8(7) Jul. 1931: 171.—Rainfall in Nigeria decreases from the coast inland and from east to west. The oil palm prefers a well drained soil and a minimum of 50 to 60 in. of rain. Thus the productive belt lies between the coastal swamps and the isohyet of 50 or 60 in. and reaches from the Niger delta where it is about 50 or 60 mi. wide, to the Cross river where it is about 100 mi. in width. The thick shelled is the predominant type, and the oil is extracted by the individual farmers. The methods are crude and wasteful and the product variable in quality. The establishment of plantations and extraction factories would be difficult as the population is dense, the purchase of extensive acreage expensive, and dependence upon individual small farmers would be very uncertain. Greatest promise lies in the increasing of the efficiency of the small scale producers. (Four photos.)—*W. O. Blanchard*.

17751. RANCOULE, M. Le palmier à huile en Dahomey. [Oil palms in Dahomey.] *Agron. Coloniale*. 20(163) Jul. 1931: 1-6; (164) Aug. 1931: 40-44.—In Dahomey the exploitation stage has long passed, and the oil palm is now handled with a view to sane development by means of organized plantations and organized marketing methods. As a result, productivity and quality of yield have increased.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

East Africa

17752. GRAY, ANTON. The Mufulira copper deposit, Northern Rhodesia. *Econ. Geol.* 27(4) Jun. 1932: 315-343.—This deposit is estimated to contain 116,000,000 t. of 4.4% copper ore. Copper veins and stockwork occur in complexly folded schists near intrusive granite. The ore consists of sulphites. Production at the rate of 1,500 t. is planned to begin in 1932.—*O. W. Freeman*.

17753. SCORTECCI, GIUSEPPE. Un viaggio di studi nella Somalia settentrionale. [An expedition to northern Somaliland.] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 39(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 1-13.—First report of an important expedition (June to October 1931) to Italian Somaliland, from Mogadishu on the Indian ocean to Bender Cassim on the gulf of Aden. More than 5,000 km. were explored by automobile and about 1,000 by foot especially in the Garoe and Gardo zones, very little known and never before visited by scholars. The principal aim was to make zoological gatherings, but Scortecchi was able to make numerous other valuable observations. (Illus.)—*Roberto Almagia*.

17754. TREAT, IDA. Sailing forbidden coasts. *Nail. Geog. Mag.* 60(3) Sep. 1931: 356-386.—(The ad-

ventures of a woman along the coasts of French Somaliland and among the native Danakali.)

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

17755. CLEVELAND, E. A. The water supply of greater Vancouver. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24 (6) Jun. 1932: 795-821.—The municipalities included in the Greater Vancouver Water District, created in 1926, are the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, and Port Coquitlam besides the municipalities of North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Burnaby, Richmond, Coquitlam, and two other smaller places, with an estimated total population of 313,000. The topography and the geologic structure of the region have presented difficult problems. Water pipes running to the city of Vancouver from the Capilano river had to be laid under the narrows of Burrard inlet. Later, water piped from Seymour creek had to be conducted under the second narrows. New Westminster and Richmond obtain their water supply from Lake Coquitlam. Piping water under the Fraser proved a difficult problem. In the mountains near the sources of the Capilano and the Seymour are lakes in bowl-shaped valleys leading to the river tributaries through hanging valleys. Tunnels were constructed through rock walls to the valleys. Although the catchment areas of the lake basins are small the rainfall in the surrounding mountains varies from 140 to 271 in. per year. Water from the first of these lakes was available in 1926. A pre-glacial stream had eroded the granite Seymour valley floor far below the general level.—*L. O. Packard.*

17756. GOBLET, Y. M. Le chemin de fer de la Baie de Hudson et le moderne passage du nord-ouest. [The Hudson Bay Railroad and the modern passage of the northwest.] *Terre Air Mer.* 57 (4) Apr. 1932: 255-270.—Wheat raised in the prairie provinces now can be shipped during several months of the year from the Hudson bay port of Fort Churchill, which is about the same distance from Liverpool as is Montreal. In 1886 the Canadian government offered the company which would construct the railroad a block of land as a right of way, but received no response. William Mackenzie and Donald Mann began the construction of 140 km. of the rail line from Hudson Bay Junction to Pas, where the first locomotive arrived in 1908. In 1913 the line was terminated at Port Nelson. The construction of port facilities began immediately but was interrupted in 1918. In 1927, when work was resumed, the completed rail line was found to be in a bad condition due to freezes and thaws of the preceding years. The Hudson bay terminus was shifted to Fort Churchill and the railroad was completed in 1930 at a cost of \$28,000,000, exclusive of port and dock facilities. The business outlook is favorable, and the railroad is stimulating heretofore isolated communities. (Maps, photos.)—*F. J. Gladwin.*

17757. WRIGHT, J. F. Geology and mineral deposits of a part of southeastern Manitoba. *Canada, Dept. Mines, Geol. Survey, Memoir #169.* 1932: pp. 150.—This report deals with the general character of the district, its general geology, and economic geology. The country lying between the Ontario boundary and southern Lake Winnipeg is within the Canadian shield just east of the Manitoba lowlands. The main mineral resources are the gold deposits of Beresford-Rice lakes areas and nearby fields, the copper-nickel deposits of Oiseau and Moskwa river areas, a cobalt deposit west of Werner lake, tin deposits of Shatford-Bernic lakes area, lithium and heryllium deposits fuchsite-bearing rock suitable for stucco material, molybdenite near Falcon lake, occurrences of gold and scheelite in

the Star and Falcon lakes area, silica deposits on Black island, clay deposits on Punk island, serpentine deposit at Goldeye lake, and bemale deposit on Black island. (Maps, plans, and cross sections.)—*M. Robert.*

United States

17758. BITTERLING, RICHARD. Die Nationalparks und Nationalmonumente in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The national parks and national monuments in United States.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (12) Dec. 1931: 353-360.—In general, the distinction between parks and monuments is one of size. Only a declaration by the president is needed for the creation of a national monument; parks are voted by congress. The parks permit millions of visitors annually to enjoy outdoor life. As regards transportation, comfort, entertainment, and instruction the natural parks are better situated than the monuments. Especially noteworthy is the educational idea which is fostered by scientific talks, guided tours, written explanations at various points, museums, maps, graphs, etc. Parks attracted more than 3,750,000 visitors in 1929-30, and more than 1,500,000 have availed themselves of the educational facilities offered.—*Werner Neuse.*

17759. GRUNSKY, C. E. Some aspects of the flood-control problem. *Military Engin.* 24 (136) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 336-343.—Increased population creates the flood control problem. The fundamental bases of river control are: (1) that the river channel must be made to carry as much of the flood flow as can be held between levees of reasonable height; (2) the water in excess of the channel capacity must be allowed to escape over the levee bank through relief outlets under control at selected favorable points; and (3) the water which leaves the river during flood stages through relief outlets must be confined by means of embankments to areas where it will do least damage and must be adequately conducted to a re-entry into the stream where it has adequate capacity. In the case of the Sacramento river project no adequate study of economic aspects of the project had been made since the construction of the Sutter flood basin, which was expensive to construct and difficult and expensive to maintain. (Formulas for the calculation of run-off.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

17760. BORDNER, JOHN S., and MORRIS, WILLIAM W. Land economic inventory of northern Wisconsin, Vilas county. *Wisconsin Dept. Agric. & Markets Bull.* (123) Jul. 1931: pp. 135.—In Vilas county the removal of the virgin forest, largely pine, without due consideration for a new crop of timber, has upset the balance of nature as far as forest ecology is concerned. Vilas county has 714 lakes, constituting 14% of the area. The primary river systems of Wisconsin have their sources in the highlands of Vilas and the adjoining counties. The well assorted soil in the river valleys with a well regulated flow of water in these streams is Wisconsin's inexhaustible natural resource. Over 50% of the land is now idle. Forests will mean a cooler summer atmosphere and less evaporation for maintenance of fair water levels in these lake reservoirs. If young timber is protected from fire and allowed to grow naturally, over \$5,000,000 will be added to the value of the products of the state in 25 years and if 244,000 a. not now producing any income were planted to pine and spruce, within 50 years additional stumpage value of \$24,000,000 would be produced.—*Walter A. Bowers.*

17761. GERBER, WINFRED D. The drought of 1930 and surface water supplies in Illinois. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 24 (6) Jun. 1932: 840-853.—This study of reservoir efficiency, while briefly noting various factors, emphasizes the importance of the: (1) ratio of

reservoir surface area to drainage basin area, which even if as low as 1 to 16, assures ample water if adequate storage is provided; (2) ratio of reservoir surface area to reservoir capacity—the greater the ratio, the smaller the percentage evaporative loss. Adequacy of storage is determined more by the surface-to-capacity ratio than by the ratio of reservoir surface to drainage-area surface; and the efficiency of a given reservoir depends more on its surface-to-capacity ratio than upon its capacity alone. Since costs for efficient storage are little more (considered as insurance) than for inefficient, the lesson of the 1930 drought for reservoir owners and municipalities is clear.—*B. M. Varney.*

17762. HARTSHORNE, RICHARD. The twin city district: A unique form of urban landscape. *Geog. Rev.* 22(3) Jul. 1932: 431-442.—The St. Paul-Minneapolis urban district is a unique type of "twinning." Most cultural features are common to both cities but there are significant differences, as in the localization of the elevators and milling in Minneapolis and the stockyards and meat packing in St. Paul. The two centers are functionally independent, but there is a midway zone of contact. The citizens of the two areas show a regionalism in psychology, for there was considerable animosity during the period of settlement, when the two centers were separated by about 15 mi. of intervening unoccupied land. Each has its own railway terminals and both serve a common region. St. Paul developed as an urban center largely because it is at the head of navigation of the Mississippi river and on the outer side of the river bend where the lines of transportation following the valley came nearest to those rounding the valley barrier on the north. St. Anthony falls on the Mississippi and Nicollet island localized flour milling and focused the railroads and wagon roads upon Minneapolis. At present Minneapolis seems to be developing more rapidly away from St. Paul, therefore the double urban center is destined to remain a unique geographical form.—*Guy- Harold Smith.*

17763. OETTERSHAGEN, M. W., et al. Chicago harbor. *World Ports.* 19(4) (Spec. Chicago No.) Feb. 1931: 363-577.—The Port of Chicago includes the improvements at the mouth of the Chicago river, called Chicago harbor, and Calumet harbor. The Chicago harbor covers approximately 714 a. with depths varying from 21 to 27 ft. The government project authorizes the maintenance of a 21 ft. channel between the river and North Avenue, with a turning basin at the latter locality. Calumet harbor, with a breakwater of 6,715 ft., has a protected area of 424 a., with a depth of from 21 to 24 ft. In 1929, the traffic was 1,545,900 t. with a value of \$137,456,000 at Chicago harbor and 6,215,000 t. valued at \$72,649,000 at Calumet harbor. The former handles largely high-priced package freight and the latter more bulky materials. For years port development was entirely individual, resulting in duplication and decentralization. The harbor plan was adopted in 1929, and recognizes Chicago as the meeting point of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes routes. Extension of the interior channels are planned so that barge traffic may reach the major industrial districts. Centralized terminal developments will be provided at three locations strategically situated. With the exception of the area at the mouth of the Chicago river, each project is capable of indefinite expansion. The character of water borne commerce is largely package freight and grains, followed by coal and ore. Shippers of the Chicago district are supporting the port development and the plan for a water route to the sea.—*Robert M. Brown.*

17764. TREWARTHA, GLENN T. The Prairie du Chien terrace: geography of a confluence site. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 119-158.—Prairie du Chien, one of Wisconsin's two oldest settlements, is located on a narrow depositional terrace within the

Mississippi gorge just north of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, the western terminus of the Fox-Wisconsin portage route to the Great Lakes. Originally the site of Sioux and Algonquin Indian villages, the advantageous location became an important fur trading post with the coming of the French, and in 1774, 150,000 pounds of peltry left Prairie du Chien for Mackinac. With the decline of the fur trade the post became recognized as a strategic frontier site. Soon after the cessation of Indian problems, the Milwaukee Railroad chose the town as its western terminus and Prairie du Chien enjoyed two or three decades of commercial prosperity as a trans-shipping center. Prairie du Chien today, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, is not significantly commercial nor industrial but serves as a retail center to an agricultural area of limited extent and productivity.—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

17765. WHITE, LANGDON. Iron and steel industry of Wheeling, West Virginia. *Econ. Geog.* 8(3) 1932: 274-281.—Wheeling is one of the steel cities of the Middle District, which accounts for about 50% of the U. S. ingot capacity. Iron manufacture began in Wheeling 100 years ago due to the attraction of cheap fuel and transportation. The lack of ore early forced the industry to specialize in the more highly finished types of products, e.g. nails. When wire nails replaced cut nails, the city lost its position as the "nail capital." The city is located at the junction of the Ohio river and Wheeling creek. The topography is maturely dissected and a dearth of level land favored the use of the Bessemer rather than the open hearth furnaces. The plants are located along side the rivers which provide (1) railway routes, (2) level land for the plants, and (3) water for transport and use in the plants. Wheeling is handicapped as compared with the Lake cities in getting ore and draws its limestone from northern Ohio, but access to excellent fuel and the cheap river transport more than offset those disadvantages. The local market is small though appreciable. These advantages together with the early start, the huge investments in plants, and the progressiveness of the steel people there makes probable the retention of an important steel business. (4 maps, 2 photographs.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

17766. HARPER, ROLAND M. Some economic features of the Pensacola terrace in Florida. *Florida State Geol. Survey Bull.* #7. Aug. 1931: 38-44.—The Pensacola terrace forms a marginal lowland fringe around the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. On the Atlantic side it averages 20 to 25 mi. wide. On the Gulf side its width is more irregular and averages 10 to 15 mi. It includes the area about Lake Okeechobee and all of the state to the south. Its elevation varies from sea level up to 45 ft. Formerly most of the pine forests were here. They were important sources of lumber and turpentine. Most of the urban population is located here, most tourists visit it, and most immigrants have settled on the terrace. Farming is most intensive on the terrace and the percentage of literacy and wealth are probably higher there than elsewhere in the state.—*L. C. Glenn.*

17767. HICKS, W. T. The development of the tung oil industry in Florida. *J. Geog.* 31(1) Jan. 1932: 27-35.—Tung oil is obtained from the nut of the tung tree. This has been grown in China for centuries and tung oil is our third most important chemical import. The climate and clay-sand soil of central and northern Florida are well suited to the tung tree and in the last 10 years plantings have rapidly increased until in 1930 there were over 600,000 young trees. Selection is giving higher-yielding trees, and machinery for hulling and pressing produces a superior oil. The expansion of the industry seems fairly certain.—*L. C. Glenn.*

17768. PECK, MILLARD; FRANK, BERNARD; EKE, PAUL A. Economic utilization of marginal lands in Nicholas and Webster counties, W. Va. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #303. May, 1932. pp. 64.—This study is the first of several projects having similar general objectives now under way in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. The contents of the bulletin include geographic characteristics of Nicholas and Webster counties and the surrounding area; economic development and organization of the counties; differentiation of farm and other land; relationship of soil type and topography to farm economy; combined effect of soil type, topography, and size of farm on farm income; the community as a factor in drawing the line between farm and other land; and forestry aspects of the land-utilization problem. A possible economic program for the section is outlined with an indication of the extent of area to which the results of this study probably apply. (Literature cited, 3 maps.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

17769. READING, O. S. Multi-lens aerial photography. Florida's intricate coastline remapped at low cost. *Civil Engin.* 2(8) Aug. 1932: 496-500.—(Maps.)

17770. YOAKLEY, INA C. Wild plant industry of the southern Appalachians. *Econ. Geog.* 8(3) 1932: 311-317.—The major industry in many parts of the southern Appalachians is the gathering of indigenous wild plants which grow in quantity where the lumberman has not been too active in his exploitation of forests. Roots, stems, branches, leaves, flowers, and fruits are utilized. Two seasons of the year supply products for this industry—summer for botanical drugs, and winter for decorative greens.—*L. H. Halverson.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

17771. FREEMAN, OTIS W. Fifty years of weather in the inland empire. *Northw. Sci.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 67-68.—The inland empire of eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and western Montana has an intermediate climate between the rainy northwest Pacific coast with moderate temperature range and the semi-arid continental interior that has extreme ranges of temperature from summer to winter. The distribution of rainfall resembles that of the Pacific coast in that the maximum precipitation occurs in winter but in its total amount the rainfall varies from desert (6 in. annually) in the Columbia basin, to humid (30 in. and over) in the mountains. Rainfall depends primarily on: nearness to the Pacific, exposure to winds, cyclonic storms, and relief of land. The Cascade barrier causes greater variations in temperature than are found on the coast but the Rocky mountains protect the area from extreme cold waves.—*O. W. Freeman.*

17772. FREEMAN, OTIS W. Origin and economic value of the scabland mounds of eastern Washington. *Northw. Sci.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 37-40.—Numerous mounds of fine volcanic dust in the scablands of basalt in eastern Washington influence agriculture. The mounds have been formed from volcanic ash by the widening of furrows and the later segmentation of the resulting strips of soil by running water, that quickly erode through the light material to bedrock. The lack of extensive areas of farm land in the areas of bare basaltic scabrock has compelled the use of the mounds for growing grain, hay, corn, garden truck, etc. in spite of the small size of the mounds. Excellent native grasses grow on the mounds and supplement the pasture available on drained peat swamps, which constitute the largest areas of desirable land in the scablands.—*O. W. Freeman.*

17773. GILLULY, JAMES. Copper deposits near Keating, Oregon. *U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull.* #830-A. 1931: pp. 32.—Sub-surface mining costs and distance from railroads make this copper too expensive to de-

velop unless larger or richer ore bodies are found.—*H. F. Raup.*

17774. HODGE, EDWIN T. Progress in Oregon geology since 1925. *Northw. Sci.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 44-53.—(Contains an extensive bibliography of geological and geographic articles on Oregon from 1925-1931.)—*O. W. Freeman.*

17775. PERRY, EUGENE S. Recent developments in Montana gas fields. *Northw. Sci.* 6(2) Jun. 1932: 41-42.—Montana has three producing natural gas areas: southeast, south central, and north central. The southeast has 125 wells from which 16 to 28 million cu. ft. per day can be produced from a productive area 75 mi. long. The south central area includes the Elk basin, Dry creek, and Lake basin fields near Billings. The north central includes the Kevin-Sunburst field, Sweetgrass hills, Bowes dome, Cutbank, and Bowdoin-Saco dome. Montana has an adequate supply of gas to last for many years and 60% of all towns of 1,000 population are served by natural gas.—*O. W. Freeman.*

17776. SCHWARZ, HANS. Die Standorts- und Bestandesverhältnisse der Küstendouglasie im Optimum ihres Verbreitungsgebietes in Nordamerika. [The site and stand conditions of the Pacific coast Douglas fir in its optimum range in North America.] *Allg. Forst- u. Jagdztg.* 108(6) Jun. 1932: 196-203.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17777. SEEMAN, ALBERT G. Economic adjustments of the Olympic peninsula. *Econ. Geog.* 8(3) 1932: 299-310.—The Olympic peninsula is about the same size and shape as the state of Vermont. Despite the general heavy rainfall throughout the entire region, the summers are dry, with precipitation so light that irrigation is necessary. The growing season for the lower sections is about 7 months. Agricultural possibilities on the peninsula are limited, due to the excessive cost of clearing logged off lands. Logging and lumbering, the backbone of all present-day industry on the Olympic peninsula, are destined to remain so for years. The fishing industry ranks second and the resort industry is increasing.—*L. H. Halverson.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

17778. GIBSON, J. SULLIVAN. Agriculture of the southern high plains. *Econ. Geog.* 8(3) 1932: 245-261.—The paper deals with the southwestern part of the high plains, the treeless half of the Great Plains of North America. The Llano Estacado of western Texas and eastern New Mexico comprises the area. It has a markedly homogeneous surface. A uniformly level relief; reasonably fertile, rock-free soil; and light and uncertain rainfall favor large scale farming. In the western part of the region, rainfall is too light for farming, and ranching is the only significant industry. The cultivated area doubled between 1925 and 1930, cotton production dominating. In the north the cotton producing region merges into the winter wheat belt of the Great Plains. Throughout the transition zone, cotton and wheat acreage is nearly equal and grain sorghums are produced as feed crops. Cattle raising is now carried on in connection with farming. Large scale cattle ranching no longer predominates on the Llano Estacado.—*Alice Driscoll.*

17779. KERBEY, McFALL. Colorado, a barrier that became a goal. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 62(1) Jul. 1932: 1-63.—The mountains and dry plains of Colorado formed a barrier that deflected early immigration south to the Santa Fe trail or north to the Oregon trail. Gold discoveries, especially along Clear creek, attracted settlers in the late 50's and 60's. Colorado was the second state in the union to strike oil (Florence, 1862). In North Park there is a carbon dioxide gas well. Coal is the most important mineral mined at present. There are large reserves of oil shale in northwestern Colorado. Horace Greeley, in 1870, helped organize a community founded on irrigation. Among irrigated crops sugar

beets total $\frac{1}{3}$ the U. S. production. Colorado is well provided with railroads and highways. The Moffatt tunnel, built by Denver in 1927, will shorten the distance by rail to Salt Lake City by 176 mi.—*O. W. Freeman.*

17780. PETTENGILL, ROBERT B. A tax list study of Arizona. *J. Geog.* 31 (4) Apr. 1932: 156-163.—A statistical study of the assessed valuation of property by classes and counties was used as an easy approach to the economic geography of the state. Mining, farming, grazing, and lumbering are the chief industries of Arizona and occupy more than half the taxable property of the state. Of these, mining was the most important and lumbering the least. (Graphs).—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

17781. UNSIGNED. Industrial survey of the upper San Francisco bay area, with special reference to a salt water barrier between confluence of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. *California, Dept. Pub. Works, Div. Water Resources. Bull.* #28 (Appendix A). 1931: 155-222.—(A discussion of the economics of plant location in general and as applied to conditions in the San Francisco bay region.) The relative importance of water and salt water as a factor in plant location is discussed with special attention being given to the industrial situation in the upper bay area—present and prospective. The alleged losses and gains to industry from the proposed salt water barrier and the industries in the upper bay area are listed and maps show in detail the present and potential industrial districts in the upper San Francisco bay district.—*R. R. Shaw.*

West Indies

17782. LAND, W. E. Sugar plantation engineering. *Civil Engin.* 2 (2) Feb. 1932: 102-106.—Yngenio Santa Fé, consisting of approximately 60,000 a. of rolling land, is one of the plantations of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company. It is situated along the Rio Soco northeast of San Pedro de Macoris in the Dominican Republic. The principal recent improvement involved the reconstruction of the 80 mi., narrow gauge railroad in respect to grade and alignment during 1927-29. An expenditure of \$1,000,000 in railroad improvements reduced the cost of delivering cane from \$1.20 per t. to 28 cents per t. in 1929. Another \$1,000,000 was spent in the development of additional cane acreage, conducting basic property surveys, enlarging the sugar mill, constructing 500 houses for workers, building roads, and in installing drainage, sewage, and water supply systems.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

17783. PALMER, JESSE T. The banana in Caribbean trade. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (3) 1932: 262-273.—The historical development of the banana trade between the U. S. and the Caribbean countries, the production and distribution of bananas, and the place of the banana trade in the commercial development of the Caribbean countries are discussed. The opening of the 19th century was accompanied by the launching of the modern banana industry. The Caribbean lowlands have been reclaimed and banana plantations developed. Recently the production has been shifting to the Pacific coast of Central America. The industry depends on three factors: suitable banana land, the banana plant, and capital and organization. The banana trade has greatly increased the purchasing power of the Caribbean republics and in turn has created a market for manufactured articles. Because of its proximity, the U. S. is the largest participant in the trade. From this has come a friendlier feeling toward the U. S.—*Alice Driscoll.*

17784. SHEPARD, C. Y. The cacao industry in Trinidad. *Tropical Agric.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 95-99.—(An investigation undertaken to provide reliable information regarding organization, financial conditions, and costs of production; to establish detailed standard comparative costs; to ascertain factors responsible for success or failure of estates; to provide means of comparison of Trinidad's industry with that of other parts of the

world; and to facilitate researches along biological lines.) Visits were made to all estates (over 200) willing to provide access to reliable records of expenses and income, representing about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total production and yield of the island. In compiling the data the estates were grouped into 3 primary and 5 subsidiary districts, and details of expenditures, income, and profit or loss calculated for each district on the basis per acre, per 1,000 pickets (tree sites), and per bag cacao. Similar calculations were made for one quarter of the estates having the lowest production costs, and for a similar number having the highest production costs. In addition estates were grouped according to average annual rainfall, area under cacao cultivation, amount spent per acre on cultivation, yield of cacao per 1,000 pickets, and average age of cacao cultivation. (Map showing distribution of Trinidad's 3 major crops—cacao, sugar, and coconuts).—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

SOUTH AMERICA

17785. MASTURZI, GIOVANNI. San Carlos. [San Carlos.] De Maroca a Javita e ad Ayacucho. [From Maroca to Javita and to Ayacucho]; Soggiorno ad Ayacucho. [Sojourn at Ayacucho.] *Universo.* 13 (3) Mar. 1932: 125-130; (4) Apr. 1932: 191-205; (5) May 1932: 245-253.—Under various titles proceeds the narrative of a voyage from the Amazon via the Rio Negro and to Ayacucho and along the Orinoco.—*Roberto Almagia.*

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

17786. SHEPPARD, GEORGE. The salt industry in Ecuador. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 403-410.—Nature has restricted salt production in Ecuador chiefly to one district and the government has established a national monopoly, the Estanco de Sal. This has head offices in Quito and distributing agencies at five strategic points in the country and controls the production and sale of the commodity. The producing area is a small district fringing the point of the Santa Elena peninsula. It is a marine salt marsh, impounded behind a sand bar and is apparently the remnant of an ancient estuary of the Rio Grande. Into this depression the ocean water filters and shallow pits have been excavated a few feet below sea level. Two or three months' exposure suffices to evaporate the water, leaving a deposit of salt from one to six in. thick. This is transported to the port of Salinas for shipment. Some is used along the coast for salting fish; most is sent in 100 lb. sacks to Guayaquil. A few other districts produce salt in limited quantities, all (with the exception of one or two thermal springs on the plateau) being located on the coastal lowlands. From Guayaquil salt is shipped inland by rail and further distributed by automobiles, beasts of burden, and Indian carriers. Cloudiness, mist, temperature, wind, and rainfall affect production. In 1925 and 1926, when heavy rains fell on the normally arid district, the country suffered a moderate salt famine.—*George M. McBride.*

Brazil

17787. MELO, MÁRIO. Toponymia pernambucano. [Toponymy of Pernambuco.] *Rev. do Inst. Archeol. Hist. e Geog. Pernambucano.* 30 (143-146) 1930: 171-231.—(A dictionary of place names.)

17788. UNSIGNED. Santos, the world's greatest coffee port. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 61 (6) Dec. 1931: 635-647.

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

17789. DE AGOSTINI, ALBERTO M. Prima spedizione nella cordigliera patagonica meridionale. [First expedition into southern Patagonian cordillera.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 803-813.—The missionary, De Agostini, accompanied by the geologist G.

Feruglio and two guides, completed, in 1930, the exploration of the tract of land of the Patagonian cordillera, situated west of the southern section of Lago Argentino. They succeeded, among other things, in climbing Mt. Mayo (2,662 m.) and in exploring for the first time the Upsala glacier, 50 km. long and from 9-12 km. wide, considered the greatest in the eastern slope of the Patagonian cordillera. He explored the region north of Lago Viedma where rises the Cerro Fitz Roy. They were not able to succeed in the ascension of this; but the explorations were taken up again in the summer of 1931 and results are awaited.—*Roberto Almogà.*

17790. LANNEFORS, NILS A. Ciclo de conferen-

cias 1930. Perspectivas que ofrece la industria del plomo en la Argentina. [Cycle of conferences, 1930. Lead industry prospects in Argentina.] *Anales de la Soc. Científica Argentina*. 113 (4) Apr. 1932: 155-174.—There are two active lead foundries, one at Villa Lugano, Buenos Aires and the other at Mojotoro, Province of Salta. Lead products made at various places in Buenos Aires and Rosario include ammunition, sheets, wire and bottle caps. Some lead is imported from Bolivia. The import duty is 5%. Exports, which are limited mostly to the neighboring countries, pay a 2% duty. As funds are available, it is planned to study scientific methods for the extraction of the mineral.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

17791. NEWHALL, BEATRICE. The treasure of Monte Alban. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 66 (6) Jun. 1932: 405-420.—This is a description of the treasures found in tomb No. 7 on Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico. The collection consists mostly of pottery, three elaborate funerary urns, jewels, and carved bone.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher.*

17792. THOMPSON, J. ERIC; POLLOCK, HARRY E. D.; CHARLOT, JEAN. A preliminary study of the ruins of Cobá. *Carnegie Inst. Washington, Publ.* #424. Mar. 1932: pp. 213.—The discoveries at Cobá show that northern Yucatan was colonized from the south at a much earlier date than was formerly believed. The earliest deciphered dates at Cobá are some 260 years earlier than the earliest surely deciphered date at Chichen Itzá. There is, however, evidence of a late occupation corresponding architecturally to the late Tulum or East Coast period. A peculiar feature of the Cobá district is the large number of ceremonial raised causeways that unite the various cities and groups. In some cases these even cross lakes. Owing to the bad weathering of the local stone few dates were recovered. These fall between 9.9.0.0 and 9.12.10.0.0, although it is clear the city was occupied over a much longer period. There is growing evidence that at least two cultural migrations took place into Yucatan before the third quarter of Cycle 9. The earlier, from the Peten, reached Cobá and east and northeast coast sites; the later, from the Usumacinta-Chiapas region, passed up the west coast of the peninsula, apparently reaching Chichen Itzá. Influence from the Cobá region on Chichen Itzá can not be proved archaeologically, but is indicated in early traditions. (19 plates, 70 figures.)—*J. Eric Thompson.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

17793. COLTON, HAROLD S. Walnut canyon national monument. *Mus. Notes, Mus. No. Arizona*. 4 (11) May 1932: pp. 6.—In 1906 President Roosevelt set aside a portion of Walnut canyon in northern Arizona as a national monument, mainly because of its archaeological interest, represented by cliff dwellings. The first known prehistoric occupants of this southwest region were a dolichocephalic people, Basket Maker II, who wove baskets but apparently had no understanding of pottery. They lived in crude earth lodges and pit houses. The next stage, Basket Maker III, was marked by the advent of crude pottery. Then came a round or

short-headed people, Pueblo I, more advanced in the ceramic arts, graduating to Pueblo II wherein knowledge of masonry led to the construction of houses, mainly upon the surface of the ground, and occasionally in the cliff walls of canyons. This culminated in Pueblo III, the cliff dwellers, as in Walnut canyon, whose homes of masonry were joined together in communities in lofty and almost inaccessible places beneath overhanging canyon walls.—*George Langford.*

17794. HEWETT, EDGAR L. The Chaco cañon in 1932. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 147-158.—In 1932 it was determined to excavate the south half of the floor of the Chetro Ketl sanctuary. This disclosed the fact that the original structure was superimposed upon another and much superior building, which had been abandoned at some time prior to the construction of the later building. As a check to the partial excavation of the Chetro Ketl sanctuary, a similar circular temple at Casa Rinconada, a half mile distant, was completely excavated, disclosing an inner, circular sanctum, reached by a concealed stairway and passage, within the sanctuary proper. Two periods of occupation are shown in all the towns of the Chaco cañon, extending over several centuries and each ending abruptly in abandonment without cultural decadence or destruction. Dates of occupancy are yet uncertain, although a log from the later town of Chetro Ketl yields a beginning date of 643 A.D. The earliest building date so far fixed is that of Una Vida, 861 A.D., but no tree ring material has yet been found in the older ruins. The reasons for abandonment are not yet known, but a survey of water supply is being begun to determine whether this was the cause. (11 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

17795. JENKS, ALBERT ERNEST. Pleistocene man in Minnesota. *Science (N. Y.)*. 75 (1954) Jun. 10, 1932: 607-608.—This is a preliminary announcement of the discovery of "the Minnesota man," a human skeleton found 12 feet below the existing silt which in glacial times was deposited in an ancient lake in Ottertail Co., Minnesota. The bones found represent the whole body, with the exception of the hands and feet. The skeleton is of a youth under 20 years of age and of a primitive type, with simian sill borders to the nasal aperture, no projecting nasal spine, unusually large teeth, and marked prognathism, all suggestively more proto-Eskimo than proto-Indian. Two artifacts, a crude dagger of antler, and a large shell pendant, were found with the bones.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

17796. LILLY, ELI. Bibliography on Indiana archaeology. *Indiana Hist. Bull.* 9 (8) May 1932: 445-479.

17797. NESBITT, PAUL H. Black-on-white pottery from the Mimbres valley, New Mexico. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 11 (3) Apr. 1932: 82-90.—The cultural and temporal affiliations of a special form of southwestern Indian pottery, known as Mimbres black-on-white, are described.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

17798. RENAUD, E. B. "Cromlechs" Indiens du Colorado. [Indian cromlechs of Colorado.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (3-4) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 168-171.—While working on the archaeological survey of eastern Colorado the author visited some "stone circles" located on both sides of the Apishapa river. Two sites were found. They consist of concentric and connected circles formed with slabs of sandstone planted vertically in the ground of the mesa. The structures are all different in size and arrangement although of the same general type and grouped by pair, a major and a minor site on either side of the river. They cannot have been erected for any utilitarian purpose such as protection against weather, beasts, or foes. They are so placed as to be able to serve as observation posts, but the complexity of their ground plans suggests a ceremonial or religious purpose. The tall, monolithic shaft still standing in the center of some circles at one site, may be phallic or related to a sun-cult. These strange structures, likely Indian and prehistoric, seen nowhere else so far, recall some of the cromlechs of Brittany.—*E. B. Renaud.*

17799. SETZLER, FRANK M. A prehistoric cave in Texas. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work*, 1931, Publ. #3134. 1932: 133-140.—The author excavated a dry cave near Marfa, Texas. Upon the bed rock floor of this very dry cave lay six feet of rock and dust, superimposed upon which was a stratum 2½ feet thick in which evidences of human habitation were found. The more than 70 artifacts found consist of coiled baskets and plaited sotol matting, sandals, twisted yucca fiber cordage, stone beads, gourd sherds, cradles, yucca bags, wooden and bone awls. Neither earthenware vessels nor sherds were encountered. There was no trace of European contact. With the exception of two sandals, the artifacts show little resemblance to any of the southwestern cultures. This seems strange in view of the fact that the Basket Maker culture has been recognized near El Paso, 200 miles northwest of the Knight ranch. The results of this excavation cannot be correlated with any of the known cultures in the state or in the neighboring culture areas. (Six half-tone figures and two line-drawings).—*Carl E. Guthe.*

17800. WALKER, WINSLOW M. The cave culture of Arkansas. *Smithsonian Inst., Explor. & Field Work*, 1931, Publ. #3134. 1932: 159-168.—The author visited some 16 caves in Arkansas. The first of the three excavated yielded no human deposits. The camp debris, including a very crude type of pottery, which was found in the second, led to the conclusion that this cave had been used only as a temporary camping site for a small party probably engaged in hunting and fishing. At Cedar Grove 10 burials were uncovered, near one of which were the bones of a dog, in a position indicating careful interment. A comparison of the material culture traits found here with those of known Ozark bluff-dwellers shows many common to both cultures. Following the completion of the work in the caves, three sites containing petroglyphs were visited. These sites are within a hundred miles of one another but no two of them exhibit the same type of figures, some being geometric, others naturalistic, and others conventionalized realistic types. (Nine figures).—*Carl E. Guthe.*

SOUTH AMERICA

17801. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Introduction.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 243-278.—Before

the conquest by the Incas there had been only independent tribal organizations occupying the several valleys. Among other reforms, the Incas introduced a higher religion based on a theory of creator divinities to supplement the old animistic and fetishistic religions, created the myth of divine origin of the Incas, sun worship, a powerful centralized civil organization and a strong military power. The similarity of Inca civilization to that of the Aztecs is striking, but no archaeological evidences of migrations exist. Recently paleolithic remains separate from neolithic culture have been found on the coast (Uhle), thus indicating local development of the civilization, although contact with other parts of the Americas and various migrations of different racial types from Asia are almost certain. The differences of myths, and of material culture, seem to indicate essentially different origins, or at least developments, of the mountain peoples and of the forest peoples to the east. Although the Andes Indians were nominally converted to Christianity they have changed but slightly both their religious beliefs and other cultural behavior. They still practice magic, both black and white, and have little conception of the spiritual teachings of Christianity or of natural causation. Since before the Spanish conquest they have believed in a future life, but of a very material sort. They live in fear of the spirits, including those of their ancestors, and propitiate them.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17802. POSNANSKY, ARTHUR. Leyendas prehispanicas sobre dos kerus. [Prehistoric legends recorded on two "kerus."] *Rev. d. Inst. de Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán.* 2 (1) 1931: 93-100.—Earliest of languages of record among the Inca peoples was that carried by the *quipu*, in which vari-colored strings attached in standard ways and knotted according to a traditional manner made possible very complex records, especially of a numerical character. These peoples also used pictographs and ideographs, weaving them into cloth, painting them on skins and pottery, and carving them on wood and stone. Color devices supplemented geometrical forms as a means of communication. Two carved and painted hardwood bowls recently discovered, one on the Island of the Moon in Lake Titicaca and the other in a cemetery at Cuzco, represent Inca legends. There is a striking resemblance between this carving (both in form and in color) and the national banners of Peru and Bolivia of today. (Plates).—*L. L. Bernard.*

ASIA

17803. BROWN, E. D. W. Polynesian leis. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 615-619.—Decorative art has first been noticed during the Aurignacian epoch. Although only those articles survive which are made of durable material, nevertheless it may be reasonably inferred that flowers, fruit, and foliage were also utilized for this purpose. If this is so, then the flower leis may date 17,000 years ago. If, as some writers claim, ornamentation was used as a charm, the leis could also have been used to honor gods as well as human beings. Leis may be divided into two main groups: nonperishable, i.e. made of bones, teeth, shells, etc.; and perishable, made of flowers, fruits, and leaves. Of the latter, the significant motif may be that of fragrance, color, or movement. All but one of the Hawaiian leis are Polynesian in conception. What was originally thought to be a strictly Hawaiian leis, namely the Hawaiian olapa (*Cheirodendron*) whose leaves quake, aspen-like, in the breezes, and is a decoration based on the movement motif, has recently been found also in the Marquesas.—*John H. Mueller.*

17804. HARRISON, H. S. Flint tranchets in the Solomon islands and elsewhere. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 425-434.—

In the Solomon islands are found flint tranchets similar to those found in Denmark and in the Mousterian of

France and England. The forms are almost identical.—*W. D. Wallis.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

17805. BORISKOVSKIĬ, P. I. БОРИСКОВСКИЙ, П. И. Начатки текстильной техники у Австралийцев. [The beginnings of textile technique among the Australians.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshchenia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (11-12) 1931: 18-25.—The article represents a denial of the hypothesis connecting textile technique exclusively with established agriculture or cattle breeding. The example of the Australian hunting economy has beginnings of textile technique. (Illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

17806. GRUNWALD, MAX. Zur vergleichende Märchenkunde. [Comparative folklore.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Jud.* 76(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 16-33.—(A critique of recent works on comparative Jewish folklore.)—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

17807. KAGAROV, EUGÈNE. Essai des classification des rites populaires. [An attempt at the classification of popular rites.] *Rev. d. Inst. de Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán.* 2(1a) 1931: 49-59.—No comprehensive classification of popular magical rites has hitherto been made. In general they may be divided into protective and productive rituals. The protective are of four general types: (1) apotropeic or aggressive, (2) exapateic or dissimulative, (3) cryptic, or those which protect individuals against demonic sorcery, and (4) apopheutic or rites that help to shun the spirits. The productive rites are very numerous and are divisible into: (1) caprogonic, or fertility rites, (2) copulative, which are sometimes sacramental, (3) disjunctive, which are meant to drive lovers or others apart and which separate individuals from their groups, (4) cathartic, especially purification rites, (5) hylastic or propitiatory, (6) defective, or black magic by similarity, (7) mantic, or divination, and (8) sacramental, usually involving communion with spirits and divinities.—*L. L. Bernard.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

17808. BEALS, RALPH L. Unilateral organizations in Mexico. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 467-475.—Though the data from Spanish sources are meagre they show the existence of patrilineal exogamous lineage groups for much of the west coast of Mexico, and point to the probability of a unilateral organization with socio-ceremonial functions. The groups are found from the United States border to the Zapotec-Mextec area where they come in contact with the sib systems of both paternal and maternal types. Where the barrio is found it represents a geographical unit of the pueblo. In some localities it was the tangible expression of the formation of the towns from the joining of localized kin groups. On the west coast of Mexico it also represented a difference of peoples. From its distribution in the area of large towns it seems to be correlated with the collection of peoples into large communities, and to be in contact with unilateral organizations. These facts make the probabilities of a sib organization among the Aztecs more probable. The data suggest that the paternal localized lineage groups of California represent an extension of an area which reaches from near southern Mexico to central California. It suggests that the matrilineal sib organization there may be marginal to a patrilineal area.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

17809. HÖLTKER, GEORG. Einige Metaphern im Aztekischen des P. Sahagun. [Some metaphors from the Aztec of Father Sahagun.] *Anthropos.* 27(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 249-259.—Metaphors comprising whole sentences or paragraphs are common; they consist of irony, flattery, warning, and contempt. The complete study will enable the student to make some far-reaching generalizations on Aztec culture as is now done in Europe with Homer and the Germanic epics.—*E. D. Harvey.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

17810. BARBEAU, MARIUS. An early French settlement on the Saint Lawrence. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30(2) Apr. 1932: 79-87.—Within sight of Quebec lies the island of Orleans, its French speaking inhabitants living much as they did 250 years ago. The curious insular life, handicrafts, past history, and the possibilities of the future impact of the modern machine world upon a backward agricultural people are discussed. The psychology of the islanders is illustrated by an old villager who had lived within five miles of another of the five towns on the island and had never been there.—*C. E. Marston.*

17811. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Recording Indian music. *Smithsonian Inst. Explor. & Field Work*, 1931, Publ. #3134. 1932: 183-190.—The writer made four field trips during 1931, two to the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin and two to the Seminole of southern Florida. Winnebago songs were recorded in two localities and consisted chiefly of songs connected with the peyote cult. Both branches of the cult were studied and the ceremonial songs recorded phonographically by leaders in the ceremony. A song received in a vision induced by peyote was obtained, as well as other individual songs which are sung in the ceremony. An extended study of the customs as well as the music of the tribe was made and a large collection of specimens was obtained, including musical instruments, costumes, and artifacts.—*Frances Densmore.*

17812. KUHM, H. W. The Indians of Virginia. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 11(3) Apr. 1932: 91-99.—A brief general summary of the culture of the Indians of the state of Virginia, during the 16th and 17th centuries, based upon early traveller's accounts and survivals known to the author.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

17813. LESSER, ALEXANDER, and WELTFISH, GENE. Composition of the Caddoan linguistic stock. *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* 87(6) May 1932: pp. 15.—The Caddoan linguistic stock comprises four principal languages: Pawnee, Wichita, Kitsai, and Caddo. The first three languages are about equally divergent and mutually unintelligible. Caddo is the most divergent of the group to which it gave its name.—*E. B. Renaud.*

17814. LOWIE, ROBERT H. Marriage and family life among the Plains Indians. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 34(5) May 1932: 462-464.—The Plains Indians had various ways of getting a wife. Eloping was practiced but such love matches were rated inferior. The proper procedure consisted, first, in offering property to parents or brother of the prospective bride. Indian girls were rarely forced to marry a man they did not want; they were merely advised by their parents as was customary among white people. It was a family affair as is also shown by two general customs, namely, that of the widow being taken by a brother or cousin of the deceased and that of a man successively marrying the younger sisters of his first wife; this led to a polygamy not resented by the women. Although the Indian

women worked long and hard, they were very seldom abused, except in cases of unfaithfulness. Children were universally very well treated and never beaten.—*E. B. Renaud.*

17815. MORGAN, WILLIAM. Navaho dreams. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (13) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 390-405.—The manifest contents of a few selected dreams and the Navaho interpretations of these contents have served to demonstrate six types of causality in the thought processes of specified informants, to emphasize the interdependence of certain dream interpretations with the Navaho religion, and to show that dreams are factors influencing the everyday life of these Indians, and resulting in behavior, often recorded but inadequately described in the literature. They are the six types. These types occur in connection with Navaho dream interpretation but the material is not to be taken as evidence of the childlike character of Navaho thought. The types of causality are here demonstrated in matters of dream interpretations and sickness whereas Piaget's types were illustrated by a child's interpretations of natural phenomena and other things.—*Harry Hoijer.*

SOUTH AMERICA

17816. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Animism, fetichism, and totemism.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 279-334.—The Andean Indians were still in the animistic stage of religion at the time of the Spanish conquest and remain in it at the present time in spite of their nominal acceptance of Christianity. They use magic for purposes of control of the spirits, both good and evil. The reports of the Spanish missionaries that they were idol worshippers is not correct, although they used images, mummies, and other sacred objects in their ceremonial and other worship. The totems were not necessarily ancestors or living things, but might be a natural force, a stone, or a heavenly body. The sun was the totem of the Incas. Sacred objects were generally tabu, except to the shamans. These beliefs and practices still persist, the Catholic church being as little able to change the religious views of the ancient tribes as were the Incas.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17817. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: The cult of ancestors.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 691-726.—Although the spirits of ancestors were feared and venerated, the chief sanctity attached to the *pacarina*, or clan ancestor or founder. Wherever he first appeared or located remained sacred ground and continued to be regarded as the true home and country of the clan by his descendants. However, not the place, but the spirit, was venerated or worshipped. The mummies or *malquis* of important or sacred personages were also preserved and were brought forth, masked, on ceremonial occasions to give greater sanctity to the feast. Sometimes wooden images of them were substituted. The more savage tribes feared the dead and often fled from them. But all made offerings of food and other articles to them and buried their belongings with them, sometimes, because they would bring bad luck if used by the descendants.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17818. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Cult of nature.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 727-744.—Nature worship was widespread and the nature spirits were more numerous than those of ancestors. Some of the nature spirits, like the sun, moon, thunder, and the rainbow, rose to the dignity of divinities. The feminine spirits possessed the power of promoting fruitfulness

and the earth and sea were especially powerful in this respect. The cult of nature was distinct from that of the ancestors, but the two were sometimes confused through the institution of totemism. The nature divinities were of a higher order than the ancestor spirits and could not be influenced or obligated in the same degree. As the religion advanced toward the emergence of divinities the nature spirits were the first to be deified.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17819. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Creator gods.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 7 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 1155-1198; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 1711-1804; 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 239-278.—The chief creator god was Viracocha, known as Pachacamac on the coast. He was represented by the more advanced element of the priesthood and by the Incas as the creator of heaven and earth and of all things in them and the sea. Other creator divinities were Irma, Vichama, Catequil, Huamansiri, and Ataguj. An important source of creator divinities was the *pacarinas* who rose to the rank of national ancestors or creators.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17820. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Sun worship.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 279-364.—The term sun worship was applied to the Inca religion by the Spanish missionaries and was not used by the Peruvians themselves. The practice was introduced by the Incas who had fostered the worship of Viracocha while they still dwelt by Lake Titicaca. At the time of the Spanish conquest he occupied the chief place among the deities, although his worship also allowed the worship of other divinities under equal conditions.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17821. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Rites and ceremonies.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 747-870.—There were totemic and initiation rites, ablations, confessions, communion, exorcism, fiestas in honor of ancestors and of the gods, sacrifices, and many other rites and ceremonies. At some of the feasts great sacrifices of children, llamas, birds, etc. were made before the idols. The rites and ceremonies did not originate in the solar cult. In spite of opinion to the contrary, the sun did not occupy the first place in the religion of the Incas. In the latter days of the Empire, Viracocha appears to have had first place at all the fiestas. The principal rites of the Inca religion, although incorporated in the deistic cult, were of earlier origin than the gods and arose originally in connection with early totemism. The rites of baptism, confirmation, initiation, confession, expiation, and communion did not originate in the religion of the Incas, but existed before and independently of it, and were incorporated later into it. These rites were not exclusive with the Incas, but in one form or another existed in all parts of the empire and throughout the Andes.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17822. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: Myths and superstitions.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1525-1547; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1663-1745.—The Spaniards preserved but few myths entire, but some complete, and many fragments of nature myths especially have come down to us. These are of various origins and do not display the unity that Tello has claimed for them. Uhle, Larrea, and others have shown that there was a strong Central American and Mexican influence, manifesting itself particularly in proto-Nazcan and Chimu art and even in the pottery of northwestern Argentina and Chile. Nature fear and the endeavor to stimulate natural fertility through some device of magic are the mo-

tives of much of this mythology. For example, the rainbow is interpreted as the tail of a huge mountain lion which seeks to devour men or cause pain to pregnant women, also as the symbol of miasmatic stagnant water. The couvade is apparently a magic practice intended to deceive the evil spirits and draw their attention away from the child-bearing woman whom they would like to harm. The myths of this region are in theme and motivation much like those of the rest of the world at this stage of cultural development.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17823. LATCHAM, RICARDO E. Las creencias religiosas de los antiguos peruanos. [Religious beliefs of the ancient Peruvians: The flood myth.] *Anales de la Univ. de Chile*. 8(3) Jul-Sep. 1930: 1485-1524.—The Incas apparently had no myth of their own of the flood. The various flood myths do not deal with a universal inundation but with local catastrophes. These myths are common in the eastern forest region, but rarer among the mountain peoples. Each of these myths, however, refers the disaster to the will of some displeased spirit or god who presided over that particular region or locality.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17824. PERROUD, A. P. Les Indiens du Pérou.—*L'anthropologie*. [The Indians of Peru. Cannibalism.] *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*. 11(1-3) 1930: 16-20.—In the mountain forests of Peru there still are tribes of savage Indians, numbering about 130,000. The Almarunas are polygamous, fight with poisoned arrows, believe in a good and an evil spirit, live in huts, and cultivate the soil. The Conibos use bows and arrows, reed maces and spears for fishing, cultivate farms and have a language of their own. They make boats and pottery, salt fish, and hire themselves out as boatmen. The Cocamas have their own language but have adopted the costume of the whites. They were the first Indians to be converted. They are clever boatmen. The Oréjones elongate and paint their ears, paint their faces, and wear nose rings. They prepare poison from fish for arrows and exchange it for other products. The Campas are the most civilized, important, and numerous. They have learned the use of firearms and are much feared. The Cashibas are among the most savage. They eat their own superannuated tribesmen. This is an act of religion and not of cruelty. The Huitotes are extremely cannibalistic, eating members of other tribes, prisoners of war, and dead warriors. (Description of cannibalistic feast.)—*Jessie Bernard.*

EUROPE

17825. AKIMOVA, T. AKIMOVA, T. Материалы по культуре саратовских чуваш. [Materials on the Yerekh cult among the Chuvashes of Saratov.] Сборник Нижне-Волжского Краев. Музея. (*Sbornik Nizhne-Volzskogo Kraev. Muzeia*.) 1 1932: 18-30.—Yerekh is a little doll made of small lime-tree discs, dressed in a national costume, preserved in a basket in a secret place, and used as a sort of house fetish. Formerly these Yerekhs played the role of sex protector, patron of the family, instrument of revenge for blood and also figured in marriage ceremonies. (Illustrations.)—*E. Kagarov.*

17826. ANGELOV, B. Bulgarski "prevrashteniya." [Bulgarian metamorphoses.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 7(4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 253-259; (6) Jun. 1932: 339-348.—Bulgarian folk ballads are rich with motives of metamorphoses and changes. It is Bulgarian only in its form. Otherwise it has worked out motives and plots which are common to many nations.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17827. BABUDRI, FRANCESCO. Terzo manipolo di proverbi calendaristici popolari d'Istria. [Third installment of calendar proverbs of Istria.] *Folklore Ital.* 6(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 76-105.—The first installment of these collections was published in 1914 under the title of *Il calendario Istriano nelle rime e nelle assonanze*

del popolo. The second installment was published in 1920 under the title of *Aggiunte al calendario Istriano*. These calendar proverbs were born out of the need or desire to forecast the future: they comprise rules and advice relating to the operation of peasant agriculture and of fishing. The diffusion among the Istrian peasants and fishermen of new methods of work has not destroyed their dependence upon these calendar proverbs. The proverbs are being constantly adjusted to cultural changes in the lives of the people.—*E. D. Beynon.*

17828. FUCHS, HANS MARIA. Der Ackerbau im Sulmtal. (Steiermark). [Agriculture in the Sulm valley (Steiermark).] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 3(2) May 1932: 113-141.—Many old traditions and customs are still in usage in the Sulm valley with regard to planting and harvesting. Some of these traditions may go back to the superstitions of the pre-Christian era. Especially important is the "Thanksgiving-day" which is also a church holiday and which almost amounts to a local agricultural exposition, since the farmers send their biggest and best fruits and products to the church where they are laid on the altars. Machinery and new methods of production, however, are changing these traditions. (Tables showing agricultural tools and implements used in the valley.)—*Rosa Ernst.*

17829. KHIN, ANTAL. Csallóközi Legényatás. [Initiation of young men in the (Hungarian) Csallóköz.] *Ethnog. Népelet*. 43(1) 1932: 19-24.—Since the decline of Somorja guild life has died out among the trades people, but traces have remained among the adolescent peasant boys. These are closely organized into the *legény-kompanya* (company of young men). At their head stands the *legénybíró*, the judge of the young men, who is elected for three years from among the members of the company. His duty is to keep order among the young men and to have principal charge of the village dances. He also invites the pall-bearers to village funerals. It is expected that he should be an example to all the other young men in the company. His duties are prescribed in the *Törvénykönyv*, or law-book of the Company, which remains in the form of a manuscript dated, Feb. 2, 1706. This manuscript professes to be a copy of a still older document. Punishments are meted out to those who break the rules of the company in the form of fines of wine. The initiation of adolescent youths into the company is an occasion of great ceremonial importance.—*E. D. Beynon.*

17830. KHUDIAKOV, M. G. ХУДЯКОВ, М. Г. К вопросу о Пермском зверином стиле [The animal style of Perm.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (*Soobshchenia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury*.) (11-12) 1931: 15-17.—Motives of animal style in the Volga and Ural regions during the bronze age are directly linked with the remnants of totemic conceptions. The latter have been partly preserved by the Udmurts. The animal images on monuments correspond to the era when hunting was the basis of domestic life.—*G. Vasilovich.*

17831. VAKARELSKI, KHR. Kultut kum domash-noto ognishte u nas. [The Bulgarian fire-place cult.] *Zlatorog*. 13(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 140-145.—The fire-place according to the Bulgarian folk beliefs is identical with family, generation, and home. This conception is explained by the origin and development of the house, where the most substantial part has been the fireplace and the fire. The use of fire among Bulgarians as with all primitive peoples has been accompanied by numerous magic and ritualistic ceremonies, which continue as remnants of a cult.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

AFRICA

17832. BROWN, G. GORDON. Legitimacy and paternity among the Hehe. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 185-193.—Among the Hehe, a Bantu tribe numbering about 52,000 in the Tanganyika territory in east Africa, clan membership and consequent social attributes are derived patrilineally. If the mother is unmarried, the physical father customarily becomes her husband and the child's social father. If the mother is married and the paternity of the husband is questioned, the identity of the physical father is sought; and, if determined, the physical father must, after making the necessary payments, assume the full functions of paternity; otherwise, if not identified, the husband acts as social father. The child thus does not lack a social father, and his status is not affected by the irregularity of his birth. There is, therefore, no illegitimacy among the Hehe. Cultural values condition this result: unchastity evokes little social disapproval, children are universally desired, and the child receives full status without any conflict of social forces.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

17833. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. Fra i Boscimani dell' Etosia e del deserto del Kalahari. [Among the Bushmen of Etosia, and the Kalahari desert.] *Universo.* 12 (10) Oct. 1931: 551-582.—*Roberto Almagià.*

17834. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. Fra gli Zulu. [Among the Zulus.] *Universo.* 12 (11) Nov. 1931: 623-655; (12) Dec. 1931: 681-694.—*Roberto Almagià.*

17835. COULON, ALFRED. La femme Kabyle. [The Kabyle woman.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (124) 1930: 553-575.—The Kabyles of Algeria have been Mohammedanized and their women are subject to the usual Mohammedan restrictions. In addition there are also restrictions on property inheritance which have survived from pre-Islamic customs. The Kabyle woman has practically no legal rights whatever, but her actual position does not always coincide with her legal position, and she not infrequently wields considerable indirect power.—*Margaret Wepley.*

17836. DRIBERG, J. H. Yakañ. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 413-420.—The Yakañ is a Mahdist cult which arose in Uganda, or was resuscitated, some 50 to 60 years ago, and spread southward. It has been directed against aliens, and especially against Europeans. The water of Yakañ confers the following benefits on members: immunity from death by disease; restoration of ancestors to life; resurrection of dead cattle; immunity in flouting government orders and in refusing to pay taxes; immunity against government rifles, which will only fire water; and receipt, by the drinkers, of rifles in due course, though they must practise with reed rifles until proficient.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17837. FLIGELMAN, FRIEDA. Moral vocabulary of an unwritten language (Fulani). *Anthropos.* 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 213-248.—This study of the unwritten Fulani language might be taken as a convenient cross-section of the culture of the tribes in question. The speech is replete with notions of good and bad character which involve ideas of strength, care, politeness, good-breeding and generosity for the positive character; and bad-breeding, anger, jealousy, stealing, deceit, and stinginess in a negative sense. Arabic contributions to this barbarian culture include knowledge of physiology, theology, social and economic and legal relationships; thought-concepts, and ratiocination. The language is full of figures of speech on anatomy, botany, nature, family relationships, religion and magic, food, cooking and shelter.—*E. D. Harvey.*

17838. KENNETT, B. L. A. The Afoshi dancers of Kabba division, Northern Nigeria. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 435-442.—

The Afoshi dancers is a cult of the women, which appears to have been introduced a few generations ago. Membership is by initiation. Initiations occur when the Afoshi spirit is aroused, such occasions being the death, burial, appointment, or promotion of some important personage in the Afoshi or religious world. The performances suggest somber and religious funeral dirges.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17839. MARIN, G. Somali games. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 499-512.—The author describes games of pretense, winning games, games of strength and agility, games of nimbleness, games of attention and celerity, searching games, games of calculation, and games of chance. Boys play at rearing camels, horses, and other animals, using stones roughly hewn out to represent these animals; they pretend to be looking for fresh pastures and to be migrating. They also play at war with wooden spears, lie in ambush, and spy on the enemy. Sometimes they pretend to speak before the assembly. Girls simulate housework.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17840. MONTEIL, CHARLES. La divination chez les Noirs de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. [Divination among the Negroes of French West Africa.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occident. Française.* 14 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 27-136.—The monograph deals with the way in which the black endeavors to meet the conditions of the life-struggle by having recourse to supernatural aid. There is a description of the medium or shaman; of his mechanical means of foretelling the future; and of divination which is both intuitive and artificial. Divination is accomplished by throwing seeds on the ground and noting the future from the way in which they have fallen; the future is also to be known by the permutations and combinations of numbers; and by an entirely novel form of geomancy. It is novel in that it shows but the faintest traces of Asiatic or Chinese geomancy. The blacks through the mediation of the Arabs have incorporated as much of this astrology as serves their purposes and have added increments of their own.—*E. D. Harvey.*

17841. RÉMONDET, ALBERT. Deux formes primitives d'éducation au Soudan Français. [Two primitive forms of education in the French Sudan.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occident. Française.* 14 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 1-26.—Two primitive forms of education are found in the group of children's secret societies for both boys and girls, and the more usual initiatory ceremonies. The children's societies seem to be unique. They are exact counterparts of adult secret societies but are not so closely integrated; and the girls' societies are somewhat less highly organized than the boys'.—*E. D. Harvey.*

17842. VIELLARD, GILBERT. Récits Peuls du Macina et du Kounari. [Peul narratives from the Macina and the Kounari.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occident. Française.* 14 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 137-156.—These are translations into French of heroic exploits among the blacks of the French West African colonies.—*E. D. Harvey.*

ASIA

17843. CHAKRAVARTI, CHINTAHARAN. The cult of Bāro Bhāiyā of eastern Bengal. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 26 (1) 1930 (pub. 1931): 379-388.—The author describes a peculiar cult that is prevalent in some districts of eastern Bengal, a form of demon-worship. It may be styled the cult of Bāro Bhāiyā or twelve brothers, as the twelve brothers along with their mother (*Vanadurgā*) and sister (*Raṇa-yakṣiṇī*) are the chief objects of worship in it. They are all represented as being dreadful in appearance, and all are evil spirits.—*Eli Johns.*

17844. CHAKRAVARTI, CHINTAHARAN. Some meteorological proverbs of the people of Bengal. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. 1931): 371-377.—Gonganath Jha has shown that meteorology as a science was cultivated in ancient India. The author has collected some meteorological proverbs current among the people of Bengal. A few samples follow: "If the red evening follows a stormy day, there will be dryness; if it follows a dry day, there will be a storm." "If a rainbow is seen in the west there will be eternal dryness; if in the east there will be torrential or heavy rain." It is believed that rain on the last day of the month of Āsvinā (September-October) has the effect of turning fish into snails. It is also said "less rain double cold."—*Eli Johns.*

17845. CHAKRAVARTI, NILMANI. An ancient Indian story in a Bengali Vratākathā. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. 1931): 389-394.—Rites and observances may be classified under two heads: (1) those performed by the maidens, and (2) those performed by married women including the widows. The second class may be subdivided into two sub-classes, viz., (1) the observances, the origin of which can be traced in some of the Purāṇas, notably in the Bhaviṣya and the Skanda purāṇa, and (2) those the origin of which cannot be so traced. The observances of the maidens do not require any detailed worship. The second class of observances is often accompanied by a Kathā or story of the origin of that observance. Many of the stories are now becoming obsolete with the passing away of old Hindu matrons.—*Eli Johns.*

17846. HOCART, A. M. Warfare in Eddystone of the Solomon islands. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 301-324.—The chief causes of internal strife are murder and adultery. The natives had used fortresses, and more recently they employed a special war canoe. A victorious war party might return with heads, slaves, or prostitutes.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17847. LEKKERKERKER, C. Verbetering en vermeerdering van cultuurgrond op Java. [Improvement and growth of culture in Java.] *Indische Gids.* 51(4) Apr. 1929: 521-557.

17848. MIKHAILOV, M. МИХАЙЛОВ, М. Культурное Строительство Туркмении [The cultural evolution of the Turkoman Republic.] *Революция и Национальности (Revolutsia i Natsional'nosti.)* (2) 1932: 84-87.—*G. Vasilevich.*

17849. ROBERTSON, EDWARD. Rain, dew, snow, and cloud in Arab proverb. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52(2) Jun. 1932: 145-158.

17850. STEVENS, E. S. The folk-lore of Iraq. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1931: 14-27.—The sources of the folklore of Iraq include India, China, north Africa, and the neighboring Near Eastern countries. The tales may be classified into several types such as nursery tales, animal fables, mythological tales, etc. The absence of the ghost story is noteworthy. With few exceptions the story tellers believe implicitly in the supernatural beings of whom they tell.—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

17851. UNSIGNED. The blood feud in Waziristan. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(2) Apr. 1932: 304-310.—A chronic state of internal feud exists in Waziristan. The least loss in person or property received at the hands of another must be requited in full; forbearance and forgiveness are sheer cowardice. When the husband catches his wife and her lover together, the usual pro-

cedure is for him to call in his relations and with or without their help kill his wife and cut off the foot of her lover. Though women are at the bottom of much of the trouble, there are many other matters which give rise to quarrels. The worst type of murder in Mashud country is *khet*, which means the deliberate extinction of a family by those entitled to inherit from it in order to obtain possession of its property. This is sometimes carried out through hired assassins and a formal reconciliation made; the peace is often broken, but in such cases the money is usually returned.—*Eli Johns.*

17852. UNSIGNED. The peoples of Sinkiang. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(2) Apr. 1930: 232-236.—*W. D. Wallis.*

AUSTRALIA

17853. ELKIN, A. P. The rainbow-serpent myth in northwest Australia. *Oceania.* 1(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 349-352.—The rainbow is a huge water snake which is stopping the rain. It lives in fresh water holes, but is also identified with a large salt water snake which makes the tides by emitting the water from its insides. By swallowing the water, it makes the tides recede. It is the ultimate source of the medicine man's power.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17854. HART, C. W. M. Personal names among the Tiwi. *Oceania.* 1(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 280-290.—Among the Tiwi of Melville and Bathurst islands, North Australia, every one has several names and the same name is never used by two persons. Although a man may have five names, he is usually referred to by some one of them to the exclusion of the others. A number of relatives have a right to bestow a name upon a newborn child, and many use this right. The father and the father's brothers may each bestow a name upon the child, and the mother's brothers have the same right. The mother's mother is the only female who has this right. Many a boy who reaches puberty has six or seven names. After the death of a person his or her name is tabu and is dropped from the language. A man who marries a widow renames all of her children, no matter who their father was. There are initiation-grade names and age-grade names.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17855. McCONNEL, URSULA. The rainbow serpent in north Queensland. *Oceania.* 1(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 347-349.—The rainbow serpent is found in waterfalls and in long deep water holes. Men who swim in such waterfalls are pulled under and tugged this way and that by whirlpools, which are really the action of the rainbow serpent. It has a large head with red hair, and a big mouth out of which rapids come.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17856. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. The rainbow serpent myth in southeast Australia. *Oceania.* 1(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 342-347.—The rainbow serpent myth is found practically throughout all Australia, where it is associated with waterfalls, water holes, and the quartz-crystals used by medicine men, and so with the power of medicine men. The Tiwi of Bathurst and Melville islands is the only tribe known not to possess the belief, and they have no medicine men. In southeastern Australia the belief prevails that it will devour human beings who approach its abode, unless they are medicine men. A "waving dark shadow" in the milky way is said to be the rainbow serpent. The rainbow serpent will strike down into a whirlpool any one who ventures into a water hole which the serpent inhabits.—*W. D. Wallis.*

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

17857. FISH, ANDREW. The reputation of James Anthony Froude. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* (2) Jun. 1932: 179-192.—James Anthony Froude has been unjustly maligned by his contemporaries. Granting the numerous inaccuracies of his works, nevertheless the errors are not greater than those committed by other historians of his

day. On the other hand, his works are infinitely superior, since they are so exhaustively based upon original materials.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

17858. GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS. Albert Mathiez. *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (2) Jun. 1932: 231.

17859. HOETZSCH, OTTO. M. N. Pokrowski. *Osteuropa.* 7 (8) May 1932: 456-459.—*Samuel Kalish.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

17860. CARACI, GIUSEPPE. Un italiano in alto Egitto ed in Nubia sul finire del secolo XVI. [An Italian in upper Egypt at the close of the 16th century.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 11 (1) 1929: 29-76.—This is an article based on a MS in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence describing the voyage made in 1589 by an anonymous traveller as far south as Nubia. His accounts of the ruins along the course of the Nile are almost unique for this century. While this document was not unknown it has never before been studied so accurately as here.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

17861. REISNER, G. A. Uronarti. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14 (1) 1931: 1-14.—Comments on the Harvard-Boston Expedition's excavation of the fort on the island of Uronarti, with special reference to the various kinds of clay seals (about 500 different ones) in use in correspondence by men of Uronarti and their correspondents in Egypt.—*E. Cole.*

17862. ROWE, ALAN. The Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition excavations at Meydûm, 1929-30. *Mus. J. (Mus. Univ. Pennsylvania).* 22 (1) Mar. 1931: 5-84.—Account of the expedition's work at the 4th dynasty pyramid of Seneferu at Meydûm; the results of the excavations of the same campaign at the Great Mustabah 17 (stepped stages discovered; method of calculating levels revealed) and in tomb areas near the pyramid will be described in a later report. The article presents, with fulness of illustration, a conspectus of all that is now known of the pyramid and its appurtenances. The new discoveries and clearances include: an unnoticed pit near the lower end of the entrance passage, variations in the slope of the passage, level lines on the pyramid, identification of work gangs, new evidence on the history of the pyramid temple, uncovering of the roof of the temple and of the causeway, miscellaneous objects from debris (for most of which little importance is claimed).—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17863. SANTA-MARIA, JOSE M. G. a. Iniciación en trabajos de investigación histórica. [An introduction to historical research.] *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid.* 2 (10) Nov. 1930: 519-524.—A description of the National Temple at Abydos, which was started by Sêti I, 19th dynasty, son of Rameses I, in the 14th century B.C. This temple is the Memnomium which Estrabon quotes.—*E. Johns.*

17864. SHORTER, ALAN W. A magical ivory. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 1-2.—An ivory wand of the Middle Kingdom which may represent either a horoscope or a protective amulet bears the inscription, *Words spoken by these many amuletic figures: "We have come that we may protect this child, Senb-ef-Osiris (may he live, prosper and be healthy)." This wand was not intended to be worn, as there is no perforation for that purpose.*—*Howard Britton Morris.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

17865. KRAMER, SAMUEL N. New tablets from Fara. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52 (2) Jun. 1932: 110-132.—

A description of 87 tablets, chiefly archaic, unearthed at Fara, a mound near Bagdad, by excavations in 1931 by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, giving content of specimen texts, with copious explanatory notes.—*M. Abbott.*

17866. SMITH, SIDNEY. An Egyptian in Babylonia. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 28-32.—An inscription found on an ancient brick proves the correctness of the identification of Der with the modern city of Badrah by Forrer, but the presence on the face of the brick of Egyptian drawings is of greater importance as another instance of the Egyptian influence in Babylonia. The drawing itself may have been the work of some Egyptian who, slaving in Mesopotamia, saw in the local cult on whose temple he was working a semblance to his native religion.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17867. UNSIGNED. Ur of the Chaldees. *Discovery.* 13 (147) Mar. 1932: 90.—Report of three discoveries at Ur by the joint expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum: mud-brick fort built about 1950 B.C., extraordinary grave (about 2800 B.C.); range of buildings erected by a king of the 1st dynasty on the northwest side of the Ziggurat.—*Fred Grossman.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

17868. C[RAWFORD], O. G. S. Palaeolithic axes from Transjordan. *Antiquity.* 6 (22) Jun. 1932: 216-217.—*Elvin Abels.*

17869. CROWFOOT, J. W. Recent discoveries of the joint expedition to Samaria. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 64 Jul. 1932: 132-133.—Massive walls which were uncovered this year evidence the wealth and advanced civilization of Samaria, the capital of Israel. Some splendid fragments of ivory were discovered, among which are two crouching lions in the round and a number of small panels in relief. On some of the panels are figures of Egyptian deities, but the craftsmanship does not seem to be Egyptian and no hieroglyphs appear on them. One panel in pierced relief represents a bull being mauled by a lion, and on other panels are decorative patterns, such as bands of lotus flowers and buds and sacred tree designs. Traces of gold foil and blue inlay are on some of these objects. These ivories are to be compared with a series of similar specimens from Arslan Tash, near Carchemish, which came from the decoration of the bed of a 9th century Damascus king, and they come from the same period. These ivories came from the furnishings of palaces such as those denounced by Amos. See *Amos* 3:15 etc. (Illus.).—*H. G. May.*

17870. FITZGERALD, G. M. Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1931. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 64 Jul. 1932: 138-148.—(5 pages of illustrative plates).—*H. G. May.*

17871. GARSTANG, JOHN. A third season at Jericho. City and necropolis. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 64 Jul. 1932: 149-153.—The main defenses of Jericho in the late bronze age (ca. 1600-

1200 B.C.) were two parallel walls, the outer being 6 ft. and the inner 12 ft. thick. There are signs of destruction and conflagration, the remains of the outer wall having fallen down the slope of the mound, and the inner wall is preserved only at one point along the west side of the city. This destruction seems to have occurred around 1400 B.C., before the infiltration of Mycenaean wares. A necropolis of the bronze age was uncovered, and it yielded about 1,800 objects. In the Hyksos period the city expanded, pottery technique developed, and burial was in family or common graves. Egyptian influence begins around 1500 B.C.: 94 scarabs were found, beginning with the Hyksos period and ending with the reign of Amenhetep III, but no specimens from the period of Akhenaton to Ramesis III. This makes probable the destruction of the city during the reign of Amenhetep III, after 1411 and before 1375 B.C. During the first phase of the early iron age (ca. 1200-900 B.C.) an outpost of Ramesis III was at Jericho, although the fortifications remained in ruins. After this a revival occurred, which lasted to the Byzantine epoch. A full illustrated report of these excavations appears in the current numbers of the Liverpool University, *Annals of Archaeology*.—H. G. May.

17872. UNSIGNED. Antioch: the cradle of Christianity. *Discovery*. 13 (147) Mar. 1932: 89-90.—Announcement of an expedition to excavate at Antioch in Syria. A short sketch of the early history of the famous town is included.—Fred Grossman.

ASIA MINOR

17873. LAMB, WINIFRED. The site of Troy. *Antiquity*. 6 (21) Mar. 1932: 71-81.—A careful if cursory analysis of the question of the location of ancient Troy, with the recent excavations near Besika undertaken by Dörpfeld, Mey, and Shede, and the assertions of Vellay as focus points. Most considerations so far point to Hissarlik, but there is need for further examination.—E. Cole.

17874. NEWELL, EDWARD T. The Küchük Köhne hoard. *Numismat. Notes & Monog.* (Amer. Numismat. Soc.). (46) 1931: pp. 33.—Küchük Köhne is just across the Eyghri Ozü river from Köhne, Vilayet of Yozgot, in central Anatolia. Here, in 1930, a small earthenware pot was unearthed, containing 28 silver coins, dating from the last half of the 4th century B.C. and struck in mints of Sinope, of Amisus, and Tarsus. Seized by local Turkish gendarmes, the hoard was secured by von der Osten (Anatolian Expedition of Oriental Institute, University of Chicago). The coins were taken to Aziz Bey at Ankara. They are carefully described, and analysis of necessary factors to determine when they were buried brings us to the conclusion that it was probably about 322 B.C.—E. Cole.

CRETE AND GREECE

17875. JACOPI, GIULIO. L'Istituto Storico Archeologico "Fert" a Rodi. [The Historico-archaeological Institute "Fert" at Rhodes.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 958-961.—The institute was inaugurated in 1928 with a program of conducting researches into the various cultures that have existed at Rhodes and in the neighboring islands. It also proposes to coordinate studies concerning Italian expansion in the Levant. It has at its disposal an annual appropriation of 100,000 lire plus private gifts. Several scientific works have already been published under the auspices of the "Fert." The institute's activity in excavating ca. 1,000 Micenaean tombs at Camiro and Jalisso, as well as other notable archaeological work, has already made it one of the most important in the Levant. (Illus.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

17876. SHEAR, T. LESLIE. New discoveries at

Athens. *Discovery*. 13 (147) Mar. 1932: 75-78.—Report on the excavations of the Agora of Athens begun in May, 1931, also in the Roman market on the eastern side of the district. The following discoveries have been made: (1) the foundation of a large building, the Stoa Basileios, covering the whole northern sector—about 170 feet; (2) pottery found in the strata above and below the foundation helps determine the history of the building; (3) coins and lamps found prove conclusively that Alaric destroyed Athens in 396 A.D.; (4) the main street of the Agora corroborates the description of the place given by Pausanias, thus enabling it to be used as a guide for further excavations; (5) marble sculpture includes a statue of Hadrian, Greek works, Roman copies of Greek works, and original Roman products.—Fred Grossman.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

17877. BLÜMLEIN, CARL. Bericht über die Literatur zu den römischen Privataltertümern in den Jahren 1926-1930. [Report on the literature of Roman private antiquities in the years 1926-30.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschr. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. III. Altertumswissenschaft.* 58 (236) Apr. 1932: 1-50.

17878. GAGÉ, J. La résurrection de l'Italie antique: chronique des fouilles exécutées de 1918 à 1931. [The restoration of ancient Italy: an account of the excavations carried on from 1918 to 1931.] *Études Ital.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 45-54; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 73-86.—A. Edith Mange.

17879. McCracken, GEORGE. Three unpublished inscriptions from the Roman Campagna. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 99-103.—(3 figures.)—Maurice C. Latta.

17880. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. False and imitation Roman coins. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 3 (1) Jun. 1932: 3-28.—A consideration of the collections at the Hull and Letchworth Museums according to site of discovery or numismatic types. (See Entry 4: 7096.)—Howard Britton Morris.

17881. UNSIGNED. Le cinquantenaire de l'Ecole Française de Rome. [The fiftieth anniversary of the French School at Rome.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (5) Dec. 1931-Jan. 1932: 1-2.—H. R. W. Smith.

17882. WUILLEUMIER, P. Les disques de Tarente. [The Tarentine disks.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 26-64.—Classified catalogue and discussion of the disks, crowded with representations of miscellaneous objects, that have been found chiefly at Tarentum. The objects represented have to do with religion, magic, and cosmology; they must have a mystic, not a commercial, significance. A new specimen from Brindisi represents the apotheosis and ascent into heaven of a male and a female; from it we may gather that the disks, or moulds for them, were buried with the dead, to enlist all divine, magic, and cosmic forces in favor of their aspirations to the celestial paradise of Italiote Orphism. Incidental discussion of the so-called Tarentine "weights," which are catalogued. These, indeed, are commercial (labels for money bags?); but they have nothing to do with the mystic disks, in spite of an inscription on the back of a disk mould which corresponds with the inscription of a "weight." Several specimens of both kinds of object are published.—H. R. W. Smith.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

17883. ARMAND-CALIET, L. Une mosaïque gallo-romaine à Longepierre. [A Gallo-Roman mosaic at Longepierre.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 65-67.—At Longepierre on the Doubs (Saône-et-Loire) a small portion of a mosaic pavement has been unearthed (a floral border). The existence of the pavement had been

known, but was inaccessibly buried under a modern structure. The decoration is a variant, quite noteworthy, of a motive found at Noiry and many other places. Traces of a second villa at Longepierre testify that the place (situated near an important Roman road) was of some consequence in Roman times.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17884. ARNE, T. J. Vendel före Vendeltid. [Vendel before the Vendel period.] *Fornvännen*. 1 1932: 1-22.—In 1800, a number of boat-graves, dating from the years 600-1000, were excavated at Vendel in Upsala. The graves dating from 600-700 yielded rich finds. The animal decorations on these finds were made in styles II and III from the migration of the nations (Sahlin, *Allgermanische Tierornamentik*). For this reason Noren's archaeology puts the period of the decorations before the Vendel period. Near the boat graves are a number of burial-mounds containing ashes, with grave belongings of both men and women. The two kinds of grave are contemporaneous. The author has undertaken explorations near Hovgårdsberg, and has found that the boat graves form a small part of a burying ground with about 150 graves. All the other graves contain urns with ashes. The author examined 13 of the graves and found three of them to date from 457-550, and the others from 550-625. The Hovgårdsberg graves, older than the boat graves, show no trace of style I, but preserve the traditions from Roman times. Animal decorations are generally lacking. Style II appears at Vendel as something entirely new, breaking with old traditions. It seems likely that members of a distinguished family near Hovgårdsberg, through journeys in central Europe and Italy about the year 600, became acquainted with continental European culture, and later created a new tradition in their home country. About 40 boat graves from Vendel, Valsgårde, Ulltuna, and Tuna all show the same common characteristics.—*Stig Rydén.*

17885. ATKINSON, DONALD. Three Caistor pottery kilns. *J. Roman Studies*. 22 (1) 1932: 33-46.—A description not only of the kilns but also of the pottery found in connection with them. The three kilns belonged to a factory on the site of Venta Icenorum (Caistor-next-Norwich), and were in use during the first half of the 2d century A.D. Some of the types of pottery represented are developed from pre-Roman types. This indicates the conservatism and imperfect Romanization of the Iceni. (Plans and illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17886. BANNER, JÁNOS. A kökénydombi neolitikus telep. [The neolithic settlements of Kökénydomb.] *Dolgozatok*. 6 (1-2) 1930: 49-106.—After a geographic discussion of the locality the author gives the history of the excavations there. The 2 and 3 layers of settlements point to a difference in chronology, but all belong to the same cultural epoch as is shown by the ceramics. The remains of huts, fires, and graves with skeletons were not very plentiful. The men's skeletons were lying on the right side, the women on their left side. This corresponds to the observations of Hillebrand. The 9th hut excavated furnished proof of the author's theory of the construction of neolithic buildings. (40 tables and 21 illus.)—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

17887. BANNER, JÁNOS. A szőregi Latène temető. [The La-Tène tombs at Szőreg.] *Dolgozatok*. 5 (1-2) 1929: 90-110.—Excavation revealed 11 graves, with ceramics, weapons, ornaments, arm and foot rings, fibulae, etc. dating from the 2nd La-Tène period. One important result of this find is that in one locality which was still unmarked in Ludwig Bella's map, the presence of Celts has now been demonstrated.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

17888. BANNER, JÁNOS. Az őszentiváni bronzkori telep és temető. [The excavations at Őszentiván.] *Dolgozatok*. 5 (1-2) 1929: 52-78.—The excavations of the bronze age settlements and tombs at Őszentiván in 1928, reveal nothing fundamentally new. The finds sup-

plement those previously made. However, two needles found in the same grave point to the beginning of the bronze age. In two cases burial took place within the dwelling.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

17889. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Communal burial. *Antiquity*. 6 (22) Jun. 1932: 213-214.—An article by Rolleston, *On the people of the long barrow period* (*J. Anthropol. Inst.* V, Oct. 1875) cites two modern passages (from Alfred's *Orosius* and a letter to Spenser) which refer to the delayed burial of the dead among East Baltic peoples. These, together with the known similarities between neolithic remains in the east of Europe and in Britain, suggest that this practise may have existed among the long-barrow makers of Britain.—*Elvin Abells.*

17890. CURLE, JAMES. Roman drift in Caledonia. *J. Roman Studies*. 22 (1) 1932: 73-77.—A brief summary based on a more elaborate study of Roman finds. (Two plates.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17891. KIDDER, LILIA, and HOMER H. Fouilles du Puy-de-Lacan (Corrèze). [Excavations at Le Puy-de-Lacan, Corrèze.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 1-21.—Account of the stratification of a mainly palaeolithic site at the grotto of Lacan. Publication of a number of stones with remarkable graffiti.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17892. LEOPOLD, H. M. R. Un sarcofago con decorazioni a rilievo interno trovato in Olanda. [A sarcophagus with interior reliefs discovered in Holland.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (5) Dec. 1931-Jan. 1932: 7.—Reproduces and briefly describes the Sijpeveld sarcophagus now in the Leyden Museum. It was fully published in *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen, Ryksmuseum van Oudheiden te Leiden*, n.s. 12, supplement, 1931, 26-48, by Holwerda. The sculptured decoration is most important because it shows the deceased lying in a fully furnished room.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17893. MATTINGLY, H. Hoards of Roman coins found in Britain and a coin survey of the Roman province. *J. Roman Studies*. 22 (1) 1932: 88-95.—A statement of the need for a coin survey followed by suggestions for the methods to be employed and a discussion of the different types of hoards that have been found.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17894. NASH-WILLIAMS, V. E. Caerleon and Caerwent and the Roman occupation of South Wales. *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assn.* 35 (1) Nov. 1929: 59-74.—Caerleon, a Roman legionary fortress, and Caerwent, a Romano-British town, both in south Monmouthshire, reconstruct the "full Roman formula of government," civil and military. Their history is traced from the 1st century to the 6th.—*E. Cole.*

17895. NASH-WILLIAMS, V. E., and GRIMES, W. F. The coins found during the 1923 excavations at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), Monmouthshire. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies*. 6 (2) May 1932: 179-194.—A list of the 141 coins found here, with complete description, date (ranging from 69 to 408 B.C.), identification with reigning emperor, and exact place of finding of each coin.—*M. Abbott.*

17896. PELLATI, FRANCESCO. Le due pietre di Briteiros. [The two stones from Briteiros.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (5) Dec. 1931-Jan. 1932: 5-6.—At the pre-Roman settlement of Briteiros in Portugal a carved pentagonal stone has been discovered similar to the well known *pedra formosa* from the same site and perhaps explaining it. The new stone (by the writer's interpretation of its surroundings) is the door of a sepulchral gallery; it recalls the doors of the Sardinian *Giants' Tombs*, and should be added to the evidence connecting the Iberian with the Sardinian civilization. (Pl. 8 publishes both Briteiros stones with a Sardinian specimen for comparison.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17897. REINACH, SALOMON. Fossiles juridiques. [Fossil law.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 83-96.—The legal symbolism of the shoe (signifying possession or authority) is widespread (from India through Palestine to Northern Europe and Burgundy). So is the levirate, found among Aryans as well as among Semites. Such extremely primitive matters of law must no doubt be attributed to the megalithic civilization, the area of which suitably corresponds. The erection of megaliths is the earliest sign of a powerful authority constraining under religious sanctions.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17898. ROBINSON, A. E. The great fortress-gate of Verulamium. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 3(1) Jun. 1932: 34-35.—Built during the reign of Hadrian and reconstructed at the time of Constantine, the great gateway at Verulamium did not possess a colonnade such as decorated the Autun gate.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17899. ROSKA, MÁRTON. Kelta sir Nagyenyeden. [The Celtic grave at Nagyenyed.] *Dolgozatok.* 5(1-2) 1929: 82-86.—These finds date from the 4th century B.C., that is, from the period when the Celts were driving the Scythians out of Maros valley. Hence, the presence of both Celtic and Scythian tools.—*Katharina Poll-Márki.*

17900. SEABY, WILFRED A. A Romano-British building at Knowl Hill, Berks. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 36(1) Spring 1932: 28-36.—Description of pottery, tiles, signs of fire, glass and bone, rubbing stones, iron, and a bronze coin found in the excavations in 1931. The country was doubtless well settled by Romanized Britons and appears to be situated on the Camlet way, the main Roman road from Verulamium to Calleva.—*E. Cole.*

17901. WHEELER, R. E. M. A prehistoric metropolis: the first Verulamium. *Antiquity.* 6(22) Jun. 1932: 133-147.—To the southwest of the two Roman cities exhumed near St. Albans is the site of a prehistoric city which was the headquarters of Tasciovanus (ca. 30 B.C.), father of Cymbelene. The excavations, which have only been initiated, have revealed a defense system of ditches and palisades facing toward the northeast (i.e. toward the Colchester of Cymbelene) rather than toward the south (i.e. the Thames) as the later Roman cities did. Pre-Roman wheel-tracks of a 4'7"-9" gauge (the oldest in Britain) have been uncovered, and some of the ditches have been discovered filled with a rubble rich in pottery remains, including some examples of importations from Rome (Arretine) and from Belgium, as well as native imitations of these. The traces of four ovens and numerous fragments of bricks promise more important finds in the way of habitations. (Sketches, photographs.)—*Elvin Abells.*

17902. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, J. P. Gross-dykes. *Antiquity.* 6(21) Mar. 1932: 24-34.—The date of construction of these single, double, and multiple

bivallate ditches, is not known, but is generally placed in the late bronze age. The dykes were probably used as cattle-pens as well as cattle-ways. With these inferences, it is possible to reconstruct the life of England in the pastoral age.—*E. Cole.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

17903. BOSCH, F. D. K. Aims and methods of archaeological research in Java. *Indian Art & Letters.* 3(2) 1929: 79-100.

17904. O., C. E. A. W. Sir Aurel Stein's recent experiences in Chinese Turkestan. *Indian Antiquary.* 61(762) Mar. 1932: 59-60.

17905. R., N. The Mathurā pillar inscription of Chandra-Gupta II, G. E. 61. *Indian Antiquary.* 61(765) Jun. 117-118.—Dated at 100-150 A.D.

17906. RYKOV, P. S. РЫКОВ, П. С. Археологическая экспедиция по Хопру. [The archaeological expedition on the Khopr.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshchenia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (11-12) 1931: 30-35.—A report of the archaeological expedition working in the summer of 1930 in the lower Volga region. (8 illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

17907. SUR, ATUL K. Beginnings of Linga cult in India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13(2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 149-153.—The Linga cult in India was borrowed by the Aryans from the aborigines and dates back to neolithic times.—*M. Abbott.*

17908. TREVER, K. V. ТРЕВЕР, К. В. Находки из раскопок в Монголии в 1924-25 годах. [Findings in excavations in Mongolia in 1924-25.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshchenia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kul'tury.*) (9-10) 1931: 40-47.—(2 illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

17909. UMEHARA, SUEJI. Chikuzen no kuni Ihara hakken kyo-hen no fukugen. [Reconstruction of mirror pieces found at Ihara, Chikuzen province.] *Shirin.* 16(3) Jul. 1931: 369-389.—Between 1781-1788 bronze mirror pieces were found at Ihara. From the rubbings of 27 pieces, the author reconstructed 18 mirrors and they all belong to the type with square frames. Each mirror is described in detail and dated. None is later than first century, A.D.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

17910. VOGEL, J. PH. Prakrit inscriptions from a Buddhist site at Nāgārjunikōṇḍa. *Epigraphia Indica.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 1-37.—Inscriptions in Brahmi characters from marble pillars in this vicinity meant to be perpetual records of pious donations made by ladies of royal blood, excavated from 1926 to 1928, prove that Nāgārjunikōṇḍa lies next to Amarāvati. It is said to be the most important Buddhist site in southern India. (Full inscriptions with translations.)—*E. Cole.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

17911. BURKITT, MILES, and CHILDE, V. GORDON. A chronological table of prehistory. *Antiquity.* 6(22) Jun. 1932: 185-205.—The vertical divisions are based on geographical data, the horizontal divisions on approximate centuries and eras, with the names of cultures, cultural technics and types, and similar information appropriately placed in the body of the table. The table forms a supplement to the number, which also contains a text of notes and an index.—*Elvin Abells.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

17912. BROWN, G. BALDWIN. Roman engineering works and their aesthetic character: the Pont du

Gard. *J. Roman Studies.* 22(1) 1932: 47-54.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17913. CHIZIK, B. לשמות צמחי ארץ-ישראל [Concerning names of Palestinian flora.] *Lshonenu.* 4(2) Jan. 1932: 141-148.—Twenty-two places in the Mishna and Talmud are enumerated where members of the Araceae family are mentioned.—*Moshé Burstein.*

17914. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. Ancient ships. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* (4) Mar. 1931: 149-156.—Development of water craft through the use of reed crafts propelled by oars, those with mat sails, the fashioning of dugout canoes, the basket vessels of the neolithic area, the Egyptian petroglyphs, complicated wooden vessels with ribs, and the huge ships of the Romans.—*E. Cole.*

17915. **WELLMANN, MAX.** Die ps. hippokratische Schrift *Περὶ ἀρχαῶν ἰητρικῆς*. [The Hippocratic manuscript *Περὶ ἀρχαῶν ἰητρικῆς*.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 299-305.—Litttré and Gompertz seem to have been the first to see the value of this ms, but both were mistaken in believing that Hippocrates was its author. H. Diels has made it clear that the author was an empiricist and an opponent of those who built upon the new natural philosophical hypothesis. *Ἀρχαῖοι ἰητροὶ* refers to the Pythagorean physicians, and it is probable that this ms sprang from the pen of one of those who wished to defend Alkmaion against the later hygienists. The author could not have lived before the beginning of the 4th century. Gompertz has concluded that the similarity between a part of this speech and the ms *Περὶ διατρῆς ὕψων* may be due to the fact that the special work was indebted to the theoretical treatise. Wellmann, however, believes that both authors went back to a common source, either to Alkmaion or to Hippocrates.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

17916. **RICHMOND, I. A.** The Irish analogies for the Romano-British barn-dwelling. *J. Roman Studies.* 22 (1) 1932: 96-106.—A type of house closely related to the Romano-British barn-dwelling was extensively used in Ireland, where it goes back at least to the time of the Severi and probably beyond. Also the Scandinavian *stue* is similar. This has been traced back as far as the 2nd century B.C. Scattered survivals on the continent suggest Central Europe as the original home of the type. From there it may have spread, probably with the Celtic wave, both to the British Isles and Scandinavia. (Plans and illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17917. **WHEELER, R. E. M.** Notes on building-construction in Roman Britain. *J. Roman Studies.* 22 (1) 1932: 117-134.—A discussion of the use of timber, stone, bricks, and concrete is followed by a consideration of external decoration, internal decoration, vaulting, relieving arches, doorways, and windows. (Plans and illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

EGYPT

17918. **LUCAS, A.** The occurrence of natron in ancient Egypt. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 62-66.—Natron (a natural compound of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate) is at present found in three places in Egypt, and writers have mentioned its presence there from the early days, often in places where it is not now to be found, which may indicate either a wider distribution in the past or an absence of geographical information.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17919. **WAINWRIGHT, G. A.** Iron in Egypt. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 3-15.—The earliest examples of Egyptian iron come from the middle of the predynastic period, when flint culture still enjoyed a wide use and when copper was yet scarce. Chemical analysis shows this iron to be of meteoric origin, as indicated by the high nickel content, and there are many known cases of primitive peoples who have obtained iron from this prolific source. As the ritual of *Opening the mouth* of a dead person was best accomplished by the thunderbolt as the greatest force in nature, the metal of the thunderbolt was employed in the manufacture of the implement used by the priest for this ceremony. Iron came to be the great magical metal, as references and legends in the Egyptian texts show, but it was not until the days of the New Kingdom that it affected Egyptian industrial life, when its widespread use won for it a new linguistic designation.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

17920. **BESELER, [G.]** Relatives Eigentumsrecht des Käufers? [Relative ownership of the buyer?] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 439-440.—Beseler challenges Koschaker's view that in middle Assyrian law the buyer has only relative possession, i.e. only *inter partes*. Beseler contends that the buyer gets absolute ownership if the seller had title; only if the seller had alienated or lost possession did the buyer get relative ownership.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17921. **CHIERA, EDWARD.** A legal document from Nuzi. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (4) Jul. 1931: 281-286.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17922. **FISH, T.** Letters of the first Babylonian dynasty. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 16 (2) Jul. 1932: 507-528.—The copies, transliterations, and translations of 14 "private" letters of the age of Hammurabi, now in the Rylands Collection of Cuneiform Tablets, give insight into the life of the time, as expressed in its social and economic activities.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17923. **KORNEMANN, E.** Heilige Städte: zum Städtewesen der Sumerier und Etrusker. [Sacred cities: studies in the city types of the Sumerians and Etruscans.] *Antike.* 8 (2) 1932: 105-112.—The Sumerians and Etruscans were alike in being pioneer folk, coming by sea to a far western home in which they assumed a character far different from that of their native civilization and altering the customs of their new land as much as they were themselves altered by them. Their cities are sharply contrasted with the Greek type, in that they have a focus in the temple and capitolium, the sacred center of the state, to which the processional streets of the Sumerians, the Via Sacra of Etruscan Rome, lead, and to which are related the sacred gates of the Sumerians as we see them in the later Babylon, and not only the triumphal gates, but the whole sacred circuit of the walls in Etruria. Walls to a Greek city were of importance only as a matter of physical defense; to the Sumerian and Etruscan they were a prime necessity in the inner religious structure of the state.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

17924. **SAN NICOLÒ, MARIAN.** Über Adoption und die Gerichtsbarkeit der mār-bāni im neubabylonischen Rechte. [Adoption and the competence of the mār-bāni in neo-Babylonian law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 445-455.—In contrast to old Babylonian and middle Assyrian law, few documents of neo-Babylonian times deal with adoption of a founding involving the reading of the adoption-document before the officials known as the *mār-bāni*. The officials acted as a collegial court in marital and family cases, and thus are competent in adoption cases. San Nicolò concludes by presenting a document dealing with a legitimation proceeding before this same court.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

17925. **FOWLER, HENRY THATCHER.** Herodotus and the early Hebrew historians. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (3) 1930: 207-217.—The epics of the Old Testament antedate the work of Herodotus, and come nearer to the purpose of history as a separate branch of literature than the accounts of the Halicarnassian. The literary art of the Hebrews of the 6th century B.C. was superior to that of the Greeks of a century later. Herodotus was the first to state his purpose in terms that have a modern ring, but his work does not conform to present standards of historical criticism, and if the Hebrew authors expressed less doubt as to their sources, they none the less assume much the same attitude particularly with regard to causes.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17926. HAR'UVENI, EPHRAIM. צמחייה בשם במתניהם. [Perfume flora in the religious customs of our various congregations in Palestine and abroad.] *Zion*. 4 1930: 95-108.—Scents and perfumes were well known in the lives of the Jews in the biblical period; in Canticles they are mentioned more than 50 times. With the dispersion of the Jews, perfumes continued to play a part in religious ceremonies. The article traces these various customs among the Ashkenazic (Western) and Sephardic (Oriental) Jewish communities.—*Moshé Burstein*.

17927. IRWIN, W. A. An ancient biblical text. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48(3) Apr. 1932: 184-193.—The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has secured a clay stamp upon the face of which, inclosed in an incised ring, is the matrix of an inscription. It seems to have been used as a wine-jar seal. The inscription is a biblical quotation from Jer. 48:11. The suitability of this passage for such a purpose is obvious, especially if it indicates that the wine contained in the jar is ritually pure. The text on the seal has two variants from the biblical text, one of which is the full writing of a participle, while the other results from an obvious misquotation. The writing is in the square character, and the words never run over into the following line, although they are at times badly crowded in. The paleography of the stamp seems to give as termini for dating the first or second century B.C. It is certainly pre-Massoretic, and it has some characteristics in common with the Nash papyrus and Kefr Bir'im. It is apparently later than the Bene Hezir inscription and before those of the Kefr Bir'im and Yodan Bar Tarphon. The dealer from whom the seal was purchased reports it to have been found in Iraq. It represents one of the earliest known texts of biblical Hebrew, although it does not rival the Nash papyrus in significance for biblical criticism. (Illus.)—*H. G. May*.

17928. NAISH, J. P. The Ras esh-Shamra tablets. *Palest. Explor. Fund. Quart. Statement*. 64 Jul. 1932: 154-163.—Ras esh-Shamra is located in the southern horn of the bay of Minet el-Baida, above Latakia. Excavations here by Schaeffer and Chenet in 1929 revealed a syncretism of Aegean, Hittite, Egyptian, and Babylonian art and cultural patterns during the 13th and 12th centuries B.C. Illustrations of this are given in the article. The main mound is ten times the size of Megiddo. A fairly large group of inscriptions have been discovered, some written in Babylonian cuneiform, some in Sumerian, and others in a cuneiform alphabet. This latter script was deciphered in 1930 by Bauer. Dhorme made an independent decipherment and was able to suggest some corrections. These inscriptions are to be dated around 1250-1100 B.C., and the language appears as a dialect of Phoenician. Ras esh-Shamra, or Sapuna as it was known, was a Phoenician colony. In all there are some 48 texts in this cuneiform alphabet which relate to sacrificial rituals, besides five fragments of a six column tablet containing the myth of Alein, who seems to be the resurrected vegetation deity. A resume of the texts and the outline of the Alein myth is given. The latter begins with a lamentation at the death of Alein, for whom a successor is sought. The virgin goddess Anat seizes and kills Mot (Death), whereupon Alein becomes alive, and there is much rejoicing. Anat then searches for Alein Baal, and a struggle ensues between Baal and Mot. Mot is eventually discomfited.—*H. G. May*.

17929. RIVLIN, JOSEPH J. ספר דוד וגלית [The story of David and Goliath.] *Zion*. 4 1930: 109-120.—Among the Jews of Kurdistan there is current an epic-dramatic account of the battle between David and Goliath. The poem has never been recorded and has therefore been subject to variations in different versions. While based on the biblical account, it con-

tains additional agadic material. It is given in its Aramaic dialect and Hebrew translation. Some of the variations are also noted.—*Moshé Burstein*.

17930. ROSTOVTZEFF, M. I. The caravan-gods of Palmyra. *J. Roman Studies*. 22(1) 1932: 107-116.—Among the many gods of various origins worshipped at Palmyra, two, 'Arsu and 'Azizu, were the special guardians of caravans. Definite information concerning them was obtained first from a relief discovered in 1899. Of the two, 'Azizu seems to have been a Syrian river god who also was the protector of horses. His companion, 'Arsu, the camel god, was probably of Arabian origin. The popularity of 'Arsu at Palmyra is shown by representations on clay *tesserae*, probably originally used as tickets of admission to festivals. Fourteen *tesserae* are described. (Illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

17931. SHOLEM, N. לשמות הצבעים בעברית [Concerning the names of colors in Hebrew.] *Lshonenu*. 4 (1) Oct. 1931: 61-69.—An investigation of names of colors in the Bible and the Talmud.—*Moshé Burstein*.

17932. YEVIN, SHMUEL. ארץ ישראל בימי הכבוש [Palestine in the days of the conquest.] *Zion*. 4 1930: 1-13.—A discussion of conditions in Palestine in the times of Joshua and the Judges and the history of the Jews in that period.—*Moshé Burstein*.

ASIA MINOR

17933. FORRER, EMIL O. von. Die sogenannte hethitische Bilderschrift. [The so-called Hittite hieroglyphs.] *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48(3) Apr. 1932: 137-169.—This is an attempt to decipher the Hittite hieroglyphs by determining the values of the various signs. No attempt to make a connected translation is essayed. (Illus.)—*H. G. May*.

17934. HROZNÝ, BEDŘICH. L'entraînement des chevaux chez les anciens indo-européens d'après un texte mitannien-hittite provenant du 14^e siècle av. J.-C. [The training of horses among the ancient Indo-Europeans according to a Mitannian-Hittite text dating from the 14th century B.C.] *Arch. Orient.* 3(3) Dec. 1931: 431-461.—Indo-Europeans in quite ancient times not only domesticated the horse, but developed horse-training very elaborately. There is here published a transliteration and translation of the first tablet of a Hittite treatise on the subject, the whole of which Hrozný intends to edit and translate. The author, Kikkulich, seems to have been a Mitannian in Hittite service, his art being a Mitannian development. This perhaps accounts for some difficulty in his writing of Nesian Hittite. No ancient work at all similar is preserved between Kikkulich and Xenophon, a thousand years later, and Xenophon is much less interested in the details of horse-training. The seven tablets of Kikkulich prescribe the workouts, "physics," rest-periods, etc., to be given to the horses on each day for several months after they are brought out in the spring. Methods and diet are in many ways strikingly similar to those still employed.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

CRETE AND GREECE

17935. BONACELLI, BENEDETTO. Le antiche risorse dei mari dell'Africa. [The resources of the African seas in ancient times.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(12) Dec. 1931: 913-927.—The peoples who inhabited North Africa prior to the advent of the Phoenicians made little use of the sea, either for commerce or for fishing. Under the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans the resources of the sea were utilized extensively: Carthage became prepotent and Cyrene wealthy from their use of the sea. The Egyptians took to sea-fishing and sea fish late and hesitatingly. Only with the Greeks do we have adequate sources from which to reconstruct an impression of the

extent to which the products of the sea were exploited, and by what methods. The bulk of Bonacelli's article is an examination and explanation of numerous citations from the Greek and Latin authors concerning such items as edible fish, pearls, the *porpora*, oysters, salt works, etc. The article is confined almost exclusively to the coast of Libya and to the Red Sea. (Reproductions of mosaics at Zliten, Tripolitania, in which are represented numerous varieties of marine life.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17936. FOCKE, F. Rev. of Pagel: Die Bedeutung des aitiologischen Momentes für Herodots Geschichtsschreibung. [The importance of the aetiological motive for the composition of Herodotus' History. *Gnomon*. 8 (4) Apr. 1932: 177-190.—Pagel's study and interpretation of Herodotus is noteworthy and useful in detail, but he does not win conviction by his main thesis, the attempt to establish aetiological motivation as the innermost kernel of Herodotus' work. Study of the workings of fate in Herodotus shows clearly that these are not merely external to his work, but that in them he saw, in his maturity, life with all its changes and chances directly embodied. Life to him was not a system but a cosmos in city form. Spiritually Herodotus is a wanderer through the life of man. He is seized by the fullness of the individual phenomena of life, its vicissitudes and instability. The demonstration of great deeds was in his eyes still the pinnacle of his own achievement.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

17937. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Nota di epigrafia spartana. [A note on Spartan epigraphy.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60 (1) Mar. 1932: 84-86.—Comments on Spartan inscriptions published in the *Annual of the British School at Athens*, XXIX, 57 ff.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17938. LENCHANTIN, MASSIMO. Nuovi frammenti di Filocoro. [New fragments of Philochorus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60 (1) Mar. 1932: 41-58.—The new fragments have been culled by the aid of Carlo Landi's *Demogorgone* from Boccaccio's *Genologie deorum gentilium*. Boccaccio derived his quotations through Paolo Perugino from Theodotus, who wrote, probably in Greek, sometime between the 5th and the 11th centuries. All the fragments deal with mythological subjects. Certain other fragments derived from Natalis Comes, a 16th century Venetian scholar, are also discussed. These were included by Müller but with some hesitation. They must be considered genuine. Probably they also are derived from Paolo Perugino and so ultimately from Theodotus.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17939. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. Note di epigrafia cretese. [Notes on Cretan epigraphy.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60 (1) Mar. 1932: 80-83.—Notes on three recently published inscriptions.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17940. SCHWAHN, WALTHER. Heeresmatrikel und Landfriede Philipps von Makedonien. [The army roll and the general peace of Philip of Macedonia.] *Klio, Beiheft*. 21 1930: pp. 63.—The writer has made a new study of the well-known peace treaty and the list of allies (I.G.II, 184 and 160). Problems of restoration and interpretation are discussed and conclusions are drawn regarding the man-power and organization of the Pan-Hellenic League. The peace treaty is analyzed in relation to its historical setting.—*H. G. Robertson.*

17941. TREVES, PIERO. Per uno studio su Demostene. [Concerning a study of Demosthenes.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 60 (1) Mar. 1932: 68-74.—A discussion of a study of Demosthenes by Arnaldo Momigliano that appeared in *Civiltà Moderna* for Aug. 15, 1931. Treves emphasizes the Athenian imperialism involved in the aims of Demosthenes and discusses the views of the various parties and leaders at Athens.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17942. WEINBERGER, WILHELM. Bericht über Paläographie und Handschriftenkunde (1926 bis 1930). [Report on paleography and diplomatics, 1926-1930.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. III. Altertumswissenschaft*. 58 (236) Apr. 1932: 85-113.

HELLENISTIC AGE

17943. DEBRUNNER, ALBERT. Bericht über die Literatur zum nachklassischen Griechisch aus den Jahren 1907-1929. [Report on neo-classic Greek literature for the years 1907-1929.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. III. Altertumswissenschaft*. 58 (236) Apr. 1932: 115-226.

17944. KOSCHAKER, P. Griechische Rechtsurkunden aus Dura in Mesopotamien. [Greek legal documents from Dura in Mesopotamia.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 427-430.—Recent excavations in Dura have added to the Greek parchment containing the law of intestacy earlier discovered. The new parchments are private law documents, the most important being a deed of loan of the time of the Parthian king Chosroes (121 A.D.), the most significant legal factor being the self-pledging of the debtor to do work for the creditor in the event of non-performance (Παραπονή). Both Greek and oriental predecessors for this institution are possible. The true status of it in this case seems to be the Greek (Hellenistic) law assimilation of a parallel oriental institution. Another Greek document from Mesopotamia, an inscription dealing with manumission, unearthed in Susa and dating from the time of Antiochus IV (175-164 B.C.), may illustrate a similar case of assimilation, in this case hierodulistic manumission.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17945. KUNKEL, WOLFGANG. Griechische und ägyptische Elemente im Eidesrecht der Ptolemäerzeit. [Greek and Egyptian elements in the law of oaths of the Ptolemaic epoch.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 229-276.—This article is, in the main, a review and criticism of the dissertation of E. Seidl upon the same subject. In particular Kunkel discusses the ὅρκος νομίμος (statutory oath) of the Alexandrian municipal law, the relation of the regal oath to the temple oath, the national character of the Ptolemaic regal oath, the oath of Egyptian law involved in procedure, and finally traces of the Greek procedural oath in Ptolemaic Egypt. In five appendices Kunkel and others discuss the χειρογραφία (written regal oath), the Lamer ostrakon with its declaratory oath, the recently discovered demotic procedural law fragment, an Aramaic papyrus presenting an oath (this discussion by R. Hartmann), and give a new translation (with the aid of H. Polotsky) of a demotic oath document.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17946. TAUBENSCHLAG, RAFAEL. Das Sklavenrecht im Rechte der Papyri. [The law of slavery in the papyri.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 140-169.—As all ancient legal systems, Greco-Egyptian law distinguished between slave, free, and freedman. The condition of slavery arose through capture in war, by birth from a slave mother, and more particularly Egyptian in character, sale of oneself or one's children into slavery, as well as recovery of infants who have been exposed. Whether debtor-servitude existed or not is uncertain. The owner has the right to name, to punish, to utilize the intellectual and physical qualities of a slave. Furthermore, the master may acquire property through the slave. Among the duties of the master is the nourishment and burial of the slave. In Greco-Egyptian law the slave has greater powers over property than in Roman law. In many transactions he may act of his own accord, either in the interest of himself or his master. The slave may marry and is often concerned in administrative law transactions. He

had limited capacity in procedure and was capable of being a witness. The slave acquired freedom by sale to the gods, by manumission with the protection of "heaven, earth and sun," by freedom through herald's call, or as a reward for denouncing criminals. A peculiarity of Greco-Egyptian manumission is partial manumission by a co-owner. Statutory and administrative regulations governed the activities of the manumitted slave, or freedman, limiting martial and testamentary capacity.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17947. TAUBENSCHLAG, RAFAEL. Die Novation im Rechte der Papyri. [Novation in the law of the papyri.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 84-91.—By its very definition a novation is not present when changes that affect neither the legal relation nor circumstances of the obligation of two per-

sons are found. A change of the basis of obligation between the same persons is, however, a novation, and is illustrated in the Greco-Egyptian papyri. So also are changes in the conditions to be found, e.g., augmentation or diminution of the debt by a later transaction. Novations involving new persons, either a change in the person of the creditor or debtor, are present in the papyri. In conclusion, the first obligation is generally a loan, the second either a loan or abstract debt.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17948. WESTERMANN, W. L. Four double receipts from the estate of Apollonius. *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 205-210.—Important Greek documents bearing on Hellenistic Egypt, from the Columbia library papyrus collection.—*G. Vernadsky.*

ROME

17949. ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. The helmet of Constantine with the Christian monogram. *J. Roman Studies.* 22(1) 1932: 9-23.—This study, primarily numismatic, is an important contribution to the controversy concerning the conversion of Constantine. In opposition to Grégoire it is maintained that Constantine's troops bore the Christian monogram on their shields at the battle of the Mulvian bridge. The emperor himself must have displayed the sign. Several coins show that he bore it upon his helmet. This helmet is of a peculiar type which first is seen in an issue of the mint of Trier from 312 or 313. On this, however, the monogram was not indicated clearly. To show the monogram, a type of coin minted at Siscia gave the helmet an unnaturally broad cross-bar. An appendix deals with *solidi* struck at Ticinum, 315-317 A.D. (Three plates showing 70 coins.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17950. ANDERSON, J. G. C. The genesis of Diocletian's provincial reorganization. *J. Roman Studies.* 22(1) 1932: 24-32.—Taking as his starting point two inscriptions from Phrygia-Caria and one from Britain, the author studies the history of the separation of the civil and military power and of the subdividing of the provinces. Septimius Severus increased the use of equestrian legionary commanders and governors. Gallienus continued the development and definitely excluded senators from military commands. Hereafter none of the governors of senatorial rank had any authority over the army. On the other hand, some of the governors of equestrian rank continued to exercise such authority, though towards the end of Diocletian's reign the separation of civil and military authority was almost universal. Connected with this development was the policy of subdividing provinces into smaller units. This change also came gradually and was not due to a single comprehensive reform. Two of the inscriptions mentioned above show that three of the units into which Asia ultimately was divided, namely the two Phrygias and Caria, once formed a single province. Probably the first division of Asia took place about 296-7. The arrangements then made were revised a few years later.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17951. BACHERLER, MICHAEL. Bericht über die Erforschung der altitalischen Sprachdenkmäler für die Jahre 1925-1930. [Report on research of old Italian linguistic remains for the years 1925-1930.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschr. d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. III Altertumswissenschaft.* 58(236) Apr. 1932: 51-83.

17952. BESELER, [G.]. Prozessbegründung durch Schiedsvertrag? [Beginning trial by arbitration agreement?] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 442-443.—The erroneous view of the contractual nature of joinder of issue in the Roman formula procedure has led to the further error that trials

in Babylonian, Greek, and Germanic law were instituted by an agreement. Rather it is the agreement of the parties that a non-binding decision of one or more persons should be elicited. Neither Babylonian, Greek, nor Germanic sources present such an arbitration agreement.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17953. BIRLEY, ERIC. Roman garrisons in the north of Britain. *J. Roman Studies.* 22(1) 1932: 55-59.—The study is based on epigraphic material and the *Notitia Dignitatum*. A considerable number of changes of garrisons were made from time to time. Most forts had different garrisons in the 2d and 3d centuries. Also some earlier transfers are indicated by the evidence.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17954. BOAK, A. E. R. A petition for relief from guardianship. *P. Mich. Inv. No. 2922. J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18(1-2) May 1932: 69-76.—The text, translation, and notes on this Greek papyrus of the second century A.D. are of particular importance because of their bearing on the exemption of the citizens of Antinöpolis with regard to guardianships.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17955. BUSHE-FOX, J. P. Some notes on Roman coast defences. *J. Roman Studies.* 22(1) 1932: 60-72.—The first topic to be considered is the use of timber in the construction of the Saxon-shore forts. It is used in various ways for binding and reinforcing. The numismatic evidence for the date of construction does not allow complete certainty, but it is likely that the chain of forts was planned by Carausius. Pevensey seems to be a later addition belonging to the period of Constantine. Finally, there are a few remarks about earthworks in Devon that seem to represent signal stations. (Plans and illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17956. CONWAY, R. S. The Etruscan influence on Roman religion. *Bull. John Rylands Library Manchester.* 16(2) Jul. 1932: 376-395.—The Etruscan religion was one of intense fear, and the practice of divination appears to have been injected into the Roman worship by the Etruscan kings. The Etruscan examination of entrails proceeded in part on the theory that every person had enemies who wished him harm. A new victim was required for each deity consulted, yet the Romans long had the utmost faith therein, despite the obvious political bias expressed in the answers of the soothsayers. The Etruscan religion also contained a concept of posthumous rewards and penalties as their paintings demonstrate, but their idea of salvation was different from that of the Orphics in that it was to be accomplished in the future, rather than in the present. The gladiators and the execution of prisoners at the conclusion of the triumphal processions were both of Etruscan origin, and endured until far into the Christian

era, as the notion that fresh blood pleased the gods was long prevalent in the East.—*Howard Britton Morris*

17957. CORNELIUS, FRIEDRICH. *Cannae. Klio, Beiheft. 26* 1932: pp. 86.—The military and literary problems of the history of the battle are investigated, the course of events is reconstructed, and an estimate is formed of the credibility of the various accounts.—*H. G. Robertson.*

17958. DEGRASSI, ATTILIO. *Minerva Flanatica. Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica. 60* (1) Mar. 1932: 87-91.—The goddess discussed is known from the inscription on an altar found in a village of Istria. The appellation, Flanatica, is derived from the name of a local city. The goddess probably is a native deity identified with Minerva.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17959. FABRICIUS, ERNST. Some notes on Polybius's descriptions of Roman camps. *J. Roman Studies. 22* (1) 1932: 78-87.—The study takes as its starting point the work of General William Roy whose *Military antiquities of the Romans in North Britain* was published in 1793. Roy's excellent book is valuable also for the interpretation of Polybius, though, like all scholars who have attempted to explain the passage, he is unsuccessful with Pol. vi. 32.8. The latter passage is an interpolation which contains a brief description of the Roman camp in later Republican times. This type of camp is taken for granted in Livy.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17960. GOLDMANN, EMIL. *Das Alter des römischen Testaments. [The age of the Roman will.] Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt. 51* 1931: 223-228.—Goldmann utilizes philology in attempting to place the origin of the Roman will in early Roman times. The early Oscan *tristamentum* indicates the existence of an equally early Latin *tristamentum*, based on the equivalence of *trstis* and *trstus*, witness.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17961. LEIFER, FRANZ. *Studien zum antiken Ämterwesen. I. Zur Vorgeschichte des römischen Führeramts. [Studies on the nature of ancient magistracy. I. The early history of the Roman leader-magistracy.] Klio, Beiheft. 25* 1931: 3-328.—After an introduction dealing with modern and ancient ideas about the institution of magistracy, part I analyzes the magistracies of early Rome and criticizes the theories of Mommsen and others. Part II gives a conspectus of the available information about Etruscan magistracies for purposes of comparison. The Etruscans did not develop a republic, but merely the hybrid form of annual kingship; on the other hand the Romans developed republican ideas, though not at so early a date as is commonly supposed.—*H. G. Robertson.*

17962. MEYER, PAUL M. *Juristischer Papyrusbericht VI. [Juristic papyrus survey VI.] Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt. 50* 1930: 503-550.—A bibliographical survey of the sources and secondary works, dealing with the legal aspect of papyrology and related subjects, that were published in the period between Oct. 1927 and Oct. 1929.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17963. RABEL, E. *Die Erbrechtstheorie Bonfantes. [The theory of the law of succession developed by Bonfante.] Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt. 50* 1930: 295-332.—Rabel herein makes known to the German-speaking world the significant theories of the Italian jurist, Pietro Bonfante, upon the Roman law of succession. Three factors are important in Bonfante's views: (1) the centralized dogmatic construction of the position of the heirs in the developed law of the late Republic and classical times; (2) the historical reminiscence of a political power over men and property, which as regards the position of heirs, was transferred from the deceased to the new holder of power, just as the transfer of the public power of an officeholder; (3) the view that the testament was the customary method of transfer from earliest times and that

the designation of the successor by the predecessor was based upon the selection of one of the *sui heredes*, or possible heirs.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17964. REINACH, SALOMON. *Bris de coquilles. [Shell-breaking.] Rev. Archéol. 35* Jan.-Apr. 1932: 97-102.—The modern superstition of the need to break up shells after eating their contents was also Roman. Pliny gives as its motive the fear of curses. By curses is not meant sympathetic magic, but the vengeance of the household *snake-daimon*, who must not be subjected to the disappointment of empty eggshells.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

17965. ROTHSTEIN, M. *Griechisches aus Ciceros Briefen. [Greek words in Cicero's letters.] Hermes. 67* (1) 1932: 77-90.—This study of some of the Greek expressions in Cicero's letters suggests emendations and interpretations and through these throws further light on details of Cicero's correspondence and interests.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

17966. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. *Il primo testamento regio a favore dei Romani. [The first royal testament made in favor of the Romans.] Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica. 60* (1) Mar. 1932: 59-67.—The will in question was made by Ptolemy VII Euergetes II (Physcon) in June, 155 B.C. At the time he was king of Cyrene while his older brother ruled in Egypt. His will provided that if he died without heirs, his kingdom was to go to Rome. The document has been preserved in the form of an inscription found at Cyrene in 1900 but only recently published. The text is reprinted and its contents and its relation to later documents of a similar nature discussed.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17967. SCHACHERMEYER, FRITZ. *Die Etruskologie und ihre wichtigsten Probleme. [The most important problems of Etruscan study.] Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung. 7* (7) 1931: 619-631.—(1) The problem of origin. The weight of authority still favors the migration theory. More definite, if not final, conclusions will be based on archaeological evidence from Asia Minor. (2) The contribution of the Etruscans to art. An appreciable influence should be granted them, especially along lines of technical improvement and ability in synthesis, but the Italian Renaissance was neither completely nor even largely an Etruscan revival. (3) Etruscan influence on Rome. Although Romans were indebted to their Etruscan rulers for the formation of the city and for the emphasis upon gentile organization, the living force which carried that city to world dominion, and which controlled the gentes was the older and essentially Italic principle of community life.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

17968. SOLARI, ARTURO. *I partiti nella elezione di Valentiniano. [The deliberations at the election of Valentinian.] Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica. 60* (1) Mar. 1932: 75-79.—Valentinian was a compromise candidate and was not elected on account of his Christianity. The majority of the electoral assembly was pagan.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17969. STADE, K. *Rev. of E. Kornemann: Neue Dokumente zum lakonischen Kaiserkult. [New documents on the Laconian imperial cult.] Gnomon. 8* (4) Apr. 1932: 195-201.—Kornemann discusses the four inscriptions found in Gytheion in 1928, and published by Kougeas in the first number of *Ἑλληνικά*. They are of great importance for the reign of Tiberius, supporting Tacitus' account of Tiberius' refusal of divine honors, and his preference for moderate and human honor. The inscriptions also supplement our knowledge of the municipal cult for the emperors and other benefactors, as well as the family history of the last dynasty of Sparta and the local history of Gytheion. The third inscription shows that Flamininus was worshipped with the imperial house and Eurycles and Lacon. Further discoveries at Gytheion may solve unsettled problems in

connection with the Roman administration in the early empire.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

17970. STEINWENTER, A. Zur epistula Hadriani v. J. 121. [The epistula of Hadrian of 121 A.D.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 404-408.—The permission granted the dean of the school of Epicurean philosophers at Athens by Hadrian to appoint as his successor a non-Roman citizen and to do this by Greek testament, contra to the statutory rule, is reminiscent of the practice of abbots of monasteries in providing successors, during the 6th to 12th centuries. Coptic papyri and late Byzantine texts afford an excellent parallel, wherein the organization was considered property, and accordingly not to the fullest extent a juristic personality. The abbot bequeathed the monastery, naming his successor as heir.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17971. TAUBENSCHLAG, RAFAEL. Zum gerichtlichen Moratorium im römischen Provinzialrecht. [Court moratoria in Roman provincial law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 403-404.—A Greco-Egyptian papyrus of 331 A.D. presents an instance of a moratorium of court action for a period of five years provided the debtor procures surety. This is interesting in view of the fact that contemporaneous Roman imperial law (Cod. Theod. 1.2.8, 382 A.D.) refused such moratoria, whereas Justinian

(Cod. Just. 1.19.4) granted them where surety was given.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

17972. UNSIGNED. A bibliography of Sir George Macdonald's published writings. *J. Roman Studies.* 22 (1) 1932: 3-8.—The bibliography is included in a number of the Journal containing papers dedicated to Sir George Macdonald. It is of interest to students of Greek and Roman history, numismatics, and archaeology.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

17973. WENGER, LEOPOLD. Eine Inschrift aus Nazareth. [An inscription from Nazareth.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 369-397.—Wenger republishes and comments at length upon a Greek inscription of Roman times just published but which was discovered, perhaps at Nazareth, last century. It presents an imperial edict (rescript according to Cumont) upon the question of violation of sepulchres. Wenger believes that the inscription is itself a private elaboration of an official publication of an imperial enactment. It is a summary of the official Greek translation of the Latin edict. The exact purpose the monument served is uncertain, inasmuch as its provenance and typographical position are unknown, but it seems that the owner of the sepulchre had this text erected to warn possible violators of the criminal punishment that had been inflicted upon disturbers of other funerary ground.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

17974. PEATE, IORWERTH C. The Kelts in Britain. *Antiquity.* 6 (22) Jun. 1932: 156-160.—The old theory of Rhys which distinguished two Celtic invasions of Britain, an earlier (Goidelic) and a later (Brythonic), by use of the philological classification of languages employing respectively the sounds of Q and P, is discredited on several grounds: (1) This philological distinction is not subject to accurate dating, and so cannot be equated with archaeological evidence, however authentic either may be; (2) there is no evidence in the place-names of England of a Goidelic invasion; (3) there is no evidence of an early Celtic invasion of Ireland, since late Hallstatt pottery is lacking there; (4) the idea that Ireland was necessarily invaded via England must be abandoned.—*Elvin Abells.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

17975. CALAND, W. Notes on the Kauṣītaki-brāhmaṇa. *Acta Orient.* 10 (4) 1932: 305-325.

17976. CHATTERJI, M. M. The Vedic divisions. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26 (1) 1930 (pub. 1931): 231-241.

17977. HOWARD, HARRY PAXTON. The economic development of ancient China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 64-81.—Economic activity in China from neolithic times has been principally agriculture, with its attendant evils of feudalism and slavery, and much of the history of China revolves about agrarian revolts; economic life in China even today has its roots in that of ancient times.—*M. Abbott.*

17978. LAW, BIMALA CHURN. Non-canonical Pali literature. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13 (2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 97-143.—A description of the content of various non-canonical works—treatises on Buddhism, religious history, psychology, philosophy, legends, and poetry—in Pali literature.—*M. Abbott.*

17979. MACDONNELL, A. A. (tr.). The Uṣas hymns of the R̥gveda. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 345-372.—(Excerpts from text.)—*E. Cole.*

17980. MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. On the cults of the maritime deities in lower Bengal. *J. Anthropol.*

Soc. Bombay. 14 (7) 1931 (pub. 1932): 805-829.—During Buddhistic times, both Hindu and Buddhist merchants carried on maritime commerce by river and sea. "Merchant" was almost synonymous with king or rich prince. The voyages were fraught with danger, and the women at home, to insure the safe return of their husband sailors or merchants, worshipped two maritime goddesses. One of these, Suo-Duo, or So-Do, presided over seas and rivers, and could protect voyagers, or, if offended, could bring disaster. There are analogies in European cultures.—*W. D. Wallis.*

17981. SANKAR, K. G. Some problems of Indian chronology. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12 (4) Jul. 1931: 301-361.—The author examines and compares various accounts from Greek, Indian, Buddhist, Jain, Chinese, and other documents down through the centuries, to throw light on obscure corners and contradictory accounts of Indian chronology.—*M. Abbott.*

17982. SARMA, B. N. KRISHNAMURTI. Further light on the Guḍapāda Kārikās. *Rev. Philos. & Relig.* 3 (1) Mar. 1932: 45-55.—The writer refers to early Advaitic sources to settle the disputed authorship of the first 29 Kārikās embodied in Guḍapāda's work, and to prove that they have been taken bodily by Guḍapāda from the Mandukya Upanishad, an earlier source, with no intent of plagiarism.—*M. Abbott.*

17983. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. Two hymns of the Catuḥstava of Nāgārjuna. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 309-326.—The Catuḥstava codifies the Buddhism of Nāgārjuna and the hymns imply an analogy between Nāgārjuna and Maitreya. (Texts and translations.)—*E. Cole.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

17984. JOSI, E. Le iscrizioni rinvenute nel cimitero dei Giordani. [The inscriptions found in the catacomb of the Jordani.] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana.* 8 (3-4) 1931: 183-284.—The catacomb of the Jordani on the Via Salaria, while still but partly excavated, has yielded 120 inscriptions, the texts of which are given with commentary and for the most part with photographic facsimiles. Ninety are here published for the first time. With few exceptions they are incised in marble, and often colored

red. Fifteen are in Greek, the rest in Latin. The symbols include the anchor, palm, dove, tree, *orans*, vase. The frequency of the epithet *benedictus* and the absence of the monogram of Christ or the names of martyrs indicate that most of the inscriptions belong to the second half of the 3rd century and are therefore contemporaneous with much of the material from the catacombs of Priscilla and Praetextatus. (Plan of the catacomb, photographs of inscriptions, indices of names, words, etc.)—*H. J. Leon.*

17985. LYMAN, MARY ELY. Hermetic religion and the religion of the Fourth Gospel. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49(3) 1930: 265-276.—The Hermetic writings are of interest because of their relations to the Fourth Gospel. They were probably pre-Christian in their origin and contemporaneous in their literary expression. Both systems are alike on many points and differ widely on

others, although throughout both there runs the common denominator of Hellenistic thought.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17986. MARMORSTEIN, A. Les rabbins et les Evangiles. [The rabbis and the Gospels.] *Rev. d. Etudes Juives.* 92 (183) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 31-54.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

17987. NOEL, CONRAD. Render unto Caesar. *Christendom.* 2(6) Jun. 1932: 121-127.—The incident which gave us this phrase has been frequently misconstrued to mean that the people should give homage to God and pay taxes to Caesar, but it correctly means that the coins of the Roman emperors should be returned to them, for, according to the tradition prevalent in the East, peoples who used the coins of another ruler in their everyday commerce admitted his power over them.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

17988. ARNOULD, A. Notions de botanique au début du XVII^e siècle. [Notions of botany at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 70(3) Mar. 1932: 214-219.—A recently discovered Elzevir book of 1633, entitled *Adriani Spigelii philos. ac. medic. Pataurini Isagoges in rem herbariam*, is a resumé, in Latin, of botanical science as understood at that time. Part I treats of the form of plants; in part II their uses and effects on the human body are discussed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17989. BERGSTRÄSSER, G. Neue Materialien zu Hunain ibn Ishaq's Galen-Bibliographie. [New material for Hunain ibn Ishaq's Galen-bibliography.] *Abhandl. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 19(2) 1932: pp. 108.—This is a study of the manuscript, Aja Sofja 3590, which was recently found by H. Ritter in Constantinople. It is undated, but probably comes from the 9th century, A.H. It consists of 228 pages, but the main work of Hunain only covers pages 1^v-34^r, and the appendix is on pages 34^r-37^r. (Part of the original text together with a critical analysis.)—*D. Maier.*

17990. ESSER, A. ALBERT M. Die ophthalmologische Therapie des Bhāvaprakāśa (Der Ophthalmologie des Bhāvaprakāśa zweiter Teil). [The ophthalmological therapy of the Bhāvaprakāśa.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25(2) Apr. 1932: 184-213.—(Bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

17991. GINSBURG, JEKUTHIEL. An unknown mathematician of the fourteenth century. *Scripta Math.* 1(1) Sep. 1932: 60-62.—The unknown mathematician referred to was En-Bellsham Ephraim Gerondi, a Hebrew who lived on the Island of Majorca in the heyday of its commercial glory. He concerned himself with geometrical topics, and proved a theorem formerly supposed to be first stated by Meyer Hirsch in his *Geometrische Aufgaben* in 1807. The theorem states that $S^2 = 2rh$, where S is the surface and h the altitude of a spherical segment, r being the radius of the sphere.—*Kurt E. Rosinger.*

17992. HINCKLEY, HENRY BARRETT. Science and folk-lore in The Owl and the Nightingale. *PMLA.* 47(2) Jun. 1932: 303-314.—Had Master Nicholas of Guildford, the assumed author of this poem, purposed to write a scientific treatise he would have busied himself collecting misinformation and would have thought his personal observations of too little moment to be worth recording. Writing as an artist, however, he did some justice to such powers of observation as he possessed. His is the contention also, that the dominion of man over beast is due to his superior intelligence. Whatever he has to say about the owl and the nightingale proves that he did his best to avoid the grotesque super-

stitions of medieval scientific men. Observing for the pure joy of observation he has found truths that escaped the man of science of his days.—*F. G. Bauer.*

17993. JERSON, A. Sur Fracastor, son iconographie et la traité de la contagion. [Concerning Fracastorius, his iconography and the treatise on contagion.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d' Hist. de la Médec.* 26(5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 171-176.—Concerns the portraits and the works of the great Italian scientist. Noteworthy was his *De contagionibus*, in which he foreshadowed the germ theory of the 19th century. His influence has been very great on European surgery, his antiseptic precautions for the surgeon having become almost the creed of the European operating room.—*C. R. Hall.*

17994. LAIGNEL-LAVASTINE, and LE TESSIER, R. La lèpre dans l'Ain au Moyen Âge. [Leprosy in the Ain during the middle ages.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 26(5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 177-192.—This disease existed in the department of Ain before the Crusades, cropped out just after them, and reappeared a second time during the 14th and 15th centuries. After granting of the communal charters of the 13th century, it was the church which regulated the doings of this unfortunate class. It was a rare but a well-recognized malady. Therapeutics of the disease amounted to nothing, but prophylaxis and preventive hygiene were well advanced.—*C. R. Hall.*

17995. LEHMANN, HERMANN. Zu Constantinus Africanus. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 263-268.—There seems to be evidence for the belief that *Κωνσταντίνος ὁ Ῥηγίνος* is the same as Constantinus Africanus. His *Ἐφθδία*-translation was perhaps the reason for his recommendation by Alfano I to the high school at Salerno as a skilled translator. It seems probable that Africanus' Greek translation was otherwise unknown in Salerno as it is only mentioned once in the entire literature from there.—*D. Maier.*

17996. LOCKE, L. LELAND. The ancient Peruvian abacus. *Scripta Math.* 1(1) Sep. 1932: 37-43.—One of the relics of Inca civilization is the *quipu*, a knotted cord for the purpose of keeping numerical records. Similar devices have been used in other civilizations, but nowhere else did it reach so high a degree of perfection. Its purpose was often misunderstood, it being thought that it was a means of writing. Not until recently (1914) was the first correct interpretation of the pre-conquest *quipu* published: (1) the knots were numerical in character in a decimal scale; (2) the *quipu* was used for recording numbers only; (3) it was not adapted to counting or calculation; and (4) with the limited number of knot combinations it could not be used as a symbolic language. [Two illustrations taken

indirectly from a manuscript, written ca. 1600 by a Peruvian Indian, concerning the manners and customs of the Incas; and a diagram of an abacus, with explanations.]—*Kurt E. Rosinger.*

17997. MILLÁS VALLICROSA, JOSÉ. Estudios sobre Azarquiel. [Studies about Azarquiel.] *Anales de la Univ. de Madrid.* 1 (1) 1932: 23-53.—The bibliography of *Tratado sobre azafrea*, by the celebrated Hispano-arabic astronomer Azarquiel of the 11th century, constitutes a complicated problem. There were versions of it in Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, and other Romance languages. Steinschneider's study is not reliable, because he used defective manuscripts and not all the sources were available to him. (Appendix contains the preface of the Spanish version.)—*Eli Johns.*

17998. SCHACHTER. Un médecin perse du IX^e siècle, d'origine chrétienne. Ali Ibn Rabbān at Tabari. [A Persian physician of the 9th century of Christian origin. Ali Ibn Rabbān at Tabari.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 26 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 165-170.—Ibn-at-Tabari was one of the most famous of Mohammedan physicians, thought to be the teacher of Rhazes. The evidence of his Christian origin is supplied by his own words in his newly translated *Religion and empire* (*Livre de la croyance et de la domination*). In this volume, presumably his apology to preserve his position at the Mohammedan court, he praised this faith and refuted in it the teachings of Judaism, Christianity, Brahminism, and Zoroastrianism. Another important work of Ali's just edited by a Mohammedan of India, Siddiqi, bears the title of *Paradise of wisdom* (*Firdus al-Hikma*) and was his chief work in medicine. The ideas are mainly Hippocratic and Galenian, but show traces of the influence of the caliph's court of Indian medicine.—*C. R. Hall.*

17999. SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH J. Two magical manuscripts. *Scripta Math.* 1 (1) Sep. 1932: 44-52.—Description of two manuscripts in the possession of Columbia University.—*Kurt E. Rosinger.*

18000. STANLEY, L. L. Medical observations of Marco Polo. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 133 Mar. 18, 1931: 298-301; Apr. 1, 1931: 349-350; Apr. 15, 1931: 403-405; May 6, 1931: 457.—These observations which are taken from Manuel Komroff's edition of *The travels of Marco Polo*, are not confined to the subject of historical medicine, but likewise tell a great deal about the customs of the people whom the explorer visited.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

18001. BALLESTEROS GAIBROIS, MANUEL. Los marfiles de San Millán de la Cogolla de Suso. [The ivory of San Millán de la Cogolla de Suso.] *Anales de la Univ. de Madrid.* 1 (1) 1932: 92-107.—This article contains an explanation and photograph of each of the 14 ivory tablets of the chest containing the remains of San Millán. The tablets represent the story of the life of the saint as San Braulio wrote it and they agree with the account in a 14th century MS and codex 59 of the Spanish Academy of History. Fourteen of these tablets are in the National Archaeological Museum of Spain and the other eight have been taken to New York, Berlin and Florence. The art is Romanesque, but it also shows other influences.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher.*

18002. COLLINGWOOD, W. G. A pedigree of Anglian crosses. *Antiquity.* 6 (21) Mar. 1932: 35-54.—Description of particular examples and historical significance of delicately carved crosses from the Hexham, Lancaster, Haddam, and Ripon schools of the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries. The designs and methods tend to disprove the early dating of these crosses and show that arts and crafts did not reach their height in England until the 8th century.—*E. Cole.*

18003. DIMAND, M. S. Unpublished metalwork

of the Rasūlid sultans of Yemen. *Metropol. Mus. Studies.* 3 (2) 1931: 229-237.—Description and historical significance of brass objects bearing names of the Rasūlid sultans ruling from 1229 to 1454 in southwest Arabia. (Interesting Egypto-Arabic inscriptions.)—*E. Cole.*

18004. FARMER, HENRY GEORGE. An old Moorish lute tutor. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 1932: 100-111; (2) Apr. 1932: 379-389.—These texts of Maghribi treatises of the western Arabian musical system furnish a comprehensive technical musical nomenclature, and reveal the influences of Moorish lute tablature on the Spaniards.—*E. Cole.*

18005. GIRLING, FRANK A. Mediaeval carved beams. East Anglian decorative woodwork. *J. Antiq. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 3 (1) Jun. 1932: 32-33.—The wool and cloth towns of East Anglia exhibit the carved detail work in their timber houses of the 15th century, brick not being widely employed until later. The beams were probably painted or gilded when new and the weathering of centuries has given them an artistic graining in many cases.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18006. MAUCLAIR, CAMILLE. Une visite au Vatican: Raphaël et Michel-Ange. [A visit at the Vatican: Raphael and Michelangelo.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (19) May 7, 1932: 51-74.—A description and criticism of the paintings of Raphael and Michelangelo in the Vatican.—*A. Edith Mänge.*

18007. PORCAR, JOAN. El pla del Moro. [The plain of the Moor.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 12 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 198-209.—Notes on some Arabic architectural remains of the plain, anterior to the 12th century, in the northwestern part of the district of Castello; also on prehistoric remains in the *Tossal Gros*, in Castellet, and in the *Seqüia de l'Obra* (pottery remains of the Iberian period); and on the Roman road of Antrilles.—*H. P. Lattin.*

18008. UNSIGNED. Medieval Czech paintings. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10 (25) Jun. 17, 1932: 358-359.—*J. S. Rouček.*

CHURCH HISTORY

18009. ALBRECHT, OTTO. Bemerkungen zu Luthers Übersetzung des Neuen Testaments. [Discussion of Luther's translation of the New Testament.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103 (2-3) 1931: 292-301.—Using as his main source excerpts from letters written by Luther, the author discusses the inception, purpose, method, and progress of Luther's translation of the New Testament.—*Martin Rist.*

18010. ALPHANDERY, P. La glossolalie dans le prophétisme médiéval latin. [Glossolalia in medieval Latin prophetism.] *Rev. de l'Hist. de Relig.* 104 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 417-436.—The tendency in the West was to put less dependence upon prophecy characterized by ecstatic extremes and by obscure, disordered expressions. The prophet came to be regarded rather as the interpreter of the Holy Scriptures. The prophetic charism became, in fact, the *gratia interpretandi*, *id est exponendi verba divina*. Those most truly prophetic, in their ministry of scriptural interpretation and public edification, evidenced little real glossolalia. By the 15th century glossolalia and amentia were frequently condemned as being incompatible with true prophetism. Jean Gerson desired to rule out of accepted prophecy all traces of exaggeration, amentia, and disorder. Henry of Langenstein believed prophecy *propter utilitatem fidelium* to be the only valid kind.—*R. C. Petry.*

18011. BAYNES, N. H. A note on the fifteenth century of the death of St. Augustine. *History.* 16 (63) Oct. 1931: 193-201.—The large literature on Augustine, the diversity of interpretations of his conversion, and the uncertainty as to the true nature of the *Confessions*

bear witness alike to the greatness of the man and his importance for western culture. It would be worth while to give "the whole man" in English translation.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18012. BELYAYEV, N. *Obraz Bozh'eï materi Pelagonitisy.* [The image of the virgin of Pelagonitisa.] *Byzantinoslavica.* 2 (2) 1930: 386-394.—A study of an icon of the Holy Virgin, found in the Serbian monasteries from the 14th to the 17th century. (Plates. Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18013. DEVRESSE, ROBERT. *Après le concile d'Éphèse. Le retour des orientaux à l'unité.* [After the council of Ephesus. The return of the orientals to the union.] *Echos d'Orient.* 34 (163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 271-292.—After the official reconciliation of the Alexandrian and Antiochian divisions in 433, unity was not restored until four years of contests had elapsed. The exchange of negotiations between the bishops and the final injection of imperial coercive measures restored unity for a period.—*R. L. Hightower.*

18014. DVORNIK, Fr. *La carrière universitaire de Constantin le Philosophe.* [The university career of Constantine the Philosopher.] *Byzantinoslavica.* 3 (1) 1931: 59-67.—The apostle of the Slavs, Constantine, generally called Cyril, after completing his education in Constantinople, was invited by the logothetos to enter the service of the emperor, but he refused. He was ordained a priest and appointed librarian at St. Sophia. He resigned and became professor of philosophy. In this position he became famous by reorganizing education in Byzantium during the 9th century.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18015. FACCHINETTI, VITTORINO. *San Bernardino di Siena.* [St. Bernardin of Siena.] *Aevum.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 319-381.—(Bibliog.)

18016. FÖRSTER, MAX. *Die Vercelli-Homilien zum ersten Male.* [The Vercelli-Homilies for the first time.] *Bibliot. d. Angelsäch. Prosa.* 12 1932: pp. 160.

18017. GERLAND, E. *Le nombre des pères au concile d'Éphèse.* [The number of fathers at the council of Ephesus.] *Echos d'Orient.* 34 (163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 334-338.—The difficulty of determining the exact number at the council of Ephesus is lessened by some available facts: 291 names of prelates have been discovered as composing both factions of the council, at least 59 remaining loyal to Nestorius. While not so large as the council of Chalcedon with 501 members, the list of fathers at Ephesus contributes to ecclesiastical geography.—*R. L. Hightower.*

18018. GRUMEL, VENANCE. *Le concile d'Éphèse.* [The council of Ephesus.] *Échos d'Orient.* 34 (163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 293-313.—The council of Ephesus shows the relationship of the pope to an ecumenical council in the first part of the 5th century. Both Cyril and Nestorius sent their cases to Pope Celestine. Cyril sought permission of Rome to cease communion with Nestorius, and Celestine rendered his verdict in 430. But Nestorius, favored by the emperor, obtained a council. To it Celestine sent three legates with a mandate. Although the council met and decided against Nestorius before their arrival its decision was in accord with the papal order. So the council carried out the will of the pope; the pope did not yield to the council.—*R. L. Hightower.*

18019. HESELTINE, G. C. *The myth of Wycliffe.* *Thought.* 7 (1) Jun. 1932: 108-121.—The *Life and opinions of John de Wycliffe, D.D.* by Robert Vaughan, D.D., a Congregational divine and, therefore, unlikely to have any bias against Wycliffe, gives an account of the man as complete as could be given a century ago. Nothing of importance has come to light since. Although eulogies abound, there is little or no historical basis for the conventional picture of the reformer. That he was devout, pious, and sincere will be readily granted. That he was a vigorous and truculent controversialist

is obvious. But that he was a profound philosopher or theologian who paved the way to a purer Christianity is not borne out by his works. The eulogies of contemporary chroniclers such as Knighton are not necessarily to be credited any more than the abuse of Walsingham. In a healthier condition of the church he would not have arisen, or he would have been quickly and effectively controverted and discredited.—*William F. Roemer.*

18020. JUGIE, M. *Le décret du concile d'Éphèse sur les formules de foi et la polémique anti-catholique en Orient.* [The decree of the council of Ephesus concerning the forms of faith and the anti-Catholic controversy in the East.] *Echos d'Orient.* 34 (163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 257-270.—Among the decrees of the council of Ephesus that on the forms of faith caused great controversy in the East. While drawn up to serve the church, it has been continuously misused by heretics. This may be seen by examining the true significance of the decree beside its abuse in: (1) the Nestorian controversy, (2) the monophysite controversy, (3) the Photian controversy, and (4) the Russian Starovian controversy.—*R. L. Hightower.*

18021. KLEIJNTJENS, J. C. J., and KAMPEN, J. W. C. van. *Bescheiden betreffende den beeldenstorm van 1566 in de stad Utrecht.* [The iconoclasm of 1566 in Utrecht.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootsch.* 53 1932: 63-245.—The Jesuit father Kleijntjens and the assistant archivist of Utrecht, van Kampen, enrich our knowledge by this essay on the troubles in Utrecht during the iconoclasm of 1566. Most of the published manuscripts come from the archive of the Westphalian family, Heereman van Zijldtroyck, of which Adriaen de Wael van Fronesteijn, forefather of the female line, played an important part during the stirring days of August at Utrecht in 1566. This signer of the compromise of the Nobles (Compromis der Edelen), though not guilty, was found guilty and sentenced by the Bloedraad (Blood Court). The legal documents are supplemented by statements from the Algemeen Rijksarchief at Brussels and from the Staten-archief at Utrecht. In the introduction the authors discuss the question in how far the iconoclasm at Utrecht was organized and financed from the outside. They are of the opinion that the deposition of some of the people involved in the lawsuit suggest this, but positive accusations are not possible.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

18022. McNEILL, JOHN T. *Medicine for sin as prescribed in the Penitentials.* *Church Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1932: 14-26.—During the period of the early Roman Empire the theory of "contraries" enjoyed great popularity. The Methodists who adhered to this theory believed that all disease was the absence of some vital element from the body, and that the restoration thereof, and the consequent restoration of "equilibrium," would cure the disease. This practice of establishing contrary conditions was known to various of the Eastern monks, and by c. 420 we find Cassian maintaining that the balance might be restored to the soul in a similar manner. (A talkative person might be sentenced to silence; the avaricious person to give freely; etc.) Subsequently we find many examples of this belief, although the Penitentials sought to overcome evil with good, rather than to merely strike a balance. Penance was designed to restore the penitent to harmony with himself, church, society, and God. The Penitentials are more a code of penances for particular sins, than a disquisition on the nature of sin and its cure. The wide acceptance which the penances received and the light in which they were commonly regarded prevents the modern observer from designating the seeking therefor as masochism. The leaders of society regarded penance as a means to mental health, and the historian today must avail himself of the knowledge of the psychologist.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18023. PEETERS, PAUL. La passion de S. Michel le Sabaite. [The Passion of St. Michel the Sabaeon.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 48 (1-2) 1930: 65-98.—The existence of this *Passion* was noted in this periodical nearly 20 years ago. Since that time it has become available in a good edition thanks to the patient work of M. C. Kekelidze. The text is printed in this article for the benefit of students interested in georgic hagiography. There are striking elements of similarity between the *Passion* and the *Life of St. Theodore of Edessa*, which indicates a common source or origin. However, on examination, it appears that the *Passion* antedates the *Life of Theodore*. Another document showing striking affinities with the *Passion* is a life of John, archbishop of Edessa.—S. Lessly.

18024. PRESSEY, W. J. The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (6) May 1931: 179-184.

18025. ROPE, H. E. G. Giles Fletcher. *Month*. 160 (817) Jul. 1932: 13-19.—Fletcher has received less than his due recognition, especially his purely religious poem, *Christ's victories*, written at a time when literature had become prevalently secular. His Protestantism is mainly negative and his poem has little in it that is anti-Catholic. Neither laity nor clergy of Anglican England appear in any favorable light as a whole.—Charles S. Macfarland.

18026. WALL, J. CHARLES. The sanctity of squeezing. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (4) Mar. 1932: 160-170.—Numerous examples show the wide acceptance of the belief that the forcing of the human body through an aperture so small as to cause physical discomfort will produce religious purity. In the British Isles there are numerous shrines where the pious have long practiced some form of "squeezing" for the purpose of recovery from disease or to attest to the fervor of their Christian belief.—H. B. Morris.

18027. ZLATARSKI, V. N. Edin grützki falsificat, koito se otnasya kŭm bŭlgarskata istoriya. [A Greek forgery relating to Bulgarian history.] *Byzantinoslavica*.

2 (2) 1930: 231-274.—A Greek document concerning the relations of a bishop in the Chalcidic peninsula to the monks of Mt. Athos. It touches also some questions on the history of the Bulgarian church; the reestablishing of the Bulgarian patriarchate in the 13th century, in the reign of Czar Ivan Asen II. Comparing its three independent editions the author proves that its material is legendary and is written much later than its pretended date. (Résumé in French.)—V. Sharenkoff.

JEWISH HISTORY

18028. ASAF, S. תעודות [Documents.] רשומות *Re-shumot*. 6 1930: 454-458.—Documents taken from a manuscript (No. 61) in the Library of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The documents date from 1620-1630 and throw some light on Jewish life in Jerusalem at that period.—Moshé Burstein.

18029. NOZYNSKI, TADEUSZ. Żydzi poznanscy w XV wieku 1379-1502. [The Jews of Poznan in the 15th century, 1379-1502.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania*. 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 249-263.—The chief occupation and source of income of the Jews was banking and usury. At the end of the middle ages there was scarcely a Jew who was not engaged in usury at least as an avocation. Evidence of their economic activity may be noted in the 12th and 13th centuries in the minting of coins with Polish inscriptions but in Hebraic characters. They achieved their highest economic prosperity in the 14th and 15th centuries in Great Poland where they were specially protected by the princes. Their profits depended on the rate of interest charged for loans. The rate in England was 86-66%, France 43-33%, Germany 21-86%, Austria, 173%, Provence 300%. In Poland the average rate was 108%. Kazimir the Great established the rate of 54% but in practice the average rate remained 108%. In 1399 there is record of a rate as high as 577% which is perhaps the highest rate in all Europe.—Frank Nowak.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

18030. ANDREEVA, M. A. Politicheskii i obshchestvennyi element vizantiiskio-slavyanskikh gadatel'nykh knig. Glava. I. Istochniki, izdaniya i razrabotka voprosa v nauchnoi literaturе. [Political and social element of Byzantine-Slavonic divinatory books. Ch. I. Sources, editions, and study of the question in scientific literature.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 2 (1) 1930: 47-73.—The main sources for studying the social and political elements of the Byzantine empire in its first centuries are in the *Book de ostentis*, by John Lydos; as for the later times there are several divinatory books of the astrological cycle with numerous Slavonic translations. The most interesting are the *Gromniki* (the thunder books). (Résumé in French.)—V. Sharenkoff.

18031. SCHULZ, FRITZ. Ein Blatt aus einem antiken Exemplar des Codex Justinianus. [A page from an ancient copy of the Codex Justinianus.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 417-421.—An Egyptian papyrus from Oxyrhynchus has preserved the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th title of the 7th book of the first or second edition of the Code by Justinian. The papyrus seems to be contemporaneous, 530, 545, according to the indiction date.—A. Arthur Schiller.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

18032. ANASTASIJEVIĆ, D. Bolgariya 973-vo goda. [Bulgaria in 973.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (1) 1931:

103-109.—Among the deputations of the nations that were dispatched, Mar. 23, 973, to Quedlinburg to pay homage to Otto I and his son Otto II, there was a special deputation from Bulgaria. This means that Bulgaria was still recognized as an independent state. The Byzantine emperor Tzimisces drove the Russians out of Bulgaria at the end of July 973 or 974, but he did not annex Bulgaria at once. It is possible that he suggested to the Bulgarian king Boris II to send a delegation to Otto's court in order to conceal his intentions of conquering the northern neighboring state. (Résumé in French.)—V. Sharenkoff.

18033. DVORNIK, Fr. Quelques données sur les Slaves extraites du tome IV novembre des "Acta Sanctorum." [Some data on the Slavs from the fourth volume for November of the "Acta Sanctorum."] *Byzantinoslavica*. 1 1929: 35-47.—Material is given in the 4th volume for November of the *Acta Sanctorum*, on Slavs: their history, wars, and social life. Byzantine hagiography is rich in material on the Slavs.—V. Sharenkoff.

18034. IL'INSKI, G. Gde, kogda, kem i s kakoyu tsel'yu glagolitza byla zamenena "kirilitzei?" [Where, when, and by what and with which purpose Glagolitza was supplanted by Cyrillic.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (1) 1931: 79-88.—The chronicler Nicephorus states that 30 years elapsed between the baptism of the Bulgarians and the translation of the books. Il'inski thinks that "translation of the books" does not mean translation of Scriptures, but the reform of the alphabet. In

893 Czar Simeon convoked a national council in Preslav for the nationalization of the church. Here the Glagolic alphabet was supplanted by the Cyrillic. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18035. LASCARIS, M. Influences byzantines dans la diplomatie bulgare, serbe et slavo-roumaine. [Byzantine influence on Bulgarian, Serbian, and Slavo-Rumanian diplomacies.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (2) 1931: 500-510.—It is not true that the Byzantine chancellery was the only one to influence Bulgarian, Serbian, and Rumanian diplomacies. The documents of Serbia and Wallachia offer numerous instances of western influence. Moreover, one finds in the charters and diplomas of the Bulgarian czars of the second kingdom definite evidence of western influence upon Bulgarian diplomacies.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18036. LASCARIS, M. Sceau de Radomir Aaron. [A seal of Radomir Aaron.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (2) 1931: 404-412.—Radomir Aaron was a grandson of the last czar of the Western Bulgarian Empire, Ivan Vladislav (1015-1018), and son of Aaron. He was made a duke by the Byzantine emperor and appointed somewhere in the eastern territories of the empire to combat the Turks. Lascaris discusses a seal belonging to this Bulgarian prince. (General table. Plate.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18037. MIYATEV, KR. Epigraficheskiye materialy iz Preslava. [Epigraphic material from Preslav.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (2) 1931: 383-403.—Up to recent excavations (1927-30) the ancient capital of Bulgaria, Preslav, furnished almost nothing epigraphic to illustrate cultural activity in the 10th century. Now there have been found, in the newly excavated magnificent Round Church, several inscriptions in Old Bulgarian (Glagolitic and Cyrillic) and in Greek which supply good material on Bulgarian history. (Plates. Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18038. ŠKORPIL, K. Nadpisi ot pŕvoto Bŭlgarsko tzarstvo v chernomorskata oblast na balkanskiya poluostrŕov. [Inscriptions from the first Bulgarian kingdom in the Black Sea region of the Balkan peninsula.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 2 (2) 1930: 189-195; 3 (1) 1931: 1-10.—Discussions on some inscriptions from the first Bulgarian empire. (Résumé in French. Plates.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18039. ŠKORPIL, K. Strategicheski postroiki v chernomrskata oblast na balkanskiya poluostrŕov.

[Strategic buildings in the Black Sea region of the Balkan peninsula.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 2 (2) 1930: 197-230; 3 (1) 1931: 11-32.—A study of the early fortifications in eastern Bulgaria. (Diagrams. Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18040. ŠKORPIL, K., and NIKOV, P. Nadpisi ot purvoto bŭlgarsko tzarstvo v iztochnata chast'na Balkanskiya poluostrŕov. chast'3. Nadpisut ot s. Khambarlii. [Inscriptions from the first Bulgarian kingdom in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, III. The inscription of the village of Khamborlii.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 3 (2) 1931: 333-382.—Two important inscriptions from south-eastern Bulgaria almost unknown to the archaeologists and historians. The first author publishes them and the second explains them, giving also their dates. They are from the 9th century and throw some light on the first Bulgarian kingdom. (Plates. Résumé in German.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18041. SOLOV'EV, A. V. Grecheskiye arkhonty v serbskom tzarstve XIV veka. [Greek archons in the Serbian kingdom of the 14th century.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 2 (2) 1930: 275-287.—The Serbian state in the middle of the 14th century included several Greek regions. Stephen Dushan assumed the title: tsar of Serbs and Greeks. He gave equal rights to the Greek nobility from the conquered regions. The Greek princes played an active role in the Serbian state. (Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18042. ZMIGRODZKI, ZYGMUNT. Partje polityczne po wyga'nięciu Piastów. [Political parties in Poland after the extinction of the Piasts.] *Droga*. (7-8) 1930: 600-608.—The interregnum after the extinction of the royal family of Piasts in the Polish kingdom, 1370, abounded in struggles in which 3 parties appeared the most important: that of Greater Poland, that of Little Poland, and the legitimists. On the basis of negotiations of Casimir the Great, the last king of the Piast dynasty, with Charles Robert and Louis the Great, kings of Hungary, the family of Anjou was introduced into Poland and this was the beginning of the Polish-Hungarian union. This period was very favorable for the development of political thought in Poland, i.e. a ripening of political behavior of Polish gentry, as the predominant factor in the history of the country.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

18043. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Cerdic and the Cloven Way. *Antiquity*. 5 (20) Dec. 1931: 441-458.—Among the early invasions of England by Teutonic peoples is that of the West Saxons under Cerdic and Cynric in 495. They landed on the coast of Hampshire and spread north into Wessex during the following century. Their route, called in 6th century records the *Cloven Way*, is here considered in detail, especially from Totton to Fyrdinges Lea.—*E. Cole.*

18044. KEHR, P. Die Kanzlei Ludwigs des Deutschen. [The chancellery of Louis the German.] *Abhandl. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos. Hist. Kl.* (1) 1932: pp. 30.—The textual study of the charters of Louis the German (soon to be published as the first volume of the documents of the German Carolingians in the *Monumenta*) yields certain results that interest not only the student of diplomacies, but also the historian: the evolution of the offices of arch-chancellor and arch-chaplain; the tendency of the functions to escape from the personal control of the king as the territory increased; the divergence in charter forms from older Carolingian practice, paralleling the emergence of

a separate German kingship. (Two plates, each reproducing a charter.)—*E. H. McNeal.*

18045. MACH, J. The European crisis of 1500 years ago and its development. *Central European Observer*. 10 (25) Jun. 17, 1932: 360.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18046. MAYNARD, THEODORE. The Anglo-Saxon myth. *Thought*. 7 (1) Jun. 1932: 68-81.—According to this theory the clean-limbed, long-headed, vigorous blonde Teutons descended upon Britain, defenseless by the departure of the Roman legions in 410, slaughtered most of the inhabitants, drove a wretched remnant into Cornwall, the mountains of Wales, or overseas to Brittany and Ireland. Having done this the invaders settled the land to which they gave their name, their institutions, and their language. Apart from the documentary testimony to this, which is exceedingly slight and which cuts both ways, a certain number of skulls have been put in evidence and also the great—and what has seemed to many overwhelming—argument of the English language. The latter argument proves to be weak indeed.—*William F. Roemer.*

18047. MENÉNDEZ PIDAL, R. "Galiene la Belle" y los palacios en Toledo. ["Galiene la Belle" and the Galiana palaces in Toledo.] *Anales de la Univ. de*

Madrid. 1 (1) 1932: 1-14.—The epic account of Charlemagne is the topic of a French poem of the 17th century called *Mainet*. This name was used by Charlemagne when a boy in order to be able to live incognito in Toledo while in exile. There are also other poems that deal with the gay life of Charlemagne in Spanish, Italian, German, and Dutch literatures. The origin of these poems is of special interest for the literary interrelations in the middle ages. The *Mainet* probably originated in Toledo.—*Eli Johns*.

18048. SEGRÈ, ANGELO. *La circolazione monetaria del regno dei Franchi*. [The monetary circulation of the kingdom of the Franks.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 43 (4) Dec. 1931: 465-498.—The monetary policy of Charlemagne and his Carolingian successors is described. The most noteworthy economic effect of Charlemagne's changes in the coinage was to cause the gold franc, already scarce under the Merovingians, to disappear from circulation. Special treatment is given the gold solidus, after which come, illustrated with tables of weights for the various Frankish coins: the Germanic monetary system according to the laws of the barbarian tribes (prior to Charlemagne); the monetary system of the *Germani*; the Carolingian circulation of gold and silver, and that of the Byzantine empire (the quantity of gold in the West decreased, due to the interdiction of its export from the East, where a virtual monometallism prevailed); the measures of weight and content under the Carolingians; the buying power of Carolingian money (the prices of cereals in the East and West were approximately the same, although it is probable that on the whole the purchasing power of money was smaller in Egypt than in the Carolingian empire).—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

18049. ANDREW, W. J. The borough and mint of Rye in the reign of Stephen. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (6) May 1931: 165-169.

18050. BENEDETTO, LUIGI FOSCOLO. *Varietà marcopoliane*. Di una pretesa redazione latina che Marco Polo avrebbe fatta del suo libro. [Concerning a Latin version which Marco Polo was supposed to have made of his book.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13 (2) 1930: 207-216.—A study of the existing texts of Marco Polo's *Milione*, and a reply to Signor Cessi's study of Marco Polo in the *Rivista di Venezia* July, 1929.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

18051. BORENIUS, TANCREDO. The murderers of St. Thomas Becket in popular tradition. *Folk-Lore*. 43 (2) Jun. 30, 1932: 175-192.—The death of Thomas Becket had a profound influence upon the people of Europe and he shortly became the patron saint of many branches of human activity. The assassination soon appeared in wall-paintings and illuminations, the four murderers playing different roles in each, and being identified by their armorial devices. The legends concerning their fate are even more confused and contradictory. One account mentions their pilgrimage to the Holy Land as crusaders where they died, while a Flemish account asserts that they wandered over Europe seeking to regain their sense of taste and smell which they lost at the time of the murder. Tradition has connected the founding of Woodspring Abbey with the penance of the murderers; local folk-lore also accounts for the fates of the individual murderers.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

18052. DOBIE, WM. JARDINE. Udal and feudal: the conflict of laws in Orkney and Shetland. *Jurid. Rev.* 43 (2) Jun. 1, 1931: 115-126.—Early Norse domination established a law of land tenure—udal, or odal—the antithesis of feudal laws. Primal occupancy rights, without written title, were recognized, and were not subject to homage, rent, or service, odallers were re-

quired to pay land tax and to defend the state. Since 1266 the Scottish feudal laws have prevailed, although udal laws are recognized.—*J. F. L. Raschen*.

18053. EAGLESON, HARVEY. Costume in the Middle English metrical romances. *PMLA*. 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 339-345.—Many details referring to costumes appear inadequate and generalized because of the shifting character of fashion. An unmistakable effort on the part of the romance writers is the manner in which they change the costume descriptions which they find in their sources in order to make them conform with the fashions of their own day.—*F. G. Bauer*.

18054. FOLMER, G. J. PH. *Le droit privé transitoire ou intertemporel au moyen-âge*. [Transitory or intertemporal private law in the middle ages.] *Tijdschr. v. Rechtsgesch.* 11 (3) 1932: 284-331.

18055. KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN. *Eine Gesamtausgabe des Pillius in Vorbereitung*. [A complete edition of Pillius in preparation.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 470-475.—Survey of the published works and unpublished manuscripts of the glossator Pillius, the medieval jurist who founded the law school of Modena, which are to appear in a complete edition of his works.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

18056. KELLER, HANS GUSTAV. *Die Erbauung der Burg und die Entstehung der Stadt Thun*. Eine burgen- und stadtschichtliche Untersuchung. [The construction of the castle and the origin of the city of Thun. A study on the history of the city and of the castle.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12 (3) 1932: 265-299.—The castle of Thun seems to have been built for military-political reasons after the subjugation of the Burgundian nobles by the duke Berchtold V of Zähringen. The construction of the castle no doubt influenced the development of the existing settlement, for the fortification of the locality was easily connected with that of the fortress, and under the protection of a powerful fort commercial life began to develop rapidly. The counts of Kyburg—evidently also for military and political reasons—in 1264 raised this fortified trading settlement to the status of a town by bestowing upon it the rights and privileges of a township.—*Rosa Ernst*.

18057. MACKIE, C. J. The language question in medieval Scotland. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 19 (56) Mar. 1932: 126-141.—The Scotch, who scorn the title of English, refer to their speech as English, but seldom as Scotch, only the peasantry employing the latter designation. Linguistic peculiarities which can be traced to the 11th century, serve to make this remark untrue in many cases, as references to early chronicles will show. Gaelic was widely spoken until long after the Reformation, when the process of Anglicization began.—*H. B. Morris*.

18058. PERETTI, AURELIO. *Per la storia del testo di Marco Polo*. [The story of the text of Marco Polo.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13 (2) 1930: 217-249.—A careful examination of the differences between the texts.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards*.

18059. POWICKE, F. M. The recent trend of medieval historical studies. I. The collection and criticism of original texts. *History*. 17 (65) Apr. 1932: 1-8.—Underlying all the special interests characteristic of the work of our time is the interest in texts, and the peculiar quality in the best work upon texts is its regard for the relation between the texts and general history. There is a growing appreciation of the bearing of different kinds of texts upon each other, and at the same time a growing desire to appropriate the literary tradition in historical writing for the service and conveyance of the new learning. [See Entry 4: 18061].—*H. D. Jordan*.

18060. PRINET, MAX. *Les armoiries des Français dans le poème du siège de Carlaverock*. [French heraldry in the poem on the siege of Carlaverock.] *Bibliot. de*

V'École d. Chartes. 92 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 345-353.—In 1300 Edward I of England undertook an expedition against Scotland, during which he besieged and captured the castle of Carlaverock, some 9 miles from Dumfries. This incident is the subject of a long poem in Anglo-Norman, which is little more than an enumeration of the more notable of the besiegers with a description of their coats-of-arms. Previous editors of the poem have treated fully the Englishmen mentioned, but have slighted certain Frenchmen then participating in the service of the English monarch. The present author gives brief sketches of these Frenchmen and their coats-of-arms.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

18061. STEPHENSON, CARL. The recent trend of medieval historical studies. II. Investigation of the origins of towns. *History.* 17 (65) Apr. 1932: 8-14.—For nearly a century imagination ran riot in devising theories of urban origin, but the tendency now is to account for the medieval town as a natural social development—a mercantile settlement freshly produced by contemporary economic changes. The mercantile settlement theory has revolutionized the study of the subject, and leads to a new and important field, that of the topographical expansion of the community. [See Entry 4: 18059.]—*H. D. Jordan.*

18062. TATLOCK, J. S. P. Mohammed and his followers in Dante. *Modern Lang. Rev.* 27 (2) Apr. 1932: 186-195.—Dante's view of the Mohammedans was a low one. Where he must take account of their great men, as Saladin, Averroes, and Avicenna, he does so merely as great leaders or philosophers, without reference to their religion. The Saracens form a great sect apart, like the Jews, sometimes grouped especially with them. They are treated as more alien than the Jews, and with much more antipathy. Guarding himself against theological inexactitude, Dante thought of Mohammed, if not precisely as a schismatic, as something like one, as well as *scandalizzatore*; and what he bears against him is the vast loss to the Christian world caused by him and his "scandalous, fraudulent methods," justifying his punishment by the most hideous mutilation, hardly equalled anywhere in the *Inferno* for repulsiveness.—*P. Lief.*

18063. TREHARNE, R. F. Historical revision, LX.—The personal rule of Henry III and the aims of the baronial reformers of 1258. *History.* 16 (64) Jan. 1932: 336-340.—Study of the central and local administration of England in the years of Henry III's personal rule has necessitated a new view of the crisis of 1258. The civil service, growing in organization and efficiency, was entirely dependent on the king and tended to increase his authority, while local administration was equally the agent of royal absolutism. The crown's power was greater than ever before, and more felt by the king's subjects. But Henry III was unfit for his great power and responsibility and was himself largely responsible for the unpopularity of the government. The revolution, however, was due not to popular revolt but to the selfish and despotic incompetence which lost for the king all the respect of his barons. At first they wished to be consulted, not to control the government; it was only in the king's crisis over Sicily in 1258 that they accepted a new responsibility and forced Henry to consent to the reform of the realm by a Committee of Twenty-four. This plan of reform was conceived in the interests of the nation as a whole.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18064. UNGER, MAX. The cradle of the Parsifal legend. *Mus. Quart.* 18 (3) Jul. 1932: 428-442.—Von Suhtschek of Graz was the first to bring to light the Persian epics that were brought to France by the crusaders and served as prototype for Parzival. Wolfram von Eschenbach names, as the expositor of his Parzival poem, that Armenian Giut, who, about 1155, made a French translation of a Pârsiwalnâmâ (Parsival

story). The original author of the Grail Book utilized several Persian legends dating from about 600, modernizing them after the model of Barzu-Namâ, the story of a knight, Barzu. He took as nucleus a Manichean legend appearing in the Syrian Pearl Song, through which the subject acquired the symbol of the Grail. Grail is derived from the Persian *ghr*, signifying pearl or gem, and *al*, the word for coruscating color. Primarily, the pearl, that is, the Grail, stands for compassion; and with this attribute is combined a second, wealth, power, the averting of death, etc.—properties taken over into Wolfram's version of the original Pârsiwalnâmâ and to some extent, into Wagner's music-drama, as well.—*Igon Treulich.*

18065. WRENN, C. L. Late Old English runenames. *Medium Aevum.* 1 (1) May 1932: 23-34.—Of the three chief authorities for the late Old English fupark, Domitian A. IX of the Cotton Collection, whose deficiencies have been pointed out by G. Hempf in *Modern Philology*, 1904, is alone accessible. Otho B. X, which can be consulted in Hicke's version in *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*, Oxford, 1705, was lost in the Great Fire of 1731; Galba A. II, still listed as extant by some scholars, suffered a similar fate at the binders' in 1865. Ignorance of the value of MS 17 of St. John's College, Oxford, has been perpetuated through mistaken attributions. It may well prove that it (MS 17) should supplant MS Cotton Domitian A. IX in its position of the best and earliest exemplar of the late Old English fupark now actually extant. (The runenames of the three fuparks of the upper left hand portion of the MS page are published here for the first time.)—*B. N. Nelson.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

18066. ASHTON, A. J. Margaret of Austria and the church of Brou. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (790) Oct. 1931: 491-498.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18067. BERTRAND, LOUIS. Un monarque absolu: Philippe II. [An absolute monarch: Philip II.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (19) May 7, 1932: 27-50.—A character sketch of Philip II followed by an account of his imperial problems and foreign conquests.—*A. Edith Mange.*

18068. BONDOIS, PAUL M. Une négociation difficile de Richelieu. Madame de Chevreuse en Angleterre (1638-1639). [A difficult negotiation of Richelieu. Madame de Chevreuse in England (1638-1639).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 87-97; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 201-226.—Madame de Chevreuse, who was implicated in the Val-de-Grâce affair of the French queen, Anne of Austria, and who escaped in disguise to Spain in 1637, made her way in 1638 to England where she was well received in high circles and entered into intrigues with opponents of Richelieu. In 1638-39 Richelieu carried on prolonged negotiations with her about her return to France, but these negotiations did not prove successful and she remained in England until after the death of both Richelieu and Louis XIII.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

18069. BRYE, M. de. Le cinq centième anniversaire de l'université de Caen. [The 500th anniversary of the University of Caen.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (29) Jul. 16, 1932: 326-333.—The University of Caen is the oldest university in France and this article gives a sketch of its early history.—*A. Edith Mange.*

18070. C. B., H. Documentos para el estudio del desarrollo de la cultura en las universidades españolas. [Documents for the study of the development of culture at the Spanish universities.] *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid.* 2 (10) Nov. 1930: 504-518.—With this article the publication initiated in number VIII and con-

tinued in IX of this Bulletin is brought to an end. (Photostats. Text in Latin.)—*Eli Johns.*

18071. COHEN, G. Un grand imprimeur humaniste au XVII^e siècle: Geoffroy Tory, de Bourges, et son "Champ Fleury." [A great humanist printer of the 16th century: Geoffroy Tory, of Bourges, and his "Champ Fleury."] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1932: 208-220.—Gustave Cohen, professor at the Sorbonne, has recently brought out and edited a facsimile edition of Geoffroy Tory's famous *Champ Fleury* (Paris, 1529). In the present article he undertakes an appreciation of the *Champ Fleury* as an important document for the history of printing, the history of the French language, and the history of art. A short biographical sketch of Tory pictures the life of a French humanist in Italy and France at the beginning of the 16th century. Under the influence of the theoretical writings of Alberti, Pacioli, and Dürer he conceived his *Champ Fleury*. As a typographic manual the work propagates the classic Roman letter design, sealing the fate of the Gothic characters still surviving in France. For the history of art the work is important because it applies the theory of common proportions in nature and art, developed during the early Renaissance, to the relationship between letter design and the human body. The same sense for regularity and definition determines Tory's linguistic interest. For his beloved French he demands certain rules to facilitate reading and pronunciation, and suggests the introduction of accents. He is also an ardent student of French dialects of which he recognizes seven, and which he describes most vividly in their characteristic differences.—*H. E. Lehmann-Haupt.*

18072. CONSTABLE, K. M. Hooker's plan of Exeter, 1587. *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.* 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 37-40.—*Julian Aronson.*

18073. DALE, J. A. Ambassador and go-between. *Blackwood's Mag.* (1399) May 1932: 591-605.—This interesting account of Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe Fénelon of Elizabethan England, and Catharine de Medici of France, relates to the negotiations of France for the marriage of the Duke of Alençon, the younger brother of the king, to Elizabeth. Fénelon was ambassador to England and undertook with La Mole to bring about the marriage alliance between England and France. He seems to have made real headway, though opposed by the Queen's insistence upon a visit from Alençon until the Massacre of Bartholomew broke off negotiations. Fénelon, however, remained at the English court until 1575 when he returned to France and private life in Sarlat, Dordogne, France. The story of his life is told in the *Chroniques de Sarlat* by Jean Farde, a canon of the cathedral who was given the task to recognize the churches of the bishopric after the religious wars.—*H. G. Plum.*

18074. DRAPER, JOHN W. "Othello" and Elizabethan army life. *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 9(4) Apr. 1932: 319-326.—If the conditions of military life in Shakespeare's day are properly understood, *Othello* becomes a "thesis play on the military code of martial honor" instead of a "melodrama of passion and intrigue," while Iago was "an unfortunate petty officer who was only following the established conventions set down by his fellow men."—*W. H. Coates.*

18075. GARCÍA, HONORIO. Las segundas nupcias de la viuda en relación a los bienes del cónyuge premuerto. [Second marriage of a widow in relation to the property of the dead husband.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 12(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 258-265.—Comparison of the *Furs* of Valencia and the *Costums* of Tortosa with respect to the loss of property by a widow because of: (1) a second marriage before the expiration of a year; (2) a second marriage after the lapse of a year; (3) illegitimate sexual relations.—*H. P. Latlin.*

18076. GARCÍA SORIANO, JUSTO. El teatro de colegio en España. [The college theater in Spain.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 14(67) Jun. 1927: 235-278; (68) Oct. 1927: 373-412; 15(71) Feb. 1928: 62-94; (72) Apr. 1928: 145-188; (73) Jun. 1928: 398-458; (75) Dec. 1928: 651-669; 16(76) Feb. 1929: 80-106; (77) Apr. 1929: 223-243.—This is a study of the history of the theater in the Spanish universities and a criticism of some of the plays of the 15th and 16th centuries. In the middle ages dramas were probably presented at the universities. If we have no documentary proof of it, tradition points to it clearly. The first Spanish university was founded at Palencia in 1200 by Alfonso IX, and it was transferred to Salamanca in 1243.—*Eli Johns.*

18077. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Un grand chapitre de l'histoire du fer: Le monopole suédois. I. [An important chapter in the history of the iron industry. The Swedish monopoly. I.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 4(14) Mar. 1932: 127-139.—No other product, with the possible exception of wheat, has exercised as much influence on the processes of economic evolution as iron. Since the use of charcoal in the early iron foundries necessitated enormous quantities of wood, and since Sweden was rich in forest resources as well as in iron ore, she enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the iron-export trade for several centuries. In the 30's of the 17th century Sweden produced from 30 to 36% of the total output of iron ore in Europe. The fact that the government was careful to standardize the quality of the iron exported contributed to the success of the Swedish iron trade. In 1637 a ministry of mines was established which functioned for 200 years. The officials whose task it was to supervise the iron industry performed their duties conscientiously. They were inclined, however, to view changes in technique with an unfavorable eye.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

18078. HILAIRE DE BARENTON, P. Jean d'Arc, son tertiarat, son étendard et l'ouvrage de M. Adrien Harmand. [Joan of Arc, her tertariat, her standard and the work of M. Adrien Harmand.] *Etudes Franciscaines.* 43(248) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 546-556; (249) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 662-683. (to be cont.)—The author re-examines the evidence of the sources regarding the dress, coiffure, and standard of Joan of Arc, together with the question as to whether or not she was a member of the Tertiaries. The present articles concentrate upon her costume and coiffure.—*T. P. Oakley.*

18079. HUGHES, EDWARD. Some books on Tudor England. *History.* 16(62) Jul. 1931: 106-114.—Six books briefly described and reviewed.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18080. IBARRA y RODRÍGUEZ, EDUARDO. Los precedentes históricos aragoneses de los estatutos regionales. [The Aragonese historical precedents for regional statutes.] *Anales de la Univ. de Madrid.* 1(1) 1932: 54-75.—The author attempts to examine the difficulties which arose between Aragon and Castile at the time of their consolidation at the beginning of the 16th century. One of the problems was ecclesiastical nationalism, which expressed itself in the opposition of the natives of Aragon to the appointment of foreigners in the church.—*Eli Johns.*

18081. JACOB, E. F. Changing views of the Renaissance, I. *History.* 16(63) Oct. 1931: 214-229.—The roots of the Renaissance lie deeper in the past than is sometimes realized. This can be shown in many ways—by the contents of Renaissance libraries, by 15th century university curricula, by study of the current methods of law and administration. Later medieval Europe presents an exceedingly variegated picture of new and old elements. There is, e.g., the influence of the Occamist philosophy on Luther and on Renaissance thought. In certain respects the middle ages share with the 15th and 16th centuries a desire to restore the classi-

cal past. And it was the Schoolmen who familiarised the West with classical culture. Even the stylistic change associated with humanism, the pursuit of Cicero as model, had been long in coming. But what we need still more to know is the relationship of Renaissance constitutional development to medieval conceptions and practice. [See Entry 4: 18094.]—*H. D. Jordan.*

18082. JUDGES, A. V. The origins of English banking. *History*. 16(62) Jul. 1931: 138-145.—Recent investigations have shown that the common account of the development of English banking is insufficient and somewhat misleading. Not only had some of the practices of the goldsmith-bankers of the Restoration been in use much earlier among scribes and others, but for several reasons the government itself was responsible for new devices in banking technique. Before the Bank of England was launched in 1694 the English public had had 30 years' experience in the use of cheques and bankers' notes.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18083. KUIPPENBERG, H. H. Een oud-italiaansche biographie van Erycius Puteanus. [An old Italian biography of Erycius Puteanus.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 11(1) 1932: 53-55.—Kuippenberg points to the important studies on Puteanus by Simar and Maurits Sabbe. Puteanus must be dissociated, also in Holland, from the provincial history of Limburg and must be placed in the whole of the 17th century's culture, in which he belongs by his studies in philology and history and his political activities.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

18084. KOEHNE, C. Die 1461 vorgenommenen Einschränkungen der Zunftbefugnisse in der Reichsstadt Überlingen und die Reformation Kaiser Sigmunds. [The restrictions made in the guilds' rights of Überlingen in 1461 and the "Reformation of Emperor Sigmund."] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 45(1) 1931: 28-44.—The alterations in the guilds' rights of Überlingen have not found just consideration until now. (Friedr. Schäfer, *Wirtschafts- und Finanzgeschichte der Reichsstadt Überlingen in den Jahren 1550-1628*, (Breslau, 1893); Hafen, *Verfassungsgeschichte der Stadt Überlingen*, (Überl. 1920); Fritz Geier, *Edition des Überlinger Stadtrechts in Oberrhein. Stadtrechte* (Bad. Hist. Komm. II 2). This fact ought to be rectified, the more as these laws of 1461 have been influenced by the revolutionary pamphlet, the so-called "Reformation of the Emperor Sigmund," only once cited in the 15th century. Überlingen was engaged in the commerce of wine and corn, which was transported to Constance and Lindau. The guild of the vine-dressers was the most numerous and influential. Since the reign of Albert I (1298-1308) the government of the town lay in the hands of the guilds, although only members of the old patrician families were elected to high office. By the ordinance of 1461 the rights of the guilds were considerably restricted, especially their juridical activity. It fixes the limits of the town-councils' and the guilds' jurisdiction. It frees the small traders of the obligation of paying a special contribution to a guild for the permission of carrying on their commerce.—*G. Mecenseffy.*

18085. L'HONORÉ NABER, S. P. Het Journaal gehouden door Peter White, Master van Admiraal Penington, ter reede van Duins in den jare 1639. [The diary of Peter White, master of Admiral Penington, on the coast of Duins in 1639.] *Bijdragen en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootsch.* 53 1932: 1-63.—The diary, in which Peter White wrote his experiences during the battle of Duins, as flag-captain of the English admiral Penington, is here published for the first time. Boxer, in his work *The journal of Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp* (1930) gave to L'Honoré Naber a photostat copy of the one in the British Museum, who consequently published it. Admiral Tromp is shown to be a shrewd and resolute man, who maintained a cool head and was equal to the difficulties which arose between the English under

Penington and the Spaniards under D'Oquendo. Various typical details, hitherto unknown, were recorded by White in his journal.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

18086. LA ROËRIE, GUILLEUX. A l'aube des grandes découvertes. [At the dawn of the great discoveries.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *La Géographie*). 57 (4) Apr. 1932: 271-281.—During the second half of the 13th century conditions were favorable for colonial expansion. Discoveries were possible as soon as adequate ships were at hand. Admiral Coutinho believes that discoveries are a manifestation of the qualities of race: the Portuguese were impregnated with contributions by the Moors and Jews, the Moors being good sailors who clung to the traditions of the Indian Ocean, the Jews ever desirous of opening up new trade relations; Visigothic invasions into central Europe supplied peoples who had migratory instincts. In the 15th century all forces in Portugal turned toward the sea, the success of the Spaniards and others giving the necessary stimulus. Great discoveries coincided with progress in the science of navigation (scientific instruments and tables, systematic study of climatic conditions, improvements in ship design).—*F. J. Gladwin.*

18087. LUCINGE, J. L. de. Les infortunes de René de Lucinge, ambassadeur de Savoie, et le traité de Lyon, 1601. [The misfortunes of René de Lucinge, ambassador of Savoy, and the treaty of Lyons, 1601.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 172-200.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

18088. M'KECHNIE, HECTOR. Balfour's Practicks. *Jurid. Rev.* 43(2) Jun. 1, 1931: 179-192.—Sir James Balfour's *Practicks*, or compendium of precedents, and more than a digest, included case law as well as statute law of 16th century Scotland. Being set up as the primary authority for early Scot's law outside the Register House, the author attempts to restore its ancient prestige.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

18089. M'KECHNIE, HECTOR. Early land valuation. *Jurid. Rev.* 42(1) Mar. 1930: 70-77.—A technical discussion of the early land valuations in Scotland. Old extent was the basis of land taxation from the 13th to the 17th centuries and of the franchise act of 1587 to the reform bill of 1832. New extent was the measure of a superior's claim to certain casualties from war and feudal holdings down to 1874. The third method, valued rent, replaced the first method about 1660 and provided an alternative voting basis about 1681 until 1832.—*H. G. Plum.*

18090. MARÍN, FRANCISCO RODRIGUÉZ. Varios juegos infantiles del siglo XVI. [Various children's games of the sixteenth century.] *Bol. de la Acad. Española*. 18(89) Oct. 1931: 489-521; (90) Dec. 1931: 649-690.—The games here treated are arranged in accordance with a list of 38 expressions taken from a folk story in the hand writing of Juan Nicolás Böhl de Faber, a pioneer in the field of folklore. Occasionally Chilean versions are found preserved with fewer changes than those of Spain herself.—*Hope Henderson.*

18091. MATHIEW, DAVID. Further Elizabethan documents. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies*. 6(2) May 1932: 159-171.—Reprints of five state documents of 16th century Wales, relating to affairs of state such as report and enclosure on creeks, appointment of sheriffs, and certificate of refusal to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity.—*M. Abbott.*

18092. O'CARROLL, EMILIO HOENNING. Catalogo degli incunaboli della Biblioteca del Seminario Patriarcale di Venezia. [Catalogue of incunabula of the Biblioteca del Seminario Patriarcale di Venice.] *Aevum*. 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 289-318.

18093. POLLARD, A. F. Select Documents. XX.—A changeling member of parliament. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 10(28) Jun. 1932: 20-27.—Two short chancery documents of about 1535 show evidence of a sort of

exchange and mart in parliamentary seats even after elections.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18094. TURBERVILLE, A. S. Changing views of the Renaissance, II. *History*. 16(64) Jan. 1932: 289-297.—Undoubtedly the origins of the Renaissance lie in the middle ages, yet it was truly a period of revolutionary change, change effected by many factors including the economic. The older view of the Renaissance in the main should remain intact. [See Entry 4: 18081.]—*H. D. Jordan*

18095. WILKINS, ERNEST H. Vellutello's map of Vaucluse and the Carte de Tendre. *Modern Philol.* 29(3) Feb. 1932: 275-280.—When Alessandro Vellutello undertook in 1525 to prepare a new commentary on the poems of Petrarch, he decided to write a new life of Petrarch and an essay on the dwelling place and identity of Laura. In order to obtain the necessary material, he visited Avignon twice. Vellutello's commentary was first published in a quarto edition of the *Canzoniere* in August, 1825, and the two-page map (270

×205 mm.) appeared immediately after the table of contents. About 20 further editions of the map, with various alterations, appeared in the *Canzoniere* within the next 100 years. Mlle. de Scudéry's *Carte de Tendre*, a pictorial map of an allegorical Renaissance land of love, has much in common with Vellutello's map. It is probable that the latter was the inspiration for the *Carte de Tendre*.—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

18096. WILLARD, JAMES F. The dating and delivery of letters patent and writs in the fourteenth century. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 10(28) Jun. 1932: 1-11.—It is not possible to rely on the dates of writs and letters patent, though in the exchequer it appears that many writs were delivered or ready for delivery on the day recorded in the dating clause. On the other hand the fact that writs and letters were often not delivered until long after their indicated dates is no proof that 14th century government was ineffective. It could, and when necessary often did, act with promptness.—*H. D. Jordan.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

18097. AL-HAMDĀNĪ, HUSAIN F. The life and times of Queen Saiyidah Arwā the Ṣulaihid of Yemen (12th cent.). *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(4) Oct. 1931: 505-517.—A remarkable administrator, appointed to carry on the missions of India and Sind besides that of Yemen. The story of the events of her reign in Yemen, her prowess, statesmanlike measures, military skill, riches, and the magnificence of her court was eclipsed by the achievement of establishing the Ismā'ili Taiyibi mission. She died in 1138 at 83. Her will is preserved as a valuable historical document.—*E. Cole.*

18098. KHUDA BUKHSH, S. The renaissance of Islam. *Islamic Culture*. 2(1) Jan. 1928: 92-121; (2) Apr. 1928: 260-286; (3) Jul. 1928: 414-443; (4) Oct. 1928: 593-610; 3(2) Apr. 1929: 273-297; (3) Jul. 1929: 427-451; (4) Oct. 1929: 569-591; 4(2) Apr. 1930: 291-309; (3) Jul. 1930: 431-445; 5(1) Jan. 1931: 118-141; (3) Jul. 1931: 442-461; 6(1) Jan. 1932: 131-152.—(1) the empire; (2) the caliphs; (3) the princes of the empire; (4) Christians and Jews; (5) Shi'ah; (6) administration; (7) the Wazir; (8) finances; (9) the court; (10) the nobility; (11) the slaves; (12) the savant; (13) theology; (14) schools of jurisprudence; (15) the qadi; (16) philology; (17) literature. [See Entry 2: 11357].

INDIA

18099. BASU, K. K. The House of Tughlaq. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*. 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 247-269.—A detailed account of the reign of Firoz Shah from his accession in 1351 to his death in 1388.

18100. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. Shashkāni or Shashgāni. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 46-53.—Discussions of the currency system of Muhammad Tughlaq and Firūz Tughlaq. The changes in spelling and pronunciation of brief coin inscriptions are probably due to colloquial contractions, not to foreign influences.—*E. Cole.*

18101. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. The coins bearing the name of Nūr Jahān. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 59-67.—As manifestoes of a party or faction, resting on a small family clique rather than on substantial power. Among the most remarkable curiosities and historical memorials of the Mughal series are those of Empress Nur Jahan (about 1620 A.D.).—*E. Cole.*

18102. MORELAND, W. H. Pieter van den Broeke at Surat (1620-1629). *J. Indian Hist.* 11(1) Apr. 1932: 1-16.—The journal of this Dutch official, arranged by months, tells of his experiences during the years 1623,

1624, and 1625 and gives a good cross-section of the nature of the trade of the age and the international bickerings and intrigues which surrounded it.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18103. S., C. S. Historical and antiquarian studies in Assam. *J. Indian Hist.* 11(1) Apr. 1932: 122-123.—The work of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, is given in the first bulletin of the department.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

FAR EAST

18104. GILES, LIONEL. A Chinese geographical text for the ninth century. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 6(4) 1932: 825-846.—A translation of an unnamed topographical text in the Stein Collection of MSS in the British Museum, of particular interest as one of very few of its kind, with comments by the author, supplemented by further notes by Sir Aurel Stein. (Plates.)—*M. Abbott.*

18105. KOBATA, ATSUSHI. Chusei san-do shi-ko. [Historical study on Japanese copper production in the middle ages.] *Shirin*. 16(2) Apr. 1931: 167-184.—In the latter part of the 9th century the copper mines in Yamashiro failed to produce, and the government sought copper in the provinces of Suwo and Nagato as well as further south. The provinces sent a measure of copper annually to the government. First, copper mining was a government monopoly, but as the central power weakened, the local officers obtained control. Copper was used architecturally and also for coins, bells, and buddhistic images; as the demands increased, the feudal lords sent their ships to China and Korea to import it, and it was exchanged for cotton. Even after Korea refused to trade with Japan in 1515, the copper trade was carried on secretly.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

18106. MATSUOKA, ASA. Battle dress of feudal Japan. *Asia* (N. Y.). 32(5) May 1932: 291-298.—Most interesting and ornate examples of ancient Japanese arms and armor are in the 1200 year old imperial storehouse at Nara. The importance of full martial regalia as an index to the political caste organization, the shogun, the daimio, the samurai, is shown. The pieces described are from the 7th to the 17th century.—*E. Cole.*

18107. SEARLES, P. J. How Tamerlane made war. *Military Engin.* 24(135) May-Jun. 1932: 287-291.—The *Institutes, political and military*, regardless of their uncertain authorship, are our chief source of information on the methods of warfare of Tamerlane, who frequently relied upon bribery and guile as well as upon the strength of his army, the organization of which

was basically simple. The weapons of offense and defense varied with the particular branch of the service, and there appears to have been a crude sort of artillery. Tamerlane maintained a rigorous discipline and was correspondingly liberal with rewards. The training of his soldiers was given careful attention and he seldom joined battle without adequate information as to the strength of the enemy, and his campaigns and battles were carefully planned in advance—a contrast with other Eastern peoples of the time.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

18109. ASHWORTH, J. R. A list of apparatus now in Manchester which belonged to Dr. J. P. Joule, F. R. S., with remarks on his MSS letters, and autobiography. *Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. & Philos. Soc.* 75 (1930-31) 1931: 105-117.

18110. BABB, M. J. David Rittenhouse. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (223) Jul. 1932: 193-224.—An address delivered in Philadelphia in connection with the Rittenhouse Bicentenary Celebration, this article describes the varied activities of David Rittenhouse as clockmaker, surveyor, mathematician, astronomer, and public servant. Rittenhouse, next to Franklin, was the leading American scientist of the colonial era, and was the second president of the American Philosophical Society.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

18111. BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM. A mysterious medical knight—Sir John Gordon. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1932: 217-226.—Nothing is known of Gordon's origin or early life, but we have information on his regency at Marischal College during the second half of the 17th century. His marriage in 1666 brought no happiness, and he moved to London from Elgin, where he was probably helped in his medical practice by the Duke of Gordon. He eventually was knighted and left behind him a treatise on the treatment of gout.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18112. DAVIDSON, A. H. Caesarean section: its history and present status. *Irish J. Medic. Sci.* 72 Dec. 1931: 642-654.—The authentic history of Caesarian section may be divided into three periods; (1) from the earliest times up to 1500, (2) from 1500 to 1876, and (3) from 1876 to the present. During the first period the operation was performed after the death of the mother in the hope of obtaining a living child. During the second period the operation was extremely crude, attended by a high rate of mortality, and was performed only when all other means of delivery had proved unsuccessful. Great advances were made dating from 1786, especially by Edward Porro of Pavia and Sänger (1882). Caesarian section under the best auspices shows an average maternal mortality of 2% as compared with a 0.5% mortality under natural delivery.—*P. Lief.*

18113. FISCHER, JOHN. Zur Geschichte des mecklenburgischen Irrenwesens. [The history of the treatment of the insane in Mecklenburg.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95 (1) 1931: 1-13.—In Rostock some measures toward regulating the insane were instituted in the 15th century. Not so much is known about the policies in the rest of Mecklenburg at this time, but records show that the mental cases were locked in the town gaol in Dömitz in the 18th century. A goaler and a matron generally took care of the prisoners. There is no evidence to show if the insane received different treatment from the ordinary prisoners. Grand Duke Frederick Francis I, however, was sympathetic toward the mental patients, and ordered that they should receive better care than hitherto. The first

18108. WALKER, C. C. With Jenghiz Khan in Mongolia and North China. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (2) Jan. 1932: 204-223.—The writer gives the salient features of Jenghiz Khan's activities in Mongolia, the Mongol invasions of Tangut in the 13th century, the first invasion of the Kin Empire (1211), the second invasion of the Kin Empire (1212), the great raid through Shansi, Chili, and Shantung, and Samuka's operations in Honan. Sketch maps of Mongolia and North China in the 13th century clarify the standard histories of the Mongols.—*Alison Ewart.*

new building for the insane to be erected anywhere in Germany was established in Sachsenberg in 1830. It was originally designed to accommodate 150 persons, but it was enlarged from time to time. Carl Friedrich Flemming, a psychiatrist and writer, was appointed as the first director. After the institution in Sachsenberg was opened many of the insane from Dömitz were transported there. In 1843 Dömitz was given up entirely because of the erection of an institution at Dreierbergen. However, by 1850, Dömitz had built its own asylum. In 1892 an institution was established near Rostock. (Statistics).—*D. Maier.*

18114. GOULARD, ROGER. Médecins et chirurgiens embastillés pour libelles. [Physicians and surgeons imprisoned in the Bastille for libel.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médéc.* 26 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 211-217.—Eight doctors were imprisoned for writing or distributing libels. Their writings covered the century, roughly, between the start of Louis XIV's personal rule and the end of the reign of Louis XV, and took the form of tales of the amours of the monarch, or bitter attacks upon the mistresses of the court. Some were in verse, and frequently were distributed in Holland or in England. The most celebrated of these incarcerated doctors was Nicholas Mahudel (1673-1747), who had amassed a large collection of money and medals, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions.—*C. R. Hall.*

18115. HOCHDOERFER, MARGARETE. The conflict between the religious and the scientific views of Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777). *Univ. Nebraska Studies in Lang., Lit. & Criticism.* 12 1932: pp. 86.—An investigation of the various expressions of Haller's attitude toward religion and science leads to the conclusion that the dualism of his abstract and concrete thought made for inconsistencies in both fields. Haller's attitude toward science was ultimately dependent upon his religious convictions. He regarded all natural phenomena as the result of the intelligence and purpose of a divine will. His religious ideas were strongly affected by his desire for scientific proof. His abstract conception of God, of eternity, and of prearranged harmony did not seem to satisfy his sense of reality. Furthermore, his critical analytical mind was constantly seeking for the truth. The man who believed in applying mathematical proof to all investigations of natural phenomena and who insisted upon frequent experiment as the only means of ascertaining truth and maintained that an hypothesis should never be confused with actual truth, could hardly have been content with meagre rationalistic arguments in proof of his religious doctrines. This conflict led to tremendous mental unrest which exhibited itself finally in his melancholia. Haller's diary of his religious emotions is ample evidence that his abstract conception did not satisfy his emotional nature. (Bibliog).—*D. Maier.*

18116. LEVY-VALENSI, J. Les ambigus: l'abbé de Choisy. [The doubtful ones: the Abbé of Choisy.] *Aesculape.* 19 (10) Oct. 1929: 257-264.—An account of

the famous François Timoleon, abbé de Choisy, son of a minor householder of the Duke of Orleans, during the period of Louis XIV. An eccentric and intriguing man, a marvelously successful masquerader of women, and a charming writer of memoirs, he possessed a marked interest in science. His leading work of the latter kind was *A journal of a voyage to Siam*, undertaken with the Chevalier de Chaumont, ambassador to that country. This work, appearing in 1687, led to his election to the Académie Française.—*C. R. Hall*.

18117. MARTIN, C. Lister's early bacteriologic researches and origin of his antiseptic system. *Medic. J. Australia*. 2 Oct. 10, 1931: 437-444.—Some of Lister's bacteriological researches and their interrelation with his discovery of the nature of sepsis, which enabled him to devise methods for its prevention, are discussed. Incidentally, while searching for an interpretation of his observations on wound infections, he made discoveries which formed part of the foundation on which bacteriology has been built. In his experiment with a bacillus prevalent in dairies, Lister supplied the first rigid proof that fermentation was caused by the bacillus and not by some associated virus or hypothetical enzyme in the culture. His paper *On the lactic fermentation and its bearings on pathology* ranks as one of the classics in the literature on the subject.—*P. Lieff*.

18118. SINGH, BAWA KARTAR. The early development of stereochemistry and Pasteur's Law. *J. Indian Chem. Soc.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-20.—After tracing the historical development of stereo-chemistry from the earliest times onward, it is shown how the speculations of the 17th century had attempted to solve the question of the form of particles by means of a mechanistic hypothesis. The 18th century supplied a new scientific weapon, namely crystallography in obtaining definite evidence concerning form itself. The treatment of Pasteur's Law is especially related to the results obtained in the chemical laboratory of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, on the physical identity of enantiomers, which is very important in the study of optical activity. Through Pasteur's researches on racemic and tartaric acids he was able to discover the special isomeric relations of the molecules. However, he was not able to indicate the precise spatial arrangement of the atom in the molecule. The results of the investigation undertaken at Ravenshaw in 1926 support Pasteur's principle of molecular dissymmetry, according to which the d- and l-forms are represented as true mirror images of one another, differing in sign, but absolutely identical in the numerical value of the rotatory power. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

18119. SZERER, MIECZYSLAW. Żywot człowieka mądrego. [The life of a scientist.] *Droga*. (5) 1930: 399-416.—The life of John Stuart Mill and the epoch of his scientific activity.—*Marian Tyrowicz*.

18120. UNSIGNED. An eighteenth century scientist in Colombia: José Celestino Mutis. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 66 (6) Jun. 1932: 401-404.—This is an account of the work of José Celestino Mutis, scientist, priest, physician, and teacher of natural science, who was for 25 years the head astronomer and botanist of the Royal Botanical Expedition of northern South America; founder of the first astronomical observatory in the western hemisphere, established in Bogotá in 1802; the discoverer of the nocturnal variations of the barometer; co-author of a grammar of Colombian Indian languages; and metallurgist who worked eight years improving metho's of mining. Mutis went to New Granada in 1818 where he gave public lectures on mathematics and Newtonian philosophy and became the first professor of natural history in the College of Rosario. He defended publicly for the first time in America the planetary system of Copernicus. At Bogotá Mutis was visited by Alexander von Humboldt

who was amazed at his monumental work on the flora of New Granada.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher*.

18121. WILSON, C. E. C. Some aspects of public hygiene and health administration in South Australia. *Medic. J. Australia*. 2 Oct. 17, 1931: 469-477.—The machinery for the public health administration of South Australia was set up by legislation between 1873 and 1925, the greatest step having been taken with the passage of the fourth Health Act in 1898, when the medical profession had their largest representation in the state legislature. The control of infectious diseases and pulmonary tuberculosis marked a great advance of public health, placing South Australia in this among the foremost countries. [Tables and graphs demonstrate the marked improvements in the rates of notifications and deaths from certain infectious diseases between 1921 and 1930.]—*P. Lieff*.

HISTORY OF ART

18122. G., W. H. Sussex church plans—XVIII. St. Andrew, Edburton. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4 (2) May 1932: 53-54.

18123. GODFREY, W. H. Charlston manor house. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 4 (2) May 1932: 33-39.

18124. HANIN, A. Charakterystyczne cechy muzyki koscielnej (muzyka instrumentalna, muzyka wokalna). [Characteristic features of instrumental and vocal church music.] *Ateneum Kaplanskie*. 30 (1) Jun.-Jul. 1932: 32-46.—*Frank Nowak*.

18125. SZYMANSKA, ROMANA. Nieznany projekt do Kosciola po jezuckiego w Poznaniu. [Unknown plans for a post-Jesuit church in Poznan.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania*. 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 235-248.—These architectural plans and specifications are to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (Cabinet des Estampes).—*Frank Nowak*.

18126. TIERSOT, JULIEN. The musical clock of Marie-Antoinette. *Mus. Quart.* 18 (3) Jul. 1932: 411-422.—The clock is the work of the clock maker, Pierre Le Roy. It constitutes a live relic of the musical 18th century. All of its ten tunes have been identified. The very manner in which the several pieces are mechanically recorded offers a unique source of information regarding certain musical practices of a century and a half ago. Into the performance of ancient music there invariably entered an element of improvisation. Comparing the airs as rendered by the clock with the printed versions, we find many differences. The melodies are smothered with ornaments and repeated notes; trills, mordents, and gruppetti are introduced. This musical mechanism, however, does not give us an idea of the grand style cultivated in France during the same period.—*Igon Treulich*.

CHURCH HISTORY

18127. AZNAR, SEVERINO. La enciclica "Rerum Novarum" y el salario familiar. ["Rerum Novarum" and family bounties.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore*. Ser. 3: *Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 55-109.—Leo XIII posed the problems of family bounties in *Rerum Novarum* and Pius XI solved the problem in *Quadragesimo anno*. In this encyclical he affirms: (1) that Leo XIII knew the problem; (2) that to give family bounties is not an act of charity but strict justice; (3) that it is not necessary that a worker's family be supported only by a bounty; (4) that the state and other associations may very well contribute to the needs of a family; (5) that the family bounty must be relative to the members of the family.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

18128. BOGGIANO PICO, ANTONIO. I presupposti dottrinali dell'enciclica "Rerum Novarum." [The social thought of "Rerum Novarum."] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore*. Ser. 3: *Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 110-126.—

The encyclical opposes the individualistic and socialistic concept of society. It declares that a new and more equitable social order is not possible unless man returns to the following principles: that earthly goods are a means and not an end; that labor has an expiatory purpose and at the same time one of glorification and liberation; that the end of existence is not pleasure; that individual liberty over against the authority of the state is inalienable.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18129. BRUCCULERI, ANGELO. L'organizzazione professionale nella "Rerum Novarum." [Labor organization in the "Rerum Novarum."] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 3: Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 139-150.—Leo XIII saw the salvation of the social order in the revival, according to the changed conditions of the times, of the ancient labor organizations, preferably those composed of masters and workers. For Leo the corporation is a natural phenomenon, autonomous as to its origin and as to its organization, but not wholly independent of the state. It is subordinated above all to the general interest of the nation and to the laws of human personality. Leo's corporation must have the following attributes: (1) a means of arbitration; (2) social provisions for the workers; (3) the power to legislate within its own sphere.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18130. CABROL, F. Courrier de langue anglaise. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60 (6) Apr. 1, 1932: 425-446.—An extensive critical list of books and articles published in England and America recently on all historical subjects, with particular emphasis on works dealing with ecclesiastical history.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

18131. CAVERT, SAMUEL MCCREA. Protestant cooperation in social action. *Relig. in Life.* 1 (3) Summer 1932: 431-440.—Church cooperation involves the whole question of the function of the church in society. Social environment determines the task of the church. It is its clear duty to sensitize the consciences of its own members and stimulate them to a higher exercise of citizenship. Without "meddling" in politics it must create a well-informed, enlightened, and sustained public opinion, as the Federal Council of Churches has been doing for more than twenty years, often in cooperation with Catholic and Jewish agencies. Avoiding any effort to control the state for ecclesiastical interests, the church must use persuasion for its moral ideals and principles, revealing its meaning in social life.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18132. ENTRAMBASAGUAS y PEÑA, JOAQUIN de. Varios datos referentes al inquisidor Juan Adam de la Parra. [Data with reference to the inquisitor Juan Adam de la Parra.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 17 (81) Feb. 1930: 113-131; (82) Apr. 1930: 211-226.—We have had limited and unreliable knowledge of the identity of Juan Adam de la Parra (17th century). Upon a study of unpublished documents the author tries to present the inquisitor in a clearer light, and also to show the scholarly relations which the great Spanish poet Quevedo had with other writers of his time of whom we know very little.—*Eli Johns.*

18133. KURDYUMOV, M. Otvyet G. N. Fedotovu o tserkovnom raskolye. [A reply to G. N. Fedotov regarding the ecclesiastical schism.] *Put'.* (31) Dec. 1931: 89-101.—A severe critique of an article previously published in *Put'* charging with schism those who did not submit to the ruling of Metropolitan Eulogius of the western European Russian Orthodox diocese severing his diocese from the jurisdiction of the Russian Orthodox church under Metropolitan Sergius. The author justifies the authority of Sergius and repudiates any charges of schism on his part.—*Matthew Spinka.*

18134. LEBRETON, JULES. La crise moderniste vue par M. Loisy. [The modernist crisis of Loisy.] *Etudes: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Générale.* 210 (3) Feb. 5, 1932: 257-279.—As a sick man Loisy began to prepare

the three volumes of his *Memoires* in 1927. They show the stages of the tragedy of a religious man who turned away from Christ and the church. Agony is revealed in his effort to follow his own views and at the same time remain in communion with the church. During the period between his dismissal from the Catholic Institute in 1893 and his excommunication on March 8, 1908, he lost all his Christianity. As a successful professor he was honored by a gathering of scholars on his 70th anniversary in 1927.—*R. L. Hightower.*

18135. LUKACHEVSKIĬ, A. ЛУКАЧЕВСКИЙ, А. Задачи Марксистской Истории Религии [Tasks of a Marxian history of religion.] *Вопросы Атеизма. Voinstvuiushchii Ateizm.* (1) 1931: 54-67.—Marxism emphasizes that religion is ideology establishing its origin on the basis of economic relations. The Marxian history of religions shows how on the basis of economic relations, in the course of class struggle, distorted conceptions of reality are produced, and how they take on the character of religious ideology. The Marxian history of religion shows by what means the religion of the governing class has attained mastery, and what the psychology of the exploited class has been, on the basis of which the submission of class-hostile and class-alien ideology was made possible. It shows the fight of religion against revolutionary movement, science, etc. In conclusion the author pauses on the practical importance of history of religions in anti-religious propaganda.—*G. Vasilevitch.*

18136. MARCONCINI, FEDERICO. L'unità del pensiero economico di Gioachino Pecci negli scritti anteriori e posteriori alla "Rerum Novarum." [The unity of the economic thought of Gioachino Pecci (Leo XIII) in the writings preceding and following the "Rerum Novarum."] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 3: Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 229-271.—Already before the publication of *Rerum Novarum* when he was not yet pope, Leo XIII had stated the economic problem of production and distribution in relation to the problem of labor. All his writings previous to the encyclical reveal a continuity of thought and direction. These are based above all upon an examination of the evils of contemporary society and they point out the function of ethics in economic relations and in that of private property. They also reveal his opposition to liberalism and socialism and they propose to found a new social order based on a new conscience of the working class, on a revival of professional groups, and on the occasional intervention of the state.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18137. MAZZEI, JACOPO. Principi etici ed economia. [Ethical principles and economics.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Catt. d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 3: Sci. Soc.* 11 1931: 304-375.—The chief purpose of the *Rerum Novarum* was that of establishing an equilibrium between economics and morals, of affirming the subordination of the first to the second. While pure economic science is inseparable from hedonistic principles, political economy can and must be put at the service of extra-economic criteria and ends, namely, ethics. This is the fundamental thought of the encyclical.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18138. ROY, MAURICE. Un événement religieux et littéraire. [A religious and literary event.] *Canada Français.* 19 (10) Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1932: 797-801.—An appreciation of Mother Marie de L'Incarnation.—*Alison Ewart.*

18139. SCHELL, E. Zur Geschichte der Abtei Gengenbach, besonders in den Jahren 1802 bis 1807. [History of the Abbey of Gengenbach, especially in the years 1802 to 1807.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45 (4) 566-606.—The Benedictine abbey of Gengenbach was one of the oldest monasteries in Germany, founded in the first half of the 8th century. It was reichsunmittelbar (independent), but became a part of Baden in 1802. Its possessions in land and woods had been very rich,

but had been diminished, especially during the Reformation. The abbey administered its vast estates by itself; there had been cities within its territory, but in 1802 it owned only two villages with 299 inhabitants. They were all serfs. The average income before 1803 was fl. 15,038, the expenditures 14,114. The outstanding claims were very high, amounting to fl. 82,416, the debts to 16,000. The abbey cared also for the training of the children in schools both outside of the monastery and within its walls. It provided also the priests for the surrounding villages. In September, 1802, the abbey was occupied by the troops of the markgrave of Baden. Two months later the markgrave became the legal proprietor of Gengenbach. Article IV of the "Badische Organisations Edikt" regulated the juridical conditions. After 1802 the abbey declined, and was abolished in 1807.—*G. Meenseffy.*

18140. SHAUGHNESSY, GERALD. The alleged leakage of 1930. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 86(3) Mar. 1932: 268-281.—This article is a further contribution to the much discussed question as to the extent of losses in the membership of the Catholic church. Shaughnessy rejects the statistics of the Official Catholic Directory as unacceptable, maintaining that they are often mere repetitions from preceding reports, frequently incorrect, and also illogical. He seeks to verify his criticism by a series of statistical tables from the Directory and analyzed by him. Shaughnessy takes issue with the conclusions of J. Elliot Ross and Father John O'Brien and designates as equally unscholarly the alleged computation of their brother priests and those of John F. Moore in his recent book, *Will America become Catholic?* All these writers, base their positions on the untrustworthy statistics of *The Official Catholic Directory*.—*John F. Moore.*

18141. TEODOROWICZ. Zjawiska mistyczne i ich tłumaczenia. [Mystical phenomena and their interpretation.] *Ateneum Kaplanskie.* 29(4) Apr. 1932: 313-338.—*Frank Nowak.*

18142. WARNSHUIS, A. L. Some observations on missions in the Far East. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 21(82) Apr. 1932: 253-263.—The visible turmoil in China and Japan is a surface indication of the upheaval of an old civilization and of the laying of foundations for a new one. The Five-Year movement in China, the Kingdom of God movement in Japan, the changing attitude of the Japanese government towards religious teaching in the schools indicate the deep needs to which the people are responding religiously.—*H. W. Hering.*

18143. WESTIN, GUNNAR. George Scott's journey to America in 1841. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 5(2) Jun. 1932: 7-30.—George Scott, born in Edinburgh in 1804, went to Stockholm as a Wesleyan Methodist missionary in 1830. In 1841 he made a journey to the United States and Canada to secure financial assistance for the mission in Sweden and direct a larger measure of the attention of American religious benevolent societies to Scandinavia. During his extensive travels in this country he was moderately successful in collecting funds for his work; but exaggerated reports of the dark picture he painted of Swedish conditions in order to further his purpose so aroused national sentiment in Sweden that he was forced to leave his adopted country permanently.—*C. L. Lundin.*

18144. WILK, KAROL. Rozwoj dogmatow wedlug prawoslawnych teologow rosyjskich. [The development of dogmas as interpreted by Orthodox Russian theologians.] *Ateneum Kaplanskie.* 30(1) Jun.-Jul. 1932: 2-31.—*Frank Nowak.*

18145. WOLKONSKY, PETER. On Russian church music. *Thought.* 7(1) Jun. 1932: 19-31.—In the history of Russian church music, the name of one man takes the place of honor. This was Sokoloff, the director of the Second St. Petersburg Gymnasium. To his own

pupils he added pupils from other gymnasia and formed an enormous and well disciplined choir, which became the propagator of the best specimens of Russian music. He awakened the musical consciousness of that generation.—*William F. Roemer.*

JEWISH HISTORY

18146. BEN ZVI, I. מכתב קראי [A Karaitic letter.] *Zion.* 4 1930: 31-38.—Publication of a letter (found in Florence) written by a Karaite in Egypt, and a critical discussion of it. The letter was written after 1768 and contains interesting data about the Karaite community of Jerusalem in that period. The letter was sent to the Karaite communities of Crimea and Constantinople.—*Moshé Burstein.*

18147. PETRUSHKA, S. יוֹפִים בתולדות החסידות [Forgeries in the history of Hassidism.] *Reshumot.* 16 1930: 556-558.—In 1924 there appeared in Jerusalem a collection of letters allegedly written by the Besht, the founder of Hassidism, and his pupils. Dubnow, Balaban and A. Kahana claim that the letters are not authentic. The article adds another proof to this effect.—*Moshé Burstein.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

18148. GAY, J. Les deux Romes et l'opinion française. Les rapports franco-italiennes depuis 1815. [The two Romes and French public opinion. Franco-Italian relations since 1815.] *Études Ital.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 136-137.—This book, published in 1931 by Alcan (Paris), is regarded as an important contribution to the study of Franco-Italian relations since 1815.—*A. Edith Mange.*

18149. GELBER, M. —1840 ארץ-ישראל בשנות 1840-42. [The problem of Palestine in the years 1840-42.] *Zion.* 4 1930: 44-64.—There is a special supplement of 41 pages containing documents (all in French) from the archives of Vienna dealing with the Near Eastern diplomacy of those years.—*Moshé Burstein.*

18150. RIVIÈRE, P. LOUIS. L'Allemagne au Maroc. [Germany in Morocco.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 384-400.—Events in Morocco from 1905 to 1914.—*E. Cole.*

18151. STEINITZ, EDUARD RITTER von. Berchtolds albanische Politik. [Berchtold's Albanian policy.] *Berchtolds Politik gegen den Balkanbund.* [Berchtold's adverse policy toward the Balkan League.] *Berchtolds Politik während des zweiten Balkankrieges.* [Berchtold's policy during the second Balkan War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 153-167; (4) Apr. 1932: 331-345; (7) Jul. 1932: 660-674.—These articles with three in the Jan., Mar., and Aug. numbers of 1931 constitute a series on the policy of Austria-Hungary during the Balkan Wars. They are based on the Austrian documents. Berchtold pursued a policy which promised success and which was the only possible policy for Austria-Hungary. It included (1) the creation of an independent Albania, (2) the breaking up of the Balkan League, and (3) the attraction of Bulgaria to the Triple Alliance group and the weakening of Serbia. In view of the nationality problem and of dualism within the empire it was impossible for Berchtold to attempt the solution of the South Slav problem. Thus Serbian and Russian irredentist propaganda gained ground in the southern provinces. The Triple Entente proved strong and the Triple Alliance weak. All the powers found the constant urging of Austria's rights and interests unpleasant, to say the least. Especially regrettable was the disagreement between Berlin and Vienna as to the proper treatment of Bulgaria. Berchtold realized the danger to peace and the suffering sustained by Austrian interests by the territorial growth of the Bal-

kan states in the Treaty of Bucharest and therefore he strove for a revision. Subsequent developments were

to prove the correctness of his position. [See Entries 3: 12109, 12110; 4: 488.]-J. Wesley Hoffmann.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

18152. BLUNDELL, M. Father Nicholas Blundell, S. J., 1640-1680. *Month.* 160 (817) Jul. 1932: 20-27.—Father Blundell was sent on an English mission at the time of furious persecution engineered by Oates and Shaftesbury. The charges of treason against him were shown to be false.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18153. CECIL, GEORGE. A miniature railway. *Cath. World.* 135 (808) Jul. 1932: 458-459.—Captain J. E. P. Howey was the builder of a miniature railway between Romney, Hythe, and Dymchurch which is carefully modelled after the most improved of the standard-gauge lines, and which presents a purely local service.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18154. DICKSON, WILLIAM K. Sir Walter Scott and the parliament house. *Jurid. Rev.* 42 (1) Mar. 1930: 1-11.—A description of some of the memorials of Scott's professional and personal life preserved in the National Library, formerly the Advocates Library, in Edinburgh. The most important event was his appointment in 1806 as principal clerk of parliament session. This made him independent of his practice and kept him in close touch with parliamentary work. He held this position 25 years. In 1795 he was made a curate of the Advocate Library and was much interested in the building of a new library building in 1836, though much dissatisfied with what was accomplished. In the library are found some interesting personal memorials of Scott together with the original manuscripts of some of his most important works. Under his name in the catalogue appear 959 titles.—*H. G. Plum.*

18155. DOTTIN, PAUL. De Foe et la France. [De Foe and France.] *Engl. Studies.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 69-74.—The vogue of De Foe's works, especially *Robinson Crusoe*, in France can only be explained by the intriguing subject matter, for his books have few references to France and those are prejudiced or inaccurate.—*W. H. Coates.*

18156. GALLOP, EDWARD S. Port wine and codfish. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5 (1) Jul. 1932: 27-37.—British sea power grew out of the daring and enterprise of fishermen of Devon on the Banks of Newfoundland; codfish was shipped to Portugal and, because of a royal decree making the export of specie illegal, the Merchant Adventurers of England accepted port wine in payment; this wine became immensely popular in England and almost over night the Merchant Adventurers became wine merchants; it was accidentally discovered that the port improved if carried to Newfoundland and stored there through the winter, and it became a recognized practice to ship it in that roundabout way. These incongruous commodities, codfish and port wine, became inextricably connected, and the joint industry became the training ground of the British navy.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

18157. JACOB, ERNST GERHARD. Daniel Defoe im Lichte der neueren Forschung. [Daniel Defoe in the light of recent investigation.] *Engl. Studies.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 58-68.—The author reviews the conclusions reached in important works published in recent years on Defoe's life, his *Robinson Crusoe*, his political, economic, and social ideas, and his views on medicine and pedagogy.—*W. H. Coates.*

18158. JENKINS, R. T. William Wynne and the "History of Wales." *Bull. Board Celtic Studies.* 6 (2) May 1932: 153-159.—The writer rescues William Wynne, author of a revised edition (1697) of David Powel's *History of Wales*, out of the confusion resulting

from a number of identical names, assembles what little is known of his life, and gives an account of the text in original and revised form.—*M. Abbott.*

18159. MILNER, VISCOUNT. Robert Owen and socialism. *Natl. Rev.* 96 (576) Feb. 1931: 185-203; (577) Mar. 1931: 336-357.—Comments on social conditions resulting from the introduction of machinery, and criticisms of Owen's socialistic theories as a remedy.—*E. Cole.*

18160. MONAGHAN, FRANK. A new document on the identity of "Junius." *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (1) Mar. 1932: 68-71.—An unpublished secret report written by Grant de Blairfindy and recently discovered in the Archives du ministère des affaires étrangères at Paris states that Thomas Mante was "Junius"; the author of the report reveals that he knew Mante and that he himself saw Mante write the famous letter to the king. This seems to be the most direct evidence in the entire controversy concerning the identity of "Junius," but even this evidence is highly suggestive rather than conclusive. This secret report, together with the editor's notes containing passages from other unpublished manuscripts, gives much new information concerning Thomas Mante.—*Frank Monaghan.*

18161. PRAZ, MARIO. De Foe and Cellini. *Engl. Studies.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 75-87.—The contrast between the Italy of Cellini's day and the England of De Foe is made particularly clear by a comparison of these two writers because of the fundamental similarity in their characters. In addition to similar literary mannerisms each possesses the same vital energy, Cellini outdoing in violence most Italians in a lawless Italy and De Foe surpassing in cunning and self-righteousness all others in a crafty, Puritanical England of the middle classes.—*W. H. Coates.*

18162. SMITH, J. PARKER. Memories of Joseph Chamberlain. *Natl. Rev.* (591) May 1932: 595-599.—Chamberlain's parliamentary secretary, 1899 to 1903, writes that Chamberlain long desired the colonial office, having been refused the appointment by Gladstone in 1885. While he believed that politics should be an "all-engrossing occupation," he was far from being a ruthless politician. In 1903 he refrained from causing the fall of the government out of regard for Balfour. When his plan for the development of tariff preference within the Empire was blocked by a cabinet decision to repeal the war-time corn duty which he had hoped to use as a means of bargaining with the colonies, he did not press his own views because it would have led to the resignation of Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer. Chamberlain's plans for colonial preference on wheat would have operated to reduce taxation instead of increasing it. (Quotations from conversations and letters.)—*Dwight E. Lee.*

18163. THOMAS, P. J. England's debt to Indian handicrafts. An account of the beginnings of calico printing in England. *Indian J. Econ.* 12, pt. 4 (47) Apr. 1932: 457-472.—In the middle of the 17th century fashion demanded lighter gayer clothing than the staid English broadcloths of centuries. The East India Company thereupon flooded England with muslins, chintzes, and calicoes from India, to the great alarm of woollen manufacturers who induced parliament (1700) to prohibit further importation, with the result that calico printing, and later cotton-weaving, became a home industry, the art of printing having been adopted from the Indian processes. Despite protests, riots, legislation, and half a century of suspension, printing persisted and improved, and the weaving of cotton expanded into a

gigantic factory industry until today England holds the world supremacy in its manufacture.—*M. Abbott.*

18164. UNSIGNED. Industrial relations law in the making. *Indus. Relations.* 2(8) Sep. 1931: 299-303.—The case of *Hutton v. West Cork Ry. Co.* (49 L. T. Rep. 420; 23 Ch. Div. 654,673) in England in 1883 decided that it was *ultra vires* for a company which existed only to wind up its affairs to pay dismissal compensation. Two cases 20 years later followed the precedent: *Stroud v. Royal Aquarium* (89 L. T. N. S. 243) and *Warren v. Lambeth Waterworks* (21 Times L. R. 685).—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

AUSTRALIA

18165. LODEWYCKX, A. Die deutsche Auswanderung nach Australien. [German emigration to Australia.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 14(10) May 1931: 314-319.—The first organized emigration of Germans to Australia took place in the year 1888. The emigrants were peasants from the village Klemzig near Züllichau in Prussia; causes of emigration were religious controversies within the established church. The colonization continued in South Australia.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

18166. PORTER, GEORGE. An old-time penal settlement. *United Empire.* 23(2) Feb. 1932: 74-78.—An account of the former penitentiary for transported convicts at Port Arthur, Tasmania.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

CANADA

18167. BEAUCHESNE, ARTHUR. Events which led to confederation. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 101-110.—Confederation was the fourth attempt to give Canada a workable constitution and it was adopted after a century of internal strife caused by racial dissensions, abusive authority, and the lack of an effective parliamentary system. In 1862, 63, and 64, four ministries had been defeated and two general elections failed to break the deadlock. At the root of the trouble lay the feeling of mutual distrust and antagonism between Upper and Lower Canada. National union was held back by the errors committed in the first years after the treaty of 1763, when the French Canadians were misjudged and undervalued by those in command of the colony.—*Alison Ewart.*

18168. BONNAULT, CLAUDE de. La Compagnie du Saint-Sacrement—Le Baron de Renty et le Canada. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(6) Jun. 1932: 323-352.—An estimate of the importance of Gaston de Renty and La Compagnie du Saint-Sacrement to the early history of French Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

18169. DAVID, ALBERT. L'abbé Le Loutre. *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 65-75.—The conclusion of a defense of the Abbé Le Loutre and his policy in Acadia. The writer sums up his estimate of Le Loutre as a man disinterested, generous, open, and loyal, with an unalterable devotion to the Acadian cause, with energy, enthusiasm, and courage, guided not by selfish personal interests but by the spirit of sacrifice to a great cause.—*Alison Ewart.*

18170. DOBIE, EDITH. Some aspects of party history in British Columbia, 1871-1903. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 235-251.—The period under consideration begins with the entrance of British Columbia into Confederation, in 1871, and ends with the introduction of Dominion party lines into its provincial government, in 1903.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

18171. GOWER, R. H. G. LEVESON. Philip Turnor: A little known Hudson's Bay Company surveyor. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1932: 21-23.—A brief sketch of the

life and explorations of Philip Turnor, employee of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1778 to 1794.—*Alison Ewart.*

18172. LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE. L'histoire au Canada depuis 1900. [History in Canada since 1900.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 237-245.—Since 1900 Canadian history has known fruitful years in the development of archives and in the publication of historical studies. The Dominion Archives have made remarkable progress. The provincial archives have improved, and Quebec and Nova Scotia in particular have excellent archives buildings. Historical publication societies and governmental historical activities have increased. Canadian bibliography in secondary and in source material has been greatly enriched. A great number of excellent general histories have been written as well as histories on particular and regional subjects.—*Alison Ewart.*

18173. MARTIN, ERNEST. Du nouveau sur le grand dérangement. [The Acadian deportations.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 19(69) Mar. 1932: 64-82.—Three thousand Acadians were deported from Acadia between 1755 and 1763. These unfortunate people constituted a great problem for France and for the French ambassador at London. The writer investigates in detail the numerous schemes for taking care of the Acadian refugees in France.—*Alison Ewart.*

18174. PENDLETON, GEORGE. Hudson's Bay Company posts, Mackenzie River-Athabasca districts: no. 4—Fort Norman. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1932: 41-42.—A note on Fort Norman, established by the North West Company in 1810 at the confluence of the Bear and Mackenzie rivers.—*Alison Ewart.*

18175. SAUVÉ, ARTHUR. La confédération canadienne. *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 11-21.—The constitution of 1867, embodied in the British North America Act, is commended. Any failures in the Canadian Confederation are due to interpretation rather than to any inherent fault in the Act itself.—*Alison Ewart.*

18176. UNSIGNED. Fort Victoria. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1932: 7-8.—A description of old Fort Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and of its erection.—*Alison Ewart.*

18177. UNSIGNED. Lettre de L.-J. Papineau à Hector-S. Huot. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(5) May 1932: 282-293.—This is a letter from Papineau dated Apr. 9, 1835, in answer to the invitation of the "Chambre d'Assemblée résidents dans Québec" to accept the mission of going to England to state the cause of the *habitants* before the imperial parliament. The original letter is in the Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice in Montreal.—*Alison Ewart.*

18178. UNSIGNED. Lettres de l'Abbé J.-B. Curatteau à son frère. [Letters of Abbé J.-B. Curatteau to his brother.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(6) Jun. 1932: 356-380.—Letters written between 1778 and 1789 which throw light on conditions in Canada after the English conquest.—*Alison Ewart.*

18179. UNSIGNED. Mémoire sur les anciennes colonies françaises dans l'Amérique du Nord. [Memoir on the old French colonies in North America.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(3) Mar. 1932: 175-192.—A memoir attributed to the Sieur Cebet, transcribed from the Public Archives of Canada, containing information about the clergy, the expenditures of the government, the commerce, etc., of New France.—*Alison Ewart.*

18180. WATSON, ROBERT. Victoria's early names. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1932: 32.—A note on the early nomenclature of Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.—*Alison Ewart.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

18181. AMIGUET, PHILIPPE. L'oeuvre et les voyages du prince Sixte de Bourbon. [The work and travels of Prince Sixte de Bourbon.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (17) Apr. 23, 1932: 451-464.—Prince Sixte de Bourbon is a member of the former royal house of France and is an explorer and author. He has explored parts of the Sahara Desert, and the regions of the Upper Nile, the Euphrates, and Abyssinia. The following books have been written by him: *Le Traité d'Utrecht et les lois fondamentales du royaume*, *Au coeur du grand désert*, *La dernière conquête du roi*, and *La reine d'Étrurie* (1782-1824).—A. Edith Mange.

18182. AUBIN, THÉRÈSE. Le rôle politique de Carnot des élections de Germinal an V jusqu'au coup d'état du 18 Fructidor. [The political role of Carnot from the elections of Germinal, Year V, to the coup d'état of the 18th Fructidor.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 37-51.—Carnot always was a moderate, even when on the Great Committee of Public Safety. In the Directory he did not get along with his colleagues, and there was a deep hatred between him and his associates. Towards the end he came to sympathize more and more with the constitutional monarchists and royalists, and played into the hands of the latter, despite his reputation as a staunch republican. The thing that motivated him was his desire for peace abroad and stability at home.—S. K. Padover.

18183. D'AURIAC, JULES. L'histoire jugée par les contemporains des événements. [History judged by contemporaries.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 99 (163) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 119-126.—Comments on the entries made in a manuscript historical register concerning scattered events in the 18th century, the Revolution, and the Restoration.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

18184. BERGER, J. A. Napoleon en het Levens-verzekeringswezen. [Napoleon and life insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 13 (1) 1932: 14-47.—Review of some regulations of Napoleon and of a correspondence in connection with the enforcement of them. Especially interesting are the enumeration of the forms of life insurance societies and their description.—A. G. Ploeg.

18185. BIGO, ROBERT. Aux origines du Mont-de-piété parisien: Bienfaisance et crédit (1777-1789). [The early Parisian Mont-de-piété: Charity and credit (1777-1789).] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 4 (14) Mar. 1932: 113-116.—Towards the close of the 18th century the abuses connected with usury led a French philanthropist, Framboisier de Beaunay, to establish a public pawnbroking firm for the purpose of lending money at a low rate of interest to poor people. Functioning under the supervision of the lieutenant of police, the Mont-de-piété came to the assistance of trades-people in distress. Even the aristocracy did not disdain its aid, although, strictly speaking, they were not entitled to borrow from it. In all cases, credit was furnished on easy terms. Collateral of all kinds was used as security. On Aug. 26, 1783, 139 gold watches were left as pledges. The daily deposit of various articles amounted to nearly 2,000. The depreciation of the currency in 1790 put an end to the experiment.—Grace M. Jaffé.

18186. BRACK, de. Waterloo: Récit inédit d'un combattant. [Waterloo: unpublished narrative of a combatant.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (13) Jul. 1, 1932: 45-60.—De Brack commanded the lancers of the Imperial Guard, and his recital does for an officer's point of view what the narrative of the private in Stendhal's *Chartreuse de Parme* does for the individual soldier. Napoleon was defeated not by Wellington but by the incompetence of his own men. Wellington had neither science nor inspiration; the position which he had taken

was the worst possible, for had it been forced his whole army was lost. At Quatre Bras, Ney showed qualities new to him—procrastination and vacillation. But Napoleon exhibited the greatest errors, counting as he did on the inspiration, the genius, and the talents of Grouchy.—Julian Park.

18187. CARNAHAN, D. H. The attitude of the French royalist press towards romanticism during the restoration. *Romanic Rev.* 23 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-8.—Des Granges states that the majority of the liberal papers were defenders of the classic tradition in literature, and hence inimical to romanticism. Most of the early romanticists were royalists. To what extent then was the royalist press a champion of romanticism? A definite classification of the royalist press is difficult. The royalists did not feel the necessity of presenting a united front as did the liberals. Few papers maintained a consistent attitude. Political fluctuations, changes of staff, inconsistencies, political and personal considerations, all these confuse the issue. With these considerations in mind, ten royalist periodicals are classified: The *Muse française* and the *Foudre* were definite champions of romanticism. The *Conservateur littéraire*, although a "herald" of the new movement, was hardly a "champion." The *Lettres champenoises* and the *Annales de la littérature et des arts* are mildly romantic. The *Orientaliste*, the *Drapeau blanc*, and the *Journal des débats* are strongly anti-romantic. The *Nain* and the *Quotidienne* are classic by profession but contain some articles strongly in favor of romanticism. The royalist press, as a whole, cannot be considered the champion of romanticism.—M. M. Heald.

18188. d'ELBÉE, JEAN. La mort de Talleyrand (1754-1838). [The death of Talleyrand (1754-1838).] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (10) Mar. 5, 1932: 110-115.—This account is based on the third volume of *Talleyrand (1754-1838)* by G. Lacour-Gayet.—A. Edith Mange.

18189. GASTON-PASTRE, J.-L. Le canal du Midi. *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 159-167.—In view of the agitation to construct the Canal des Deux-Mers from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, the history of the famous Canal du Midi is reviewed. Henry IV and his minister Sully conceived the plan of water connection from the ocean to the Mediterranean. The principal obstacles, the surmounting of the divide and the feeding of water to the locks, retarded the building but were finally overcome. The first stone was laid in 1667 and the work lasted 15 years. During periods of dryness the feeding of the water to the canal was insufficient and frequently, during August and September, passage was not possible. At the same time the canal rendered a great service, and it was especially active at the time of the fair of Beaucaire during July and the fair of Bordeaux during October.—Robert M. Brown.

18190. GERIG, J. L., and ROOSBROECK, G. L. van. Unpublished letters of Pierre Bayle. *Romanic Rev.* 23 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 117-128.—M. M. Heald.

18191. HERLAUT, COLONEL. Les indemnités allouées aux volontaires pour la Vendée à Paris mai 1793. [The indemnities granted to the volunteers for the Vendée at Paris, May, 1793.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 128-147.—The sections at first promised support to the families of the volunteers. This was not always forthcoming, and a great many desertions took place. Ultimately definite sums were allocated both to the families and to the soldiers.—S. K. Padover.

18192. JAQUEL, ROGER. Euloge Schneider en Alsace. [Euloge Schneider in Alsace.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-27; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 103-115.—A detailed study of the activities of Euloge Schneider, a juring clergyman who

came to Strasbourg in 1791, and became episcopal vicar of the Lower Rhine as well as professor at the university. It was in the midst of the bitter struggles between the constitutional and non-constitutional clergy that Schneider entered upon his career of Jacobinism. He espoused the cause of the Mountain, advocated the marriage of the clergy, and opposed the monarchy. Schneider's chief activities centered about his semi-weekly publication (in German), *Argos*, a journal devoted to politics.—*S. K. Padover*.

18193. LA BRIERE, YVES de. *La tentative de 1821 pur un dictionnaire des sciences morales et politiques.* [The plan of 1821 for a dictionary of moral and political sciences.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 92 May–Jun. 1932: 424–445.—Material for this article was secured from an unpublished paper by Champollion-Figeac. A work similar to the one described in the title was begun in 1832 and published in 1842. But the idea is older; in fact, a committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences made plans for such a work as early as 1821, and even took subscriptions in advance for the project, selected the collaborators, and assigned to them their respective work. Political conditions in France delayed the project till later.—*J. A. Rickard*.

18194. LA ROCHE, C. de. *Au centenaire de la dernière guerre de Vendée, 1832–1932.* [The centennial of the last Vendean war, 1832–1932.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 99 (163) Apr.–Jun. 1932: 171–182.—An account of the trials of Berryer, one of the directors of Legitimist policy after the July revolution; of the Vicomte Siochan de Kersabiec and of Guilloire, captured in a skirmish with the government troops at Maisdon; and of Pauline and Marie-Louise de Guiny, who harbored the Duchesse de Berry for some time at Nantes. These trials were a consequence of the attempt of the Duchesse de Berry to raise the Vendée for "Henry V"; in each case, the defendants were acquitted.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

18195. NICOLINI, FAUSTO. *Lumières nouvelles sur quelques ouvrages de Diderot d'après la correspondance inédite de l'abbé Galiani.* [New lights on some works of Diderot from the unpublished correspondence of Abbé Galiani.] *Études Ital.* 2 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1932: 87–103.

18196. OMONT, H. *Nouvelles acquisitions du Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale pendant les années 1929–1931.* [Acquisitions of the Department of Manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale, 1929–1931.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92 (4–6) Jul.–Dec. 1931: 354–385.—A complete list and brief description of the manuscripts. Among the more important are a copy of the Chronicle of Jean d'Outremer; 19 volumes of the official papers of G. L. de Bellecombe, who was successively governor of the Ile Bourbon, French India, and Santo Domingo during the 18th century; autograph letters of Condorcet, Mlle. de Lespinasse, and Benjamin Constant; a new copy of the Collection de Brienne; an alphabetical list of the names of artists and artisans of Paris during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

18197. PAGÈS, G. *La monarchie administrative en France, sous Louis XIV et sous Louis XV. (I)* *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 33 (13) Jun. 15, 1932: 398–406.—The term "administrative monarchy," first used early in the 19th century but not general until advocated by Lavisse, should be applied to the final form of the absolute monarchy in France—the form created during the personal rule of Louis XIV and which lasted until the Revolution. The term implies not only constant interference with the daily life of the people, but also uniformity of method and centralization of control. Until the 17th century the present meaning of the word ad-

ministration—that is something distinct from government—was unknown because the thing did not exist. The monarch, in spite of his theoretical absolutism, only secured the allegiance of all France by recognizing the special privileges of each part. His chief concerns were maintaining order and securing revenue from his subjects. The need for an independent revenue finally resulted in the creation of an administrative organization which was later centralized by the officials referred to as "intendants of justice, police and finance" during the reign of Louis XIII. Yet this was not the "administrative monarchy;" it was necessary that regional autonomy should disappear in fact if not in form—and this was achieved during the personal rule of Louis XIV.—*F. H. Herrick*.

18198. RISLER, EUGÈNE. *Notice sur la vie et les travaux de Monseigneur Julien.* [Account of the life and work of Julien.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)* C. R. 92 May–Jun. 1932: 321–363.—Julien (1856–1930) bishop of Arras, was a distinguished scholar, teacher, and writer. His writings all have religious or moral themes, and his scholarship was especially brilliant in the Hebrew language. He championed woman suffrage, and favored the admission of women into Catholic universities. He was a loyal Frenchman during the World War, and possessed to a remarkable degree the confidence of his fellow churchmen and the public.—*J. A. Rickard*.

18199. SCHÜMMER, KARL. *Französischer und deutscher Humanismus.* [French and German humanism.] *Hochland.* 29 (7) Apr. 1931–1932: 33–43.—This is a criticism of Sieburg's book *Gott in Frankreich* which has been published in French under the title *Dieu est-il français?* together with a post-script by Bernard Grasset.—*Eli Johns*.

18200. SOREAU, EDMOND. *La Révolution Française et le prolétariat rural.* [The French revolution and the rural proletariat.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 9 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1932: 28–36; (2) Mar.–Apr. 1932: 116–127.—The status of the peasant classes during the Revolution.—*S. K. Padover*.

18201. VINOT-PRÉFONTAINE, JEAN. *Un curé de Paris sous la Révolution: Sébastien-André Sibire, 1742–1823.* [A Paris curate during the Revolution.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 99 (163) Apr.–Jun. 1932: 127–164.—Sibire became a priest in 1765 and was a member of a mission to the Congo in 1766; he also was on a mission to the Guinea coast and to San Domingo. He was a friend of the Abbé Gregoire, and in 1789 wrote *L'aristocratie négrière*, an effective pamphlet against the slave trade. He made no scruples about taking the constitutional oath for the clergy, and was elected curé of St.-François d'Assise au Marais. Because he was a priest he was arrested on Nov. 16, 1793 and only liberated on Aug. 21 of the next year. He held to the legitimacy of the civic oath even after the Concordat but retracted in 1817–1818 and lived on the charity of the official church in his last years.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

BELGIUM

18202. JACQUEMYNS, GUILLAUME. *Le problème de la "Cuve" de Bruxelles de 1795 à 1854.* [The problem of the Brussels "basin," 1795–1854.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37 (3) Feb.–Mar.–Apr. 1932: 347–375.—Various projects concerning the city of Brussels and its environs have been suggested from time to time in the period from 1795–1854. The questions of incorporation, centralization versus decentralization, modification of laws, relations of council and burgomasters have constantly been agitated. Among the problems is that relating to the incorporation of the outlying sections of the city.—*Alice Brown*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

18203. JOUBERT, M. Angel Ganivet: a contribution to Spanish ideology. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(790) Oct. 1931: 471-478.—A brief account of Ganivet (1865-98) to introduce him to the English speaking world as a leader, analyzing the causes of Spanish decay and seeking to renew the nation.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18204. MATEU i LLOPIS, F. Pérez Bayer i les inscripcions ibèriques i hebraïques de Molvedre. [Pérez Bayer and the Iberian and Hebrew inscriptions of Murviedro.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 12(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 248-257.—Here is printed the correspondence between Francisco Pérez Bayer, famous archaeologist and numismatist, founder of the university library of Valencia, and the Count of Floridablanca, relative to certain Iberian and Hebrew inscriptions discovered at Murviedro in 1787.—*H. P. Lattin.*

18205. PAR, ALFONSO. Representaciones teatrales en Barcelona durante el siglo XVIII. (Theatrical production in Barcelona during the 18th century.) *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 16(78) Jun. 1929: 326-346; (79) Oct. 1929: 492-513; (80) Dec. 1929: 594-614.—The literary life and especially the theater had been in Barcelona for a long time in the Castilian language alone. Upon a study of documents, unknown until now, the author presents a list of Spanish plays presented in Barcelona during the 18th century, many dates and the names of the companies and artists as well.—*Eli Johns.*

18206. PRAAG, J. A. van. Apuntes bibliográficos sobre Saavedra Fajardo. [Bibliographic annotations about Saavedra Fajardo.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 16(80) Dec. 1929: 652-657.—From the 16th to the 18th century a large number of Spanish books were published in the Netherlands. Through an intensive research in the libraries of Brussels, Amsterdam, The Hague, and Leyden the author has found many copies of the Spanish writer Saavedra Fajardo (17th century), not only in Spanish but also in Latin, French, German, and Dutch, which go to show the immense popularity the author enjoyed in his time.—*Eli Johns.*

ITALY

18207. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Le relazioni di Luigi di Potter col Vieusseux e con i collaboratori del "l'Antologia." [The relations of Louis de Potter with Vieusseux and with the collaborators of the "Antologia."] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 29-57.—Louis de Potter was born at Bruges in 1786 and died at Brussels in 1859; he was known for his important part in the revolution of 1830 in Belgium and for several literary works. He went to Italy in 1811 and remained at Rome, Naples, and Florence, till 1823, when he returned to Belgium. His personal and literary relations during the Italian period were extensive, diversified, and important, notably with Giov. Battista Amici of Modena, Zamboni, Tito Manzi, Giov. Battista Niccolini, the painter Malenchini, and especially Vieusseux. The latter's letters to Potter are full of valuable occasional data upon the literary scene at the time, and likewise provide a wealth of references to his own numerous and important cultural activities.—*P. H. Harris.*

18208. UN BIBLIOTECARIO. La biblioteca del seminario metropolitano di Torino. [The library of the metropolitan seminary at Turin.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Italia.* 5(5) Apr. 1932: 390-393.—This was founded by the gift to the seminary in 1752 of the library of Sac. Ant. Gaspare Giordano, the seminary agreeing to put them to public use, to print a catalogue, and to install a tablet in memory of the donor. The seminary was closed by the Revolution, but opened again in 1812, closed

again in 1848, but open since then, with varying degrees of satisfaction. Since 1909 it has been open twice a week during the scholastic year. A detailed record of librarians is given.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

18209. CALCAGNO, GUIDO. Le biblioteche italiane e i loro tesori. [The libraries of Italy and their treasures.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Ital.* 5(5) Apr. 1932: 358-371.—A review and appreciation of *Tesori delle biblioteche d'Italia*, just published in Milan; with seven plates reproducing pages from manuscripts, early printed books, bindings, and one view of the reading room of the library at Imola.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

18210. CASTAGNA, GIAN GIACOMO. La dottrina militare di Giuseppe Garibaldi. [The military theories of Giuseppe Garibaldi.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 6(6) Jun. 1932: 959-980.—Castagna takes as a basis of comparison Napoleon's three fundamental concepts: the aim is always to put the enemy's army out of commission; the only way to do this is by assuming the offensive; and this offensive must be carried out with the bulk of one's forces. Garibaldi's objective was never territorial but always aimed at the main body of the enemy's troops. Complete identity therefore exists between the two *condottieri* on principle one. As for the second, they are very close, although Garibaldi takes greater account of the factor of morale and confides more in the aggressive spirit of his troops than in the power and quantity of his material equipment. Similarity likewise exists in regard to the third principle. Above all, Garibaldi was adaptable to circumstances. No set of dogmas guided his conduct and no one campaign resembles any other. Garibaldi's supreme art as a general lies in his perfect equilibrium between the material, intellectual, and spiritual factors of warfare. (Illus.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18211. CESARI, CESARE. I volontari in Italia. [Volunteer troops in Italy.] *Riv. Militare Ital.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 31-47.—An outline of the use of voluntary troops in Italy beginning with their origin in Napoleonic times and going down through the Risorgimento and the World War to the present day. The Fascist militia may be considered as the latest chapter in the story of Italy's volunteer troops.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18212. FOLIGNO, CESARE. Some books on Italian history. *History.* 17(65) Apr. 1932: 15-26.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18213. GREGORI, LUIGI de. La Biblioteca Nazionale. [The national library of Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67(1447) Jul. 1, 1932: 88-96.—The national library should be the center of information about books, should contain a complete representation of the book production of the country, should be the best equipped and most effective laboratory for higher studies of all kinds. Errors of the past make difficult assurance of proper facilities for storage of books and aid in research. A new building is needed, with a staff trained in modern library methods. A site near the Pantheon is recommended.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

18214. NICOLINI, FAUSTO. La vera ragione della fuga di Lorenzo da Ponte da Venezia. [The real reason for the flight of Lorenzo da Ponte from Venice.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 14(4) 1930: 129-138.—An article inspired by two recent lives of Lorenzo da Ponte in which Nicolini proves that the reasons for Lorenzo's flight were amorous and not political.—*Gertrude R. B. Richards.*

18215. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Le premier royaume d'Italie. L'oeuvre intellectuelle. [The first kingdom of Italy. Intellectual work.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 227-245.—In his kingdom of Italy Napoleon developed a comprehensive program for the advancement of learning. It involved the founding of an Italian National Institute of 60 members; the development of higher education at the universities of Pavia, Bologna, and Padua; the founding of various professional schools such as the *Ecole Vétérinaire* at Milan;

the promotion of secondary education in *lycées*, in *gymnases*, and in special schools for girls; and the opening of a large number of primary schools. State influence replaced that of the church in education and uniformity of instruction was emphasized. Under an act of 1805 students were not permitted to pursue their studies abroad. Elementary instruction was not made universal or compulsory, but the means of acquiring it were developed on a scale previously unknown in the country. In 1811 the public elementary schools numbered 4,835 and those under private control, 1,991. The public schools were supported by the communes and were very unevenly distributed throughout the country.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

18216. SCACCIA-SCARAFONI, CAMILLO. *La Biblioteca Comunale di Rieti ed i suoi incunaboli*. [The Biblioteca Comunale of Rieti and its incunabula.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Ital.* 5(5) Apr. 1932: 381-389.—The Rieti library developed largely by the suppression of the religious orders, and was founded in 1865, with 12,000 volumes. In 1891 important manuscripts were added from the convent of S. Antonio al Monte; a second addition came from the convent of Fonte Colombo. A room in the library is dedicated to the memory of Filippo Paroni, another to Mariano Vittori, both of whom collected books assiduously. Several reproductions of manuscripts and of notable bindings are given, and a detailed list is printed of 68 books printed in the 15th century.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

18217. ANDREAS, WILLY. *Johannes von Müller in Weimar* (1804). *Hist. Z.* 145(1) Oct. 1931: 69-89.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

18218. ECKERT, H. Markgraf Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden-Baden in zeitgenössischen Gedichten und Flugschriften. [Markgrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden-Baden in contemporary poems and pamphlets.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45(4) 1931: 607-644.—The markgrave was the great victor over the Turks; he won the famous victory of Slankamen in 1691 and was the teacher of Prince Eugene of Savoy.—*G. Mecenseffy*.

18219. HARTUNG, FRITZ. *Freiherr vom Stein*. *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 91(1) 1931: 1-22.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

18220. KRAPPMANN, F. J. *Johann Philipp von Schönborn und das Leibnizsche Consilium Aegyptiacum*. Ein Beitrag zur Politik der letzten Jahre des Kurfürsten. [J. Ph. v. Schönborn and the Consilium Aegyptiacum of Leibniz. An essay on the policy of the last years of the elector.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45(2) 1931: 185-219.—The plan which the elector of Mainz proposed to the Marquis Feuquières, ambassador of Louis XIV in 1672, is the same which Leibniz develops in his *Consilium Aegyptiacum*. The elector cannot have been influenced by the project of Leibniz. The rupture between France and Mainz must be set in the year 1668. The elector had then to choose between France and the emperor and the triple-alliance. France deceived and deserted him in his controversy with the Elector-Palatine; he therefore made an alliance with Lorraine. To his great amazement the Duke of Lorraine was forced by France to disarm (1669). So he sought an alliance with the emperor, but his overtures were received with little enthusiasm in Vienna, and, neutrality being a difficult thing in his position, he again turned to France. The fear that Louis XIV might extend his power far beyond the Rhine after a victorious war against Holland induced him to prepare his project which contained the idea of a holy war against the Turks. (It is published in extenso.) Besides the resemblance there exists a distinct difference between this plan and that of Leibniz. The elector desires a general war against the Turks, Leibniz speaks of the conquest of Egypt of whose great political and commercial importance he had been well aware. Leibniz and the elector probably worked out their plans independently. The project was declined by Louis XIV and Johann Philipp had to go back to his position as mediator between France and the emperor.—*G. Mecenseffy*.

18221. KREBS, M. *Schöpfins Korrespondenz mit Johann Friedrich Herbst über die Historia Zaringo-Badensis*. [Schöpfins's correspondence with J. F. Herbst on the *Historia Zaringo-Badensis*.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45(3) 1931: 457-491.—The editor of Schöpf-

lin's correspondence, Richard Fester, publishes only 4 letters to Herbst. Bundle 468 in the department "Baden Generalia" of the Generallandesarchiv in Karlsruhe contains 22 letters of Schöpfins, 3 of Lamey, and 3 of Herbst, concerning the preparatory work to the *Historia Zaringo-Badensis*. They are here published.—*G. Mecenseffy*.

18222. WEDEL, O. H. The need for a re-interpretation of the history of central Europe. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 211-220.—Historical writings in the past have been written and interpreted from the point of view of successful movements. This seems particularly true of 19th century Europe. But obscure and lost movements may also be very important. Our present interpretation of central European history, accepting nationalism as the inevitably logical outcome of events, is one-sided. The growing tendency towards internationalism, and the possibility of a United States of Europe, makes the unsuccessful attempt to Schwartzberger's plan for a centralized super-state very significant. A clearer picture of European events would be presented if its 19th century history were evaluated not only from the actions of Germany, but also from that of Austria-Hungary.—*E. Filia Ravitz*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

18223. CHOPIN, J. A propos du Congrès des Sokols: un philosophe de l'énergie nationale, Miroslav Tyrsh. [The significance of the Congress of Sokols: a philosopher of national power, Miroslav Tyrsh.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41(26) Jun. 25, 1932: 445-455.—The Sokol is a Czech patriotic organization of gymnasts which was founded by Miroslav Tyrsh in 1862 as a democratic fraternal body for the purpose of developing strength, alertness, and intrepidity. The first Congress of Sokols was organized at Prague in 1882. In 1932 the ninth Congress of Sokols was held at Prague and it commemorated the centennial of the birth of Miroslav Tyrsh. These patriotic organizations played a prominent part in maintaining order during the early days of the Czechoslovakian state.—*A. Edith Mange*.

18224. FARKAS, JULIUS von. Graf Johann Mailáth und Joseph Freiherr von Lassberg. *Ungar. Jahrb.* 10(3) Jul. 1930: 211-229.—In 1929, the Hungarian Institute of the University of Berlin obtained at public auction 13 letters which between the years 1820-1838 Mailáth had sent to von Lassberg. Mailáth was neither a good poet nor an original thinker. However, the times were stirring and the letters are of value because of the pictures presented. These letters with their quaint German are reproduced in full.—*David F. Strong*.

18225. FRINTA, A. *Ostatní české orgány slovanské vzájemnosti*. [Czech periodicals promoting Slavic interests.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 24(4) Apr. 1932: 214-220;

(5) May 1932: 277-287; (6) Jun. 1932: 348-358.—A chronological summary of periodicals since 1899.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18226. HAJÓS, E. M. *Deutsch-ungarische Kunstbeziehungen im 19. Jahrhundert.* [German-Hungarian cultural relations in the 19th century.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 10 (4) Dec. 1930: 437-442.—This article retraces the story of the evolution, or "Renaissance," of Hungarian culture under the tutelage of Germany from the early 18th century.—*David F. Strong.*

18227. OPOČENSKÝ, JAN. *Francie a rakouští Slované v letech devadesátých.* [France and Austrian Slavs in the nineties.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 24 (4) Apr. 1932: 193-206; (5) May 1932: 263-276; (6) Jun. 1932: 334-348.—A detailed discussion of the French plan (of Jules Ferry) to revive the sympathies of the Austro-Hungarian Slavic nations and Bulgars for French culture and France in general. The author of the campaign was Albert Lefaiivre, former consul general of France in

the United States; his co-worker was a young journalist, G. Blachon. Prague police did not believe in the existence of Blachon for a long time, believing that it was a new pseudonym of L. Leger, who published in 1870 in Prague the *Correspondance Slave*. In 1887 Lefaiivre visited the leading Czechoslovak politicians. The plan was to found a periodical, with Slav correspondents. The first leaflet was issued on Nov. 8, 1887, and entitled *L'Autriche slave et roumaine*. But the French press ignored it. In Prague it was confiscated. But further issues appeared. Soon the Old Czech party objected to the policy of the periodical, as Lefaiivre favored the Young Czechs. Altogether 29 issues were published and in April, 1888, the change of French foreign ministry stopped its support. The editor tried to get the financial support of the Austrian Slavs, but the Austro-Hungarian monarchy refused post-office transportation. Blachon continued his activity in the *Revue Bleue*.—*J. S. Rouček.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

18228. ARZIUTOV, N. AP3YTOB, H. Мордва 17-18 вв. [The Mordvians in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Сборник Нижне-Волжского Краев. Музея.* (*Sbornik Nizhne-Volzhskogo Kraev. Muzeia, Saratov.*) 1 1932: 31-54.—On the basis of archaeological collections of the Lower-Volga Museum for the Study of the Homeland, the author examines the topography and chronology of Mordvinian graves of the 17th and 18th centuries; funeral customs, the deceased's belongings (ornaments, home-furnishings, clothing, etc.) are also described. Extracts from the diaries of the excavations accompany this article. The entire collection of objects could be connected with that of the Mordvians of the 12th through the 16th centuries. The division of the objects into two national groups of the Mordva race, Erzja and Mokša, is not acceptable. (Illus.)—*E. Kagarov.*

POLAND

18229. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. *Z dziejów gimnazjum Poznańskiego 1806-1815.* [History of the public school of Poznan, 1806-1815.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 210-224.—The old Jesuit collegium in Poznan organized in 1573 became a public school in 1773 and after the annexation of Poznan by Prussia was completely reformed. In 1803 it appeared under the title of Royal Gimnazjum and was an agency for Germanizing the Poles. From 1806 to 1815 it was gradually transformed into a Polish institution.—*Frank Nowak.*

18230. ZALESKI, ZYGMUNT. *Cech szewski poznański do r. 1793.* [Shoemakers guild of Poznan to the year 1793.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 153-209.—The shoemakers guild of Poznan accepted as the date of its origin the year 1280. This date, however, is uncertain since it simply indicates the oldest mention of the shoemakers trade in Poznan. The vigorous life of the guild is shown by the numerous statutes, court cases, catalogs of membership, and accounts of income and expenditures listed in this article.—*Frank Nowak.*

NEAR EAST

18231. HARRIS, DAVID. The origin of the Andrassy note of December, 1875. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1 (2) Jun. 1932: 193-210.—Count Andrassy's note of December, 1875, establishing religious equality, demanding a tax reduction for the Christians and state aid in the commutation of servile dues was the result of almost four years of ambitious diplomatic haggling between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and an attempt to solve the critical situation in the Near East. When at last the note was drawn up, hesitatingly approved by the European powers, and finally accepted by the Sultan, the crisis was imminent. The note came too late—the Near East was aflame with revolt.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

18232. IBRAHIM, GINDI EFFENDI. *Work among the blind in Egypt.* *Moslem World.* 22 (3) Jul. 1932: 276-282.—Up to 1896, very little was done for the blind in Egypt, but by 1901, two schools had been established for their instruction. Twenty years later, an orphanage was opened in Cairo, in which was finally included a department for teaching certain trades to the blind; but four years later control of this school was turned over to an Egyptian committee which was little interested in this section of the work. About this time, the teaching of Braille was privately started for the blind sheikhs at El

Azhar, and a workshop for handicrafts was installed at the Coptic Clerical School. Despite considerable opposition to both these projects from Moslems, they have expanded until now it has been decided to open a special center for blind work—a decision which has stirred up the Ministry of Education and has secured government aid for the proposed center.—*H. W. Hering.*

18233. LAULAN, ROBERT. *Comment en 1737 le drapeau français flotta sur Moka.* [How the French flag floated over Mocha in 1737.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *La Géographie*). 57 (4) Apr. 1932: 282-300.—When, in the early part of the 18th century, it was suggested that the import and export tax on merchandise to and from Mocha be set at 2.25% for France, other nations, which were paying 5% and higher, protested. The governor of Mocha re-established the tax at 5% for all. A French punitive expedition began to lower the tax rate. All terms presented by the Mocha officials were rejected by the French, and the city was attacked. An armistice was drawn up with the following points: (1) France was to receive the costs of the expedition; (2) French merchants were to be reimbursed for all amounts paid above the 2.25% tax; (3) in order to prevent pillage of the city French soldiers were to be housed and fed; and finally (4) a treaty, restoring French trade to its original status, with a tax of 2.25% on all imported and ex-

ported merchandise, was drawn up. (Maps and diagrams.)—*F. J. Gladwin.*

18234. PAPPAS, SPYRIDON. Les français au service de l'indépendance hellénique. [Frenchmen in the service of Greek independence.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 99 (163) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 165-170.—According to a manuscript list of 64 quarto pages, now in the National Library at Athens, 285 foreigners were killed in the Greek war of independence; 120 others were at one time in the Greek service but had quitted it by 1860; and 16 were still in the Greek service at that time. Of these 421, 133 were from the German states, 118 from France, 67 from Italy, 30 from England, 16 from Austria (including Lombardy-Venetia), 15 from Switzerland, 9 from Denmark, 9 from Poland, 5 from Sweden and 5 from Spain, 2 each from Belgium, Holland, Russia, and America, 1 from Portugal, and 5 whose origin was unknown. The list was compiled by Colonel Hilarion Touret and Henry Fornesy and was published in Greek in the *Hebdomas* in 1884.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

AFRICA

18235. LA BOLINA, JACK (A. V. VECCHJ). La banana e il suo commercio. [The banana trade.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 927-940.—Briefly outlines the fortuitous origin and the remarkable development of the West Indian banana trade with especial attention to the activities of the United Fruit Company and its imitators. The world banana trade is then described, with such information as to how to ship and market the product as will be especially useful to the growers in Somalia.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18236. NIGRA, ARTURO. "Cronache Etiopiche." *Oltremare.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 110-114.—A summary and

review of Corrado Zoli's recent historical work, the latest addition to the *Collezione di opere e monografie a cura del ministero delle colonie.*—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

18237. PÉREZ VIDAL, JOSÉ. El Almirante Díaz Pimienta y la conquista de la isla de Santa Clara. [Admiral Diaz Pimienta and the conquest of the island of Santa Clara.] *Anales de la Univ. de Madrid.* 1 (1) 1932: 76-91.—This article deals with piracy in America during the middle of the 17th century. The conquest of the island of Santa Clara was one of the most outstanding actions in the struggle against piracy at that time. (Maps and photostatic reproductions of manuscripts.)—*Eli Johns.*

18238. WAGNER, HENRY R. Apocryphal voyages to the northwest coast of America. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Semi-Ann. Meeting, Boston.* 41 (1) Apr. 15, 1931: 179-234.—The lack of definite geographical knowledge in the middle ages gave rise to the circulation of many stories about the unknown portions of the earth. After the discovery of the Pacific the imaginative geographers turned their attention largely to that region, and the North Pacific became dotted by numerous islands and lands that had no existence in fact. The idea of a narrow passage between America and Asia was wide-spread in the latter half of the 16th century, and the Strait of Anian gradually became accepted as a reality. Out of such conceptions grew mythical voyages to these parts, which received wide circulation, three of which, together with their origins, are discussed: that of Juan de Fuca, Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado, and Bartholomew de Fonte.—*P. Lieff.*

UNITED STATES

18239. ANDERS, J. OLSON. Select letters to Jonas Swensson, 1856-1858. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 5 (2) Jun. 1932: 50-60.—Letters to a Swedish Lutheran clergyman who arrived in the United States in 1856.—*C. L. Lundin.*

18240. ARMOR, JOHN B. Pioneer experiences in Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (4) Jul. 1932: 146-150.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18241. BARNES, WILL C. The Apaches' last stand in Arizona. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (4) Jan. 1931: 36-59.—An account of the battle of the Big Dry Wash, in September, 1882, largely taken from Britton Davis' *The truth about Geronimo.*—*E. Cole.*

18242. BARNES, WILL C. The Pleasant Valley war of 1887. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (3) Oct. 1931: 5-34; (4) Jan. 1932: 23-40.

18243. BEALL, WALTER H. A mass convention. *Palimpsest.* 13 (7) Jul. 1932: 285-294.—This is a story of political activities in Ringgold county, Iowa, during the early years of the 20th century.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18244. BUNTIN, MARTHA. The Quaker Indian agents of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indian Reservation. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 204-218.

18245. CLEAVES, W. S. Lorenzo de Zavala in Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 29-40.—Lorenzo de Zavala was one of the Mexican leaders in the Texas revolution and exercised a great influence there. In July, 1835, he arrived in Texas from France, where he had served as minister from Mexico, and immediately took up the cause of the Texans against Santa Anna. He advocated a consultation of delegates for Oct. 15, became a member of the permanent council and of the consultation's committee to draw up the *Declaration of Causes* of Texas' opposition to the introduction of Mexican troops, and helped to draw up the

plan for the provisional government. He was on the committee which drew up the constitution of Texas and was elected vice president of the provisional government.—*R. L. Bieseke.*

18246. CLUM, G. A. Our advent into the great Southwest; reminiscences of fifty years ago. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2 (3) Oct. 1929: 79-87.

18247. CLUM, JOHN P. Apache misrule. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (1) Apr. 1931: 56-68; (2) Jul. 1931: 52-64; (3) Oct. 1931: 64-71.

18248. CLUM, JOHN P. Nellie Cashman. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (4) Jan. 1931: 9-35.—A brief sketch of the life of a famous woman of the frontier, a native of Ireland, who joined the Cassiar gold diggings in 1877; and in 1879 came to Tucson, Arizona. As proprietress of the Russ House in Tombstone and later of the Delmonico Restaurant in Tucson, Miss Cashman was known for her generosity, her fearlessness, and her moral influence. She organized a gold mining company for the Klondike "stampede" in 1898. She died at Victoria, B.C., in 1925.—*E. Cole.*

18249. CLUM, JOHN P. The San Carlos Apache police. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (2) Jul. 1930: 12-25; (3) Oct. 1930: 21-43.

18250. CLUM, JOHN P. Victorio, chief of the Warm Spring Apaches. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2 (4) Jan. 1930: 74-90.

18251. DALY, H. W. The Geronimo campaign. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (2) Jul. 1930: 26-44.

18252. DONDORE, DOROTHY A. White captives among the Indians. *New York Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 292-300.—Of the very numerous narratives of white captives among the Indians, the greater number and those which appear most trustworthy depict the Indians as generally humane captors, except when goaded by

pursuit, infuriated to reprisals, or maddened by white men's liquor.—*J. W. Pratt.*

18253. DROULERS, CHARLES. *Les débuts d'un paladin: Morès en Amérique.* [The first attempts of a knight: Morès in America.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (26) Jun. 25, 1932: 418-444.—The Marquis de Morès was a member of a distinguished French family and came to America in 1882. After living in New York for a while he and his wife moved to North Dakota and settled on a ranch near Medora. He became interested in the meat industry and founded the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Company and the National Consumers Company. These projects soon proved unsuccessful and then the Marquis returned to France. While in North Dakota he became acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt.—*A. Edith Mange.*

18254. DUNLAP, HORACE E. Tom Horn, chief of scouts. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2 (1) Apr. 1929: 73-85.

18255. EATON, RACHEL C. The legend of the battle of Claremore Mound. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 8 (4) Dec. 1930: 369-377.—A battle between the Osages and the Cherokees in the spring of 1818.—*E. Cole.*

18256. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Columbia University studies in the history of American agriculture. *Agric. Hist.* 6 (3) Jul. 1932: 157-158.—A statement of the plans of the Columbia University Press to publish a series of volumes to be known as the *Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture*, to consist of reprints of old works, volumes of source materials, biographical studies, and finally a history of American agriculture.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

18257. FOREMAN, CAROLYN THOMAS. The Cherokee war path. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 233-263.

18258. FOREMAN, CAROLYN THOMAS. The Choctaw Academy. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9 (4) Dec. 1931: 382-411; 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 77-114.

18259. FOULKE, WILLIAM DUDLEY. Lucius B. Swift. *Indiana Hist. Soc. Publ.* 9 1930: pp. 153.—Biography of the resident of Indianapolis, lawyer and reformer, whose activity in civil service reform dates from the founding of the National Civil Service Reform League. He was especially active in scrutinizing the postal service during Cleveland's administration, and through his work, formed a life-long friendship with Roosevelt. In 1919 he became a member of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners at Indianapolis. Among other things, he criticized a Porto Rican tariff, and denounced the wasteful concession of the Indianapolis street railway franchise to a private corporation.—*E. Cole.*

18260. FUESS, CLAUDE M. Carl Schurz, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the campaign of 1884. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 453-482.—The Reform movement in the Republican party had early in 1876 found middle-aged Schurz and the youthful Lodge as allies. But the latter, under the pressure of the Adamsons, finally voted for Tilden while Schurz was an ardent supporter of Hayes. Eight years later Lodge was looking ahead to a political career and could not ignore a possible constituency; Schurz's political career obviously lay behind him and he had nothing to lose. Before the 1884 convention both frankly opposed Blaine's candidacy. Yet Lodge went as a delegate frankly resolved to support Blaine if he, instead of his own choice, George F. Edmunds, should be the nominee. Immediately afterwards, Lodge as state chairman and hopeful of a nomination for congress came out for Blaine, justifying himself on the grounds of duty to the party which would outlive any one man. Schurz, in repudiating Blaine, urged the superior duty to one's country. Underlying this difference of political loyalty lay striking disparities of personality and opinion.—*A. B. Forbes.*

18261. GARRETSON, O. A. Iowa and the Spanish pioneers. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 30 (3) Jul. 1932: 395-

403.—Certain weapons of Spanish origin, which have been found in Iowa, present evidence that Spanish visitors came to this region prior to 1673. The evidence is not conclusive.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18262. GARVER, FRANK HARMON. The transition from the Continental Congress to the Congress of the Confederation. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1 (2) Jun. 1932: 221-234.—There is no dispute among authorities that the congress in existence prior to March, 1781, was the Second Continental Congress; while that in authority after November, 1781, was the Congress of the Confederation. It is the transitional period that is still a subject for dispute. Although most historians assert that the Articles went into force in March, 1781, the author maintains that such was legally impossible. The congress in existence between March and November, 1781, was simply the Second Continental Congress conforming in many particulars to the newly ratified Articles.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

18263. GATEWOOD, CHARLES B. Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood and the surrender of Geronimo. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (1) Apr. 1931: 29-44.

18264. GRAY, TOM S., Jr. The march to the sea. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (2) Jun. 1930: 111-138.—Discussed from the standpoint of the strategist.

18265. GREENSLADE, MARIE T. John Innerarity, 1783-1854. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (2) Oct. 1930: 90-95.

18266. GROSS, BELLA. Freedom's Journal and the rights of all. *J. Negro Hist.* 17 (3) Jul. 1932: 241-286.—*Freedom's Journal* was the first newspaper published by Negroes in the United States. The initial issue of Mar. 16, 1827, was edited by Samuel Cornish, an uncompromising idealist. Although the paper gained immediate favor, its popularity waned under the editorship of James B. Russwurm, because of the latter's open advocacy of the American Colonization Society. The paper subsequently was forced to suspend publication. Cornish later revived it under the caption of *Rights of All*. These early Negro journals advocated such issues as the stimulation of race pride, the vindication of Negro womanhood, and the scientific study of slavery. Under Cornish, especially, they stood as the champion of the free people of color, the advocate of education for the free blacks, and as the unbending opponent of slavery and colonization.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

18267. GROSSMAN, EDWARD. George Washington, engineer. *J. Boston Soc. Civil Engin.* 19 (3) Mar. 1932: 71-97.—Washington's success in his later years was in large part due to his early training as an engineer, a fact overlooked by the great majority of his biographers who have followed the lead of Jared Sparks. His diaries contain much information on the three years he spent as a surveyor, but the science of agriculture claimed an even greater share of his attention.—*H. B. Morris.*

18268. HAFEN, LEROY R., and YOUNG, FRANK M. The Mormon settlement at Pueblo, Colorado, during the Mexican War. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (4) Jul. 1932: 121-136.—A Mormon settlement of about 247 souls survived the winter of 1846-7 near the site of Pueblo, Colorado. This settlement was founded by a nucleus of 43 persons with 19 wagons who left Mississippi to join President Young's "pioneer band" which did not start until a year later. The establishment of this settlement, as recorded in the journal of John Brown, is published here for the first time.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18269. HAMMOND, JOHN W. An industry and a city. *New York Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 236-246.—In 1886 Thomas A. Edison purchased two half-completed factory buildings at Schenectady and moved his machine shop there from New York. That was the beginning of the General Electric Company, whose plant eventually grew from the two buildings to 350, while the city grew from 14,000 to 95,000.—*J. W. Pratt.*

18270. HARPER, ROLAND M. Some Savannah vital statistics of a century ago. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (3) Sep. 1931: 252-271.

18271. HASTINGS, WILLIAM T. Wars of the Greeks at Brown. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 533-554.—An account of the early turmoils in the administration of President Wayland, which reached their climax in the introduction of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa under official auspices, and in the collapse, after a brief rivalry, of the Federal Adelphi, a local society of similar character, controlled by Wayland's opponents.—A. B. Forbes.

18272. HATTICH, WILLIAM. Highlights in Arizona's first printing press. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (3) Oct. 1930: 67-72.

18273. HAYDEN, MILDRED VERA. History of the salmon industry in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon.)* 14 (2) May 1932: 84-107.—Development of the industry by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the late 1820's. The new era began in 1866 and brought a large floating population of Finns, Scandinavians, and Chinese into the country. The value of output in cases in 1866 was \$64,000; in 1927, \$7,400,001.—J. F. L. Raschen.

18274. HAYDON, JAMES RYAN. The true father of Chicago. *Thought.* 7 (1) Jun. 1932: 5-18.—John Kinzie did not intend to found a city; he did not intend to establish a community of white men on Garlick Creek in Chicago; none of his activities produced Chicago directly or indirectly. The true "father of Chicago" was Thomas Jefferson Vance Owen of Kaskaskia, Illinois, Chicago's first chief executive, president of the board of trustees of the Town of Chicago, incorporated in August, 1833.—William F. Roemer.

18275. HOLDEN, W. C. Experimental agriculture on the Spur ranch, 1885-1904. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 13 (1) Jun. 1932: 16-23.—The records of the Spur ranch are in the possession of Texas Technological College. The Spur ranch is located in Garza, Kent, Crosby, and Dickens counties, Texas, and was owned by an English syndicate. The current notion among cowmen was that land in the vicinity of that ranch was too dry for farming and was fit only for grazing, but the first manager, S. W. Lomax, began experiments in agriculture which were continued by his successors. Alfalfa was tried, but it failed. Sorghum, milo-maize, and garden crops were tried with better success, and sorghum and maize became regular feed crops on the ranch. Cotton was grown, and a gin was erected on the property, but cotton cultivation did not pay expenses. As settlers began to drift into the region the ranch owners adopted the policy of buying them out, thus coming into control of farms and land in cultivation. They rented out this land, thus becoming pioneers in "dry land farming."—J. A. Rickard.

18276. HUNSAKER, W. J. Lansford W. Hastings' project for the invasion and conquest of Arizona and New Mexico for the Southern Confederacy. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (2) Jul. 1931: 5-12.

18277. HUNT, LIVINGSTON. The southern letters of marque. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 40 (160) Jun. 1932: 345-354.—Southern ships operating under the authority of letters of marque were of some service to the Confederacy during the first six months of the Civil War, but afterwards their sole practical advantage was to excite consternation among Northerners. The Union government declared at the beginning of the war that crews of such ships would be treated as pirates, but never put the declaration into practice.—W. A. Harrison.

18278. JERVEY, THEO. Barlow Trecothick. *So. Carolina Hist. & Geneol. Mag.* 32 (3) Jul. 1931: 157-169.

18279. JOHNSON, AMANDUS. John Hanson, first president of the United States under the Articles

of Confederation. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 5 (2) Jun. 1932: 31-49.—C. L. Lundin.

18280. KARTUS, SIDNEY. Effie Robinson Keen, state historian. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (1) Apr. 1931: 21-28.

18281. KINNAIRD, LAWRENCE. The significance of William Augustus Bowles' seizure of Panton's Apalachee store in 1792. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (3) Jan. 1931: 156-192.

18282. LAWRENCE, JAMES B. Religious education of the Negro in the colony of Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 41-57.

18283. LORCH, FRED W. Iowa and the California gold rush in 1849. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 30 (3) Jul. 1932: 307-376.—Approximately 1,200 Iowans joined the westward migration in the California gold rush of 1849. Editors in Iowa feared that the migration would embarrass the young state by reducing its population. Iowa gained by this movement. The westward movement brought to Iowa new settlers in larger numbers than those who left. Business, instead of languishing, was considerably stimulated not only by the heavy purchases of the local emigrants to California, but also by the trade of hundreds of others who passed through the state.—J. A. Swisher.

18284. McMURTRIE, DOUGLASC. The first Texas newspaper. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 41-46.—The first Texas newspaper was the *Texas Republican*. Its initial issue appeared at Nacogdoches on Aug. 14, 1819, under the editorship of Eli Harris. The article contains transcripts of articles copied by other newspapers from the *Texas Republican* which have value to the student of Texas history.—E. L. Bieseke.

18285. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The pioneer press in Montana. *Journalism Quart.* 9 (2) Jun. 1932: 170-181.—The establishment of the press in Montana followed a "gold rush" to that region. The first printing was an intermittent newspaper, the *East Bannack News Letter*, in the winter of 1863-1864, issued by Daniel W. Tilton at Bannack, the scene of the first gold discovery. The second press, owned by John Buchanan and operated by Marion W. Manner, printer, was at Virginia City, then the capital; it printed the *Montana Post*, beginning Aug. 27, 1864. The third printing point was Helena, with the *Montana Radiator*, begun Dec. 17, 1865, by Thomas J. Favorite and Bruce Smith. Before the end of 1870, printing had begun at Deer Lodge, Bozeman, and Missoula. Other than newspapers, the first printed work in Montana was Governor Meagher's message to the legislature, printed in March 1866. The first Montana book of importance was Thomas J. Dimsdale's *Vigilantes of Montana*, printed at Virginia City in November, 1866.—Douglas C. McMurtrie.

18286. MESERVE, JOHN B. Chief Pleasant Potter. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 318-334.

18287. MESERVE, JOHN BARTLETT. Chief Opothleyahola. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9 (4) Dec. 1931: 439-453.

18288. MOOD, FULMER (ed.), and HICKS, GRANVILLE, (ed). Letters to Dr. Channing on slavery and the annexation of Texas, 1837. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 587-601.—A. B. Forbes.

18289. MORRIS, ERNEST. The Central City Opera House in education and politics. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (4) Jul. 1932: 136-139.—The rejuvenation and rededication of the Central City Opera House gives occasion for a review of some of its historic cultural contributions, such as Henry Ward Beecher's lecture on "Hard times."—P. S. Fritz.

18290. NOLAN, J. B. Conrad Weiser's inventory. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (223) Jul. 1932: 265-269.—The recent discovery of Conrad Weiser's inventory throws additional light upon this picturesque

character, who as provincial interpreter was an important figure in the early history of Pennsylvania.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

18291. OSBORNE, D. F. The last hope of the South—to establish a principle. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15 (3) Sep. 1931: 223-251.

18292. OURY, MRS. GRANVILLE O., and SMITH, CORNELIUS C. Some unpublished history of the Southwest. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 5 (1) Apr. 1932: 62-69.—These entries in the diary of Mrs. Oury, found in Mexico, cover the days July 23 to July 30 (year not indicated) and describe in great detail the life of the Mexicans, the travels and troubles of the Americans who preferred exile to submission to a conquering Union government, the actions of the French, and a yearning on the part of the author for the Southland once more.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18293. PARKES, HENRY B. Morals and law enforcement in colonial New England. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 431-452.—This is a study, based to a considerable extent on unpublished county court records in Massachusetts and Connecticut, of punishments in the colonial period: for non-attendance at church, gaming, taverning, swearing, fornication, bundling, sexual abnormalities, murder, criminal fraud, etc. Among the conclusions reached are the following: although sexual offenses were at least three times as numerous as any other class of crime, sexual morals were, with the possible exception of pre-marital fornication, stricter than in any other known community of equal size; the greater part of the moral offenses in the first generation are attributable to the servants: the educated classes were notably free from immorality; the blue laws were not seriously resented; the rarity of the death penalty after 1692 contrasts favorably with 18th century Europe.—*A. B. Forbes.*

18294. PEERY, DAN W. The white Kiowa captive, Tahan. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 8 (2) Jun. 1930: 257-271.

18295. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARÉ. East Florida in the American Revolution. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (1) Jul. 1930: 24-46.

18296. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARÉ. The Rev. Thomas Morritt and the free school in Charles Town. *So. Carolina Hist. & Geneol. Mag.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 34-45.—Early 18th century.

18297. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARÉ. The South Carolina Indian War of 1715 as seen by clergymen. *So. Carolina Hist. & Geneol. Mag.* 32 (4) Oct. 1931: 251-269.

18298. PORTER, KENNETH W. Relations between Indians and Negroes within the present limits of the United States. *J. Negro Hist.* 17 (3) Jul. 1932: 287-367.—Negroes and Indians entered into many curious relationships in what is now the United States. Before Columbus discovered America, Negroes were said to have traded, and even amalgamated, with the red men. Both races participated in the exploration of America; both races also were enslaved by the white settlers. Occasionally red and black men, especially in Latin-America, revolted against their masters. Indians rarely killed or tortured Negroes whom they captured in battle. They frequently held Negroes as slaves, but treated them generally as members of the tribe. Both races intermarried freely, the Cherokees and Choctaws furnishing notable exceptions. Negro influence among some of the Indians was so great that they dominated the councils of the Seminoles, and were largely responsible for the Second Seminole War.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

18299. PRINCE, WINIFRED N. An episode in the life of Arent Van Curler. *New York Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 256-263.—Van Curler, cousin of the patroon Van Rensselaer and assistant bailiff on his patroonship at Rensselaerswyck, developed an acquaintance with Indian character and a diplomatic skill in dealing with

Indians, which enabled him to persuade the Mohawks to accept ransom for their prisoner, Father Jogues (1642-1643).—*J. W. Pratt.*

18300. READ, W. A. Istrouma. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Oct. 1931: 503-515.—A discussion of the origin of the Indian place name, Istrouma, which Penicaut in 1700 interpreted in French as Baton Rouge, (red stick), the name of the present capital of Louisiana. The author believes that the name arose in part through confusion of Choctaw *iti humma*, "red pole," with Choctaw *ishti hummachi*, "red dye," and in part through the influence of the dual pronunciation of final *-re* in French.—*E. M. Violette.*

18301. REIST, HENRY G. Products of Shaker industry. *New York Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 264-270.—Shaker communities, such as those at Mt. Lebanon and Watervliet, New York, were organized with the purpose of becoming economically self-sufficing. Their methods conduced to considerable division of labor and efficiency in production, and eventually their products—fabrics of various kinds, canned and dried fruits, brooms, chairs, etc.—found an extensive market outside the communities. Their products were distinguished by the use of good materials, care and skill in manufacture, and simplicity of design.—*J. W. Pratt.*

18302. REYNOLDS, CONSTANCE. The Market Street bridges at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. *Wyoming Hist. & Geol. Soc., Proc. & Coll.* 21 1930: 156-180.

18303. RICHARDS, CLARICE E. The valley of the second sons (the Wet Mountain valley). *Colorado Mag.* 9 (4) Jul. 1932: 140-146.—The Germans first attempted to colonize the Wet Mountain valley of Colorado, but young English lords found it in the 80's a real sportsman's paradise.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18304. RITCHIE, ELEANOR. General Mano Mocha of the Utes and Spanish policy in Indian relations. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (4) Jul. 1932: 150-157.—The Spanish policy in dealing with the Ute Indians was to designate one of the Indian chieftains with a medal and staff. These chieftains were paid for their services. The United States followed this practice as the case of Chief Ouray indicates.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18305. RIGHTS, DOUGLAS L. The buffalo in North Carolina. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9 (3) Jul. 1932: 242-249.—No aboriginal remains reveal testimony of the buffalo in North Carolina; but the direct testimony of William Byrd (1728-33) and the indirect evidence of Lawson (1701), Brickell (1737), Spangenberg (1752), and numerous place names prove that herds of bison once roamed widely over the plains and valleys of central North Carolina.—*A. R. Newsome.*

18306. ROBERTS, JOHN. The fate of the Clevenger family. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (4) Jan. 1931: 88-93.

18307. ROSS, MARY. With Pardo and Boyano on the fringes of the Georgia land. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Dec. 1930: 267-285.

18308. SCHLESINGER, ARTHUR M. "G. Washington, Mt. Vernon, Va." *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 40 (159) Mar. 1932: 215-224.—George Washington was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts & Sciences Jan. 1781, while still actively engaged as the commander-in-chief of the American army. His contributions to the society were more scientific than artistic, as the many relics of his work as a surveyor and engineer attest.—*H. B. Morris.*

18309. SCHLESINGER, ELIZABETH BANCROFT. A forgotten champion of children's rights. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 40 (160) Jun. 1932: 363-371.—Many of the "new ideas" in the field of child education are simply the rediscovery of old ones which have been advocated and tried in the past, for example, such as those embraced in John Locke's book, *Some thoughts concerning education*. It was published in seven editions and translated into French, Italian, Dutch, Swedish,

and German. Many private libraries in early New England possessed copies of his work, which gives reason to believe that his ideas were followed by intelligent colonial parents. Cotton Mather knew the book well, for he illustrates its principles in the rearing of his own family and in his writings. Locke's ideas on education are recapitulated: it is the rearing of a child in all its aspects—health first of all, then character training and formal knowledge. This provides a surprisingly apt gauge of the principles now in vogue.—*P. Lieff.*

18310. SCHOONMAKER, W. M. Naval uniforms—origin and development. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (350) Apr. 1932: 517-527.—The definite origin of naval uniforms is not known, but records may be traced as far back as 1603 in the British navy. The first American uniform was prescribed by a resolution of the Massachusetts council in April, 1776, although the Continental navy appears to have followed no particular rule on the subject until a considerably later date. Through the 19th century and the opening years of the 20th, various changes have been made in the uniforms of both men and officers, as is shown by the series of illustrations scattered throughout the entire issue.—*H. B. Morris.*

18311. SLAPPEY, GEORGE H. Early foundations of Georgia's system of common school education. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (2) Jun. 1930: 139-150.

18312. SMITH, C. C. Some unpublished history of the Southwest. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (1) Apr. 1931: 7-20; (2) Jul. 1931: 13-38; (3) Oct. 1931: 50-63; (4) Jan. 1932: 46-57.

18313. STECK, FRANCIS BORGIA. Forerunners of Captain De Leon's expedition to Texas, 1670-1675. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 36 (1) Jul. 1932: 1-28.—Following frequent requests of the Indians of northern Coahuila from 1670 to 1673 to have missions and settlements placed among them, the Spaniards, in 1673, assigned the work of founding missions to Father Juan Larios, assisted by Father Francisco Penasco de Lozano and Brother Manuel de la Cruz. These three clericals were members of the Franciscans in the province of Jalisco. Francisco de Elizondo, *justicia mayor* of Saltillo, was commanded by the civil authorities to receive the submission of the Indians. While connected with the missionary work each of these Franciscans made an *entrada* into Texas between Apr. 2, 1674, and May 11, 1675, thus becoming the forerunners of Captain De Leon's expedition to Texas.—*R. L. Bieseke.*

18314. STRETCH, CAROLYN W. Early colonial clockmakers in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (223) Jul. 1932: 225-235.—This article gives an account of Peter Stretch, Thomas Stretch, Edward Duffield, David Rittenhouse, Owen Biddle, and John Wood, Jr., the most celebrated of the early clockmakers of Philadelphia.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

18315. SWISHER, J. A. Old Zion church. *Palimpsest.* 13 (7) Jul. 1932: 274-285.—Old Zion church, Burlington, Iowa, was used as the first Territorial capitol of Iowa from 1838-1841. During these years it was the scene of much activity and of many meetings of historic interest. When the Territorial capital was removed from Burlington to Iowa City, this building was equipped as a house of worship and used as a church until 1881.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18316. TAYLOR, GEORGE ROGERS. Agrarian discontent in the Mississippi Valley preceding the War of 1812. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (4) Aug. 1931: 471-505.—The economic depression in western agriculture was an important factor in determining the support which the frontier gave first to the Embargo and Non-intercourse acts and finally to war. In the boom following the Louisiana Purchase the marketing problem did not seem over-serious; but the survey of the physical conditions of the overland and river trade indicates that the fron-

tier suffered a severe handicap by reason of transportation difficulties. Slow and unreliable communication of market information also added to the difficulties; so also the undeveloped financial organization. West-country merchants did not help the farmers to market their produce. The peak year of optimism was 1805, but times were relatively good in 1806 and 1807 except in areas of the west adversely affected by glutted markets and lower prices. Acute depression did not come until 1808. From 1805 the index of wholesale prices of western products at New Orleans fell over 20%. Except for hemp growers in Kentucky and infant manufacturing interests at Pittsburgh and Lexington, practically all of the west was prostrated. The two main remedies supported by the frontiersmen were the development of manufactures and forcing European powers to repeal their restrictions on American foreign commerce.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

18317. THORNTON, HARRISON JOHN. Oats in history. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 30 (3) Jul. 1932: 377-394.—Oats are not as old as either wheat, barley, or rye, although both the Greeks and the Latins had certain species of wild oats. Unlike maize and the sweet potato oats are not indigenous to America. They appeared here, however, early in the 17th century. The decade from 1879 to 1889 witnessed the greatest increase in the national production of oats—the total annual production at the end of that period being more than 800,000,000 bushels. The highest point of production was reached in 1922, when more than a billion bushels were produced.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18318. UNSIGNED. A talk of the Creek Nation, 1799, respecting William Augustus Bowles—Daniel McGillivray to William Panton, 1800. *Quart. Florida Hist. Soc.* 11 (1) Jul. 1932: 33-39.—The speaker for the Creeks denounces Bowles to the president's representative as a thief and impostor to whom they are unwilling to give land lest he sell it to land speculators. The governor of Pensacola and Panton are requested to keep their trade routes open and not to allow the Creeks to become involved in foreign wars, while Daniel McGillivray writes to Panton the next year to accuse Bowles of stirring up trouble among the Indians and causing a loss of confidence and trade by his lies and plots.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18319. UNSIGNED. Correspondence between Silas Deane, his brothers and political associates, 1771-1795. *Coll. Connecticut Hist. Soc.* 23 1930: pp. 277.

18320. UNSIGNED. Ship lists of passengers leaving France for Louisiana, 1718-24. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 68-77.—Two lists are given: one contained 148 names of persons sailing on *Le Vaisseau Le Philippe* in January, 1719; the other containing 76 names of persons sailing on *Le Vaisseau Le St. Louis* in March, 1719.—*E. M. Violette.*

18321. UNSIGNED. The Creek Nation, debtor to John Forbes and Co., successors to Panton, Leslie & Co. A journal of John Innerarity, 1812. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (2) Oct. 1930: 67-89.

18322. USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. Histoire des banques aux États-Unis. [History of banking in the United States.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6 (35) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 321-338; (36) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 417-439.—Whereas in 1910 bankers and economists were still convinced that "unit banking" was a system superior to European systems and conformed to our democratic institutions, few now oppose at least some measure of central control. Agrarian banking theories, so long predominant in the Democratic party, have lost credit: in consequence the history of "free banking" and of the Independent Treasury (both of which are treated in considerable detail) can be considered as deviations in the normal and desirable course of banking development—deviations to be attributed to the illusions and prej-

udices of the farming sections. The culmination of tendencies toward central control is found in the Federal Reserve system. The Federal Reserve Board has no such extensive authority as that exercised by the directors of a central bank, however. Rather, a dualism exists as between the Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, and the former acts through persuasion, prestige and the specific authority it possesses to approve or modify the conduct of member banks. (Bibliog.)—*Donald C. McKay.*

18323. WALSH, JAMES J. Scholasticism in the colonial colleges. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 483-532.—The theses defended by candidates for degrees in the 17th and 18th centuries prove that medieval methods and scholastic philosophy survived in American colleges up to the Revolution, providing the educational discipline of those who laid the foundations of the republic. (Reproduced are many specimen lists of theses from Harvard, Yale, College of New Jersey, College of Rhode Island, and Philadelphia College.)—*A. B. Forbes.*

18324. WARING, MARTHA GALLAUDET. Sa-

vannah's earliest private schools. 1733-1800. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (4) Dec. 1930: 324-334.

18325. WEBBER, MABEL L. Josiah Smith's diary, 1780-1781. *So. Carolina Hist. & Geneol. Mag.* 33 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-28; (2) Apr. 1932: 79-116; (3) Jul. 1932: 197-207.

18326. WHITAKER, ARTHUR PRESTON. Documents relating to the commercial policy of Spain in the Floridas, with incidental reference to Louisiana. *Florida State Hist. Soc. Publ.* 10 1931: pp. 272.

18327. WILLIAMSON, DAN R. Al Sieber, famous scout of the Southwest. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (4) Jan. 1931: 60-76.—Born in Baden, Germany, 1844—died near Roosevelt, Arizona, 1907. Sieber fought with the Minnesota volunteers in the Civil War, after which he went to Virginia City, thence to White Pine, Nevada, and was foreman of C. C. Bean's Williamson Valley and Verde Valley ranches. He became a United States scout in 1872, among the Apaches, and most of his adventures are centered in the exploits of the Apache Kid. He served for 21 years under Generals Stoneman, Miles, Krantz, Wilcox, Grierson, and Crook.—*E. Cole.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

18328. FELIZARDO, JORGE GODOFREDO. São Gabriel—subsídios para a sua historia colligidos por Celso Schröder. [Celso Schröder's account of São Gabriel.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 10 (3-4) 1930: 363-452.—General description of São Gabriel, including an account of many of its inhabitants and the economic, military, and political affairs of the 19th century.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

18329. SILVA, J. FRANCISCO V. Formes federales de Tucumán y Córdoba en 1820. [Federal forms of Tucuman and Cordoba in 1820.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18 (7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 217-386.—Documents descriptive of governmental organization and relations between Tucuman and Cordoba at this period.—*Hope Henderson.*

18330. SUCRE, LUIS ALBERTO. El gobernador y capitán general Dávila Orejón y el obispo González de Acuña. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (55) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 331-335.—A detailed description of the elaborate welcome accorded the bishop by the governor of Venezuela.—*Fred Grossman.*

18331. WILLIAMSON, J. A. The dates of foundation of the early British West Indian colonies. *History.* 16 (63) Oct. 1931: 241-243.—*H. D. Jordan.*

THE WORLD WAR

18332. CHARTIER, ÉMILE. Thucydide et la Guerre. [Thucydides and the War.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 18 (68) Dec. 1931: 333-347.—A comparison of Thucydides's war of 431-404 and the War of 1914-1918.—*Alison Ewart.*

18333. KABISCH, ERNST. Die Angriffshandlungen der Feindmächte zu Beginn des Weltkrieges. [The beginnings of hostilities among the belligerents at the beginning of the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (6) Jun. 1932: 535-551.—In answer to Camille Bloch and Renouvin's contention that Germany forced the war in 1914 Kabisch contends—(1) The Franco-Russian military agreement dealt with the matters of attack on and invasion of the territory of the central powers; (2) the agreement provided for the day of the beginning of the attack in relation to the date of mobilization quite apart from any attack by the central powers; (3) the French general staff took the initiative toward this agreement; (4) from the beginning of Russian mobiliza-

tion France urged the Russians to begin the attack and caused them to urge the Serbs to attack; (5) frontier hostilities were first begun by the Russians and Serbs. They began simultaneously in Germany and France; (6) the general outline of the terms of peace were provided for in the plan of attack and the "beginning of the attack by the central powers" played no part in framing them.—*J. Wesley Hoffman.*

18334. KERR, W. B. General Pershing and the battle of Hamel. *Canad. Defense Quart.* 9 (2) Jan. 1932: 248-252.—General Pershing in his memoirs cites the use of American troops at Hamel on July 4 by the British, assuming that the incident "showed clearly the disposition of the British to assume control of our units." Kerr asks the question: "Who was responsible for the employment of American troops contrary to General Pershing's wishes?" The evidence points to Major-General Read. Next to him in responsibility comes Pershing himself. The British, moreover, may be acquitted of any disposition to control.—*Alison Ewart.*

18335. KISSLING, RUDOLF. Die serbische Mobilmachung im Juli 1914. [Serbian mobilization in July, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (7) Jul. 1932: 674-686.—Many details of Serbian mobilization remain obscure but it is beyond dispute that the Serbian order for mobilization preceded that of Austria-Hungary by several hours and that of other powers by more.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

18336. MONTGELAS, MAX. War in Sommer 1917 ein Verständigungsfriede möglich? [Was a conciliation peace possible in the summer of 1917?] *Berliner Monatsch.* 10 (7) Jul. 1932: 626-660.—A large sector of public opinion in France and England takes pride in having rejected the offers of a compromise peace, while many Germans still blame the German government for prolonging the war, especially after the call to peace by Benedict XV. The English answer to the pope's note showed little accommodation and there could be no thought of France joining an English feeler for peace since such did not exist. The change in the military situation in the third quarter of 1917 only increased the entente disposition to fight it out. The German answer to the papal proposals was more favorable than that of the entente and was submitted to England by the pope as a basis for peace negotiations. The simple acknowledgment of this note by England for the Allied powers precluded further negotiations.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

18337. MURRAY, W. W. Canadians in Dunsterforce. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (2) Jan. 1932: 233-243.—This

is the conclusion of a description of operations in Persia under Dunsterforce during the World War. Dunsterforce failed to penetrate Tiflis; nor did he ever create an army of Caucasians to fight the Turks. At best this was a forlorn hope, doomed from the beginning.—*Alison Ewart.*

18338. PIGNAUD, ALBERT. *La mission de M. Doumer en Russie* (1915). [Doumer's mission to Russia in 1915.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 102(9) Jun. 15, 1932: 865-873.—The diplomatic achievement of Doumer in December, 1915, is not well known. Doumer, in spite of many obstacles, obtained the promise of the Russian officials to send 40,000 Russians each month to the French front. In return for this aid the French government agreed to supply the Russians with 150,000 guns.

The spread of revolutionary propaganda among the Russian soldiers during the spring of 1916 made them ineffective allies. Doumer's work was not entirely in vain, for the appearance of the first Russian troops on the Paris boulevards, July 14, 1916, greatly strengthened the morale of the French.—*Clayton Ellsworth.*

18339. ROBINSON, L. G. Some works on contemporary European history. *History*. 16(64) Jan. 1932: 305-319.—An examination among others, of the works of Fay and Schmitt on the origins of the World War.—*H. D. Jordan.*

18340. SIEMIENSKI, JÓZEF. *Synteza historii polskiej wobec Wielkiej Wojny*. [The synthesis of Polish history and the World War.] *Droga*. (10) 1929: 904-909.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

18341. BENINI, RODOLFO. *Su l'incidenza dell'interesse del capitale*. [The incidence of interest on capital.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 449-457.—The author replies to observations of Einaudi and maintains his thesis that the worker supports the burden of interest because of his lesser ability to resist in the bargaining process. He outlines a plan of production of two groups of goods of which one only is consumed by workers, and examines the adjustments which would take place between employers and employees. The problem can be studied as in the case of shifting of taxes; the author controverts the theories of the marginal school; and concludes that wages have an indirect counter value (*rivalsa*) in the protective laws for labor.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18342. BURAWOY, JAKOB. *Zur Terminologie des Wertes*. [The terminology of value.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 137(1) Jul. 1932: 77-82.—Burawoy holds that not only can exchange be explained without the concept of "subjective exchange value" but also that this concept as a new, independent concept co-ordinate with "subjective use value" cannot exist. The former is identical with the latter. Any value is subjective use value, and what is called objective exchange value of a good is its price.—*Carl J. Ratzlaff.*

18343. DOLEŽAL, KAREL. *Poznámky ke Keynesově teorii šetření*. [Remarks on Keynes' theory of saving.] *Obzor Národohospodářský*. 37(7) Jul. 1932: 472-477.—The Czechoslovak banking system uses savings more intensively than does the system of English deposit banks. But during times of economic disturbances these banks must gather comparatively higher reserves as they have too many long-term and frozen credits, as compared with short-term credits. Hence, in Czechoslovakia the relation between investments and savings is unfavorable. The keeping of high reserves, the diminution of commerce, and the tendency to force borrowers to pay their debts quickly, reacts on the rates of commercial banks. But the Czechoslovak system has many deficiencies, to which Keynes' criticism can be applied. Too many favorable points are granted to the depositor, in contrast to the borrower. The depositor deposits on short-term, and gets a comparatively high interest return; but the bank can pay it only because it lends the money on long-term. If the depositor could not deposit on such good terms, he would have to invest his money somewhere else. High interest should be paid only on long-term deposits. This would lead eventually to the English system, which passed through the recent severe crisis without any such troubles as the banks in central Europe experienced.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18344. HAYEK, FRIEDRICH A. v. *Kapitalaufzehrung*. [Consumption of capital.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 86-108.—A progressive consumption of capital is impending. Governments consume capital by extreme tax levies. This factor, however, is less potent than the tendency of production costs, particularly wages, to rise above the current net income of society. The hypothesis that it is impossible to consume more than is being currently produced is valid only under the assumption that as money incomes rise in relation to real incomes all prices will rise in the same proportion. This assumption is false as, compared with prices of capital goods, the prices of consumption goods tend to rise, resulting in an increased production of the latter and in decrease of capital. When wages are relatively too high industry is stimulated to an extreme development of rationalization with a consequent increase in unemployment. Progress in the mechanic arts may for a time check the evil effects of capital consumption.—*Walter E. Roloff.*

18345. JOHNSON, E. A. J. *Unemployment and consumption: the mercantilist view*. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(4) Aug. 1932: 698-719.—The mercantilist program was designed to increase a nation's stock of wealth. Not numbers of people but their employment was important. Countless remedies for the existing idleness were proposed. In general these can be grouped into two chief methods: the creation and administration of agencies for employing the poor, and the repression of willful idleness by corrective or punitive legislation. The mercantilists regarded luxury as a vice partly because they were influenced by mediaeval theories of morality and more largely because the trade balance was unfavorably affected. The means advocated for curbing extravagance were sumptuary laws, taxation, and moral suasion, with greatest emphasis on the last. By the middle of the 18th century, the majority of English mercantilists had passed to the view that a reasonable increase in consumptive expenditure would foster industry and quicken diligence.—*Walter M. W. Splawn.*

18346. LECCE, MICHELE. *Indagini in tema d'interesse*. [Studies on interest.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 499-506.—The individuals who participate in the loan market are divided even before the determination of the rate of interest into groups of lenders and borrowers (so that the rates between the psychic rate and the market rate can only be influenced negatively, by inducing some to withdraw from the market). Certain cases of surplus, determined by the difference between the psychic rate and the market rate, and by the difference between the money rate and the real rate of interest, are examined.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18347. MAGEE, JAMES D. *Correctives of the exchanges*. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1932: 429-434.—

The late development of the theory of the correctives of exchanges even in its crude form is to be traced to the persistence of the mercantilist idea of the desirability of specie imports and to the fact that early price movements were sluggish and that financial institutions were not fully developed. The more complete theory was not developed for a long time, though various parts which make it up were well known. Ricardo's interest in long-time and normal cases led him to use the crude form of the theory, and his great authority had much to do with its continued use. Lord Overstone in 1840 gives a rather complete statement of the theory, thus anticipating Goschen and Macleod, often credited with the first formulations of the more complete theory. The bankers and financial writers seem to have known of the practical workings of the financial operations involved long before the economists utilized the material in their reasoning.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

18348. MARSCHAK, J. Zur Politik und Theorie der Verteilung. [Policy and theory of distribution.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64(1) Aug. 1930: 1-15.—In a heterogeneous dynamic society, which at present is characterized by a fairly exact equilibrium of the main struggling forces, special interests legitimize themselves by claiming to promote the interests of society. This justification need not be an economic one, it may be political. In those markets which are increasingly regulated by monopoly or by the state the political is supplemented by an economic argument, namely, a method of distribution is justified on the basis of its effect on the *Sozialprodukt*. This may be thought of as taking two forms, namely, an effect on the accomplishment of the producers, or an effect on purchasing power. Regarding the first, pure theory is unable to indicate *a priori* the direction and form of the supply curves. Theory must be supplemented by empirical studies of the reactions in given situations. The effect on purchasing power, in so far as consumption and not saving is considered, manifests itself in the exploitation of the tangible or the latent reserves of production. Whether the effect will be neutralized by opposing influences, depends on the one hand on the existing state of consumption, on the other hand, on the ready reserves. Here also empirical study is in its infancy. This is true also regarding the question as to how the *Sozialprodukt* is influenced by accumulation of capital when there is a change in the mode of distribution.—*H. Janzen.*

18349. MICHELIS, GIUSEPPE de. L'ordinamento dell'economia mondiale. [The organization of world recovery.] *Nuova Antologia*. 180(1432) Nov. 16, 1931: 207-215.—Study of the question of reorganizing world economics on the basis of an effective cooperation of the factors in production, to be realized by means of the transfer of labor and capital from country to country.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18350. ROSOWSKY, L. Rodbertus als Theoretiker der Grundrente. [Rodbertus as exponent of the theory of rent.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 3(1-2) 1930: 1-33.—While he admits that the rent theory of Rodbertus had no lasting influence on the development of economic science and had no disciples, the author discusses it in connection with its deviation from the theories of Ricardo and Marx. Rodbertus develops his theory on the basis of the existence of an absolute rent, while Ricardo's theory is that of a differential rent due to the different degrees of fertility of the soil. While for Ricardo the transformation of the surplus profit into rent is an economic process based on the struggle between landlord and farmer, for Rodbertus it is purely an arithmetic problem. Like the industrial capitalist, Rodbertus's agricultural capitalist deducts from his total return a definite portion which he calls profits on capital. The balance he looks upon as rent.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18351. SCHNADT, PAUL. Der methodologische Wertungssubjektivismus und die Geldtheorie. [Methodological value subjectivism and the theory of money.]

Abhandl. a. d. Staatswissenschaftl. Seminar an d. Univ. Erlangen. (10) 1932: pp. 120.

18352. SEEGER, M. Gibt es einen Produktionsfaktor Zeit? [Is time a factor in production?] *Allg. Forest- u. Jagdztg.* 108(6) Jun. 1932: 181-187.—Recent German writers on forest economics, including Borgmann, Endres, Wagner, and especially Godbersen, have treated time as a fourth factor in production, in addition to land, labor, and capital. This is incorrect, for time is only a measure.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18353. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. F. Y. Edgeworth e le nuove teorie economiche. [F. Y. Edgeworth and the new economic theories.] *Ann. di Econ.* 8(1) Mar. 1932: 1-10.—*Roberto Bachi.*

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

18354. BORCK, FRITZ. Die Industrialisierung der Britischen Dominions und die Rückwirkung auf ihre weltwirtschaftliche Stellung. [The industrialization of the British dominions and the reaction to their economic situation.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 536-584.—Since 1897 the British dominions could have been economically independent if world conditions had favored such development. The natural factors for the building of industries in the dominions are in general favorable. An industrial development is impossible only in Arctic Canada and the desert and steppe sections of South Africa and Australia. The necessary raw materials for wood and paper industries are present in Canada and New Zealand and for iron and wool manufacture in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. For power Australia and South Africa possess coal and Canada has both coal and water power. Lack of capital and long distance to markets hinder the development of manufactures. The dominions have favored the development of manufacturing by: bonuses and subventions, tariff, and industrial promotion and improvement through government bureaus. All the dominions in 1930 supplied more of their needs for manufactured goods than before the war. Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand manufacture much of their textiles, shoes, steel and iron goods, refined sugar and other products. Canada has become a large exporter of paper and other wood products. It also shows a great increase in smelting of metals from 1920-1930. Flour, dairy and meat products that depend on local raw materials are special exports of some dominions.—*O. W. Freeman.*

18355. GEORGESCU, CONSTANT. Refacerea economica a statelor dunărene. [The economic reconstruction of the Danubian countries.] *Democratia* (4) Apr. 1932: 74-79.—*I. Adămoiu.*

18356. JONES, FREDERICK W. Hoovers Rekonstruktionsprogramm. [Hoover's reconstruction program.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 194-205.

18357. KOVERO, MARTTI. Die Zollpolitik und die Entwicklung der Produktionskräfte in Finnland seit der Selbständigkeitserklärung. [Customs policy and the development of the productive powers of Finland since the declaration of independence.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 206-225.

18358. LAMING, R. V. Economic conditions in the Netherlands 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #512. 1932: pp. 132.

18359. MOKARZEL, SALLEUM A. Social and economic trends in modern Syria. *Open Court*. 46(914) Jul. 1932: 485-496.

18360. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Il mercato del grano, etc. [Grain market, etc.] *Prospettive Econ.* 12 1932: pp. 615.—General review of the economic situation in Italy and other countries of wheat, wine, olive

oil, coal, petroleum, hydroelectric power, silk, artificial silk, hemp, cotton, wool, iron, copper, ocean transportation, land transportation, money, and public finance.—*M. Keller.*

18361. PRESTON, T. H. Economic conditions in Lithuania. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #513. 1932: pp. 32.

18362. RAPP, T. C. Economic conditions in Bulgaria. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #517 Apr. 1932: pp. 80.

18363. SWANISH, PETER THEODORE. Perspectives of the second five year plan. *Soc. Sci.* 7(3) Jul. 1932: 298-302.—Economic security strikes the note to which the second five year plan is pitched.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18364. UNSIGNED. The course of depression. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce, Bull.* (90) Jul. 1932: pp. 3. (New Zealand.)

18365. UNSIGNED. Outline of the second five year plan. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 75-76.—*Samuel Kalish.*

18366. UNSIGNED. Economic conditions in Cuba (April, 1932). *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #518. 1932: pp. 35.

18367. UNSIGNED. Un grande problema europeo: la situazione degli Stati Danubiani. [A great European problem: the situation of the Danubian countries.] *Riv. Mensile d. Banca Commerciale Italiana.* (9) May 1932: 351-359.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18368. WALKER, E. RONALD. Die Krisis in Australien 1929-1932. [The crisis in Australia, 1929-1932.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 133-164.

18369. WEBER, MAX. L'économie en Suisse durant l'année de crise 1931. [Economic conditions in Switzerland, 1931.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 45-52.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

18370. GORNI, OLINDO. La crise agricole. [The agricultural crisis.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(6) Jun. 1932: 172-186. (Causes, effects, remedies.)

18371. GOMPERZ, JULIAN. Die Agrarkrise in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The agricultural crisis in the United States.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (2) 1931: pp. 182.—Capitalistic factory methods have destroyed the American farmer at home and in the international market. The crisis is a crisis of the small undeveloped farming as contrasted with the mechanized wholesale farm management. The prices of agricultural produce began to fall with the crisis of 1920, but agriculture did not participate in the new upward trend of 1921. Different plans have been discussed and laws passed, which were supposed to improve the mechanism of marketing, to aid agriculture. American capitalism is trying another solution, influencing the methods of production. With the end of free land, the industrial revolution spread over the whole country. Capitalism is developing wholesale farm management, chain farms, agricultural factories, which are displacing the small farm, and which are about to conquer the farmer as an independent class.—*Igon Treulich.*

18372. KEMPER, M. Die wachsende Bedeutung des Finanzkapitals und des Industrialisierungsprozesses in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [The growing importance of capital and of industrialization in German agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 91-114.—The growth of the capitalist hold on German agriculture is traced from the time of the stabilization of the currency which afforded an opportunity for capital to gain

a stranglehold on agriculture through its need of credit. To capital is attributed the new agricultural program of increased profits, through industrialization and rationalization of production and marketing which is ruining the small farmer and confronting him with the possibility of losing his home.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18373. MOLLOV, Ya. Dneshnoto sostoyanie na bulgarskoto zemledelie i meropriyatiyata za negovoto podobrenie. [The present state of Bulgarian agriculture and measures for its improvement.] *Spisanie na Bългарското Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 181-212.—Bulgarian land used in agriculture is divided in small holdings. According to census of 1926 of 735,000 holdings, 400,000 are units with less than 60 deca., 265,000 with less than 40 deca., and 175,000 with less than 20 deca. These small units produce predominantly for the consumption in the households, as only an insignificant part of the products are brought to market for sale. Remedial measures include creating agricultural research institutes.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18374. NACHIMSON, M. Einkommen und Produktivität in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [Income and productivity in German agriculture.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 13(29) Aug. 9, 1932: pp. 2.

18375. NEČINA, T. Sezonné vystěhoalectví čsl. zemědělců do Rakouska. [Seasonal emigration of Czechoslovak agricultural workers into Austria.] *Krajan.* (2) Jun. 1, 1932: 31.—The labor market in Austria is excellent for the Czechoslovak workers. In 1931, 17,005 seasonal workers were employed in Austria (14,483 of Slovakia, 2,061 of Moravia-Silesia, 296 of Bohemia and 165 of Carpathian Russia). Altogether about 34,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns were sent back to Czechoslovakia. The Austrian market is very important for Czechoslovakia since the agricultural crisis is producing more unemployment. In contrast to 1930 the employment fell in Slovakia by 1,539, in Bohemia 2,472, in Moravia 1,060, in France 2,760, and in Germany 3,077; but in Austria it increased by 651 persons. In 1932 no agricultural laborers will be permitted to go to Germany, according to German decision.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18376. OBRESHKOV, T. Mashinite v nasheto zemledelie. [Machines in our agriculture.] *Spisanie na Bългарското Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29(8) Oct. 1930: 445-458. Tables.—The agriculturist in Bulgaria is gradually abandoning primitive ways of farming. There is an increase of plows (iron and motor), of sowing, harvesting, threshing, and other machines, although the small divisions of the land are disadvantageous.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18377. VARTOLOMEEV, G. Vürkhu ideologiyata na zemledelskoto dvizhenie v Bulgaria. [On the ideology of the agrarian movement in Bulgaria.] *Filos. Pregled.* 4(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 63-76.—The National Bulgarian Agrarian Union, founded in 1899, is a movement rooted deeply in the economic and political conditions of the peasant class in Bulgaria. It is a mass social reaction against poor economic conditions and against class activities of the political parties. Its aims are economic improvement of the peasantry, organized on the class basis.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

18378. BRANDENBURG, S. J. Progress of land transfers in the Irish Free State. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(3) Aug. 1932: 275-286.—The progress of land transfers under the Irish Free State has been largely a continuation of the policies inaugurated under the British regime. Up to the time of the establishment of the Free State in 1922, it is estimated that 9,000,000 a. had been transferred to about 253,000 small holders at a cost of about £92,000,000 in advances by the British government. The steps which have been taken by the Irish Free State government have differed from these earlier measures largely in degree only, by granting greater

leniency to tenants in arrears, subsidizing the conversion processes with bonuses, and vesting the land in the government's Land Commission with payments of tenants on an annuity rather than a rental basis even before transfer could be completed. The Land Commission has also been empowered to acquire all necessary untenanted lands in the so-called congested districts and to use this land for an economic development of this submarginal region through migration and state-aided improvements. Under these various measures nearly 15,000,000 of the country's 17,000,000 a. have been vested in nearly 400,000 owner-operators. Landlordism is all but abolished, and a nation of peasant proprietors is in process of achievement. The total price of lands transferred amounts to about £125,000,000; and more than £5,000,000 additional have been spent on rural improvement and land reclamation projects. Of the combined sum all but a small fraction has been advanced by the state and will be repaid, in whole or in part, by terminable annuities extending from 35 to 68½ years.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

18379. CARRARA, GIOVANNI. La reforma agraria integral. ["Integral" agrarian reform.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris. (Mexico.)* 3(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 407-429.

18380. KASINSKI, CHARLES. Le remembrement des propriétés rurales. [Reconstitution of rural holdings.] *Agric. Polonaise et d. Pays de l'Est Europ.* 1(4) Oct. 1931: 7-28.—(The author is departmental director at the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Warsaw.) The most pressing problems are: (1) increased finances needed to grant credits for the purchasing of additional lands, for reconstruction and improvement, and for reorganization of the small unified farm holdings; (2) to intensify and develop measures the purpose of which is to enlarge the diminutive holdings and improve the reconstituted lands; (3) to proffer aid to the reconstituted farms, thus enabling the small holdings, reformed structurally, to be organized rapidly and rationally; (4) to provide for mortgages of the reconstituted farms; (5) to guarantee legal and financial means making it possible to maintain the new agrarian structure as reestablished by the reconstitution or unification.—*Henry E. Brookway.*

18381. KENÉZ, BÉLA. La politique agraire en Europe avant et après la guerre. [Agrarian politics in Europe before and after the War.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(3) 1930: 318-344.—(A discussion of post-war land policies in eastern Europe, including the Balkan states, eastern Germany and the states fringing thereon.) It shows how most, though not all, post-war land disposal was motivated by other than purely economic factors. First of these motives was the reward believed owed the former soldiers or their families. Another large factor was race persecution, such as that against Germans by the Poles, or against Hungarians by the Rumanians. The result, not taking into account the hates, jealousies and passions aroused, was a general impoverishment of these states, agriculturally; the reason is that lands were given to people of small agricultural ability, to those of small capital and even to persons who were not interested in farming.—*James D. Paris.*

18382. KIRSCH, J. Verflogene Illusionen. [Vanished illusions.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 234-240.—In the agrarian reform in the Baltic countries of Latvia and Estonia, the best land was given to those who needed it least, while the poor peasant either got no land at all or was given a small holding in a wood or a swamp in an outlying district. Cattle raising and dairying are carried on by the well-to-do farmer, while the poorer classes must stick to grain raising which is expensive and unprofitable. Agricultural labor conditions are bad.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18383. MORISON, F. L. Ohio farm land acquired by life insurance companies through foreclosure in

1931. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ., and Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeo. Bull.* #47. Jun. 1932: pp. 9.

18384. SCHMIDT, AXEL. Der russische Bauer. [The Russian peasant.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228(3) Jun. 1932: 239-250.—The agrarian problem is the crux of Bolshevism, just as it was that of Czarist Russia. Cultural backwardness of the peasants and overpopulation are its outstanding traits; the latter difficulty has not been solved by the distribution of land after the revolution. Lenin made no serious attempt to solve the agrarian question; but the establishment of large estates belonging to the government (*Sovkhozy*) and others practicing collective farming (*Kolkhozy*) under Stalin is of enormous economic and political importance. The *Sovkhozy* are to secure sufficient grain production in the territory from the Black Sea to Siberia; they will help the government to meet any financial and economic difficulties. The *Kolkhozy* pursue a political purpose: they are to change the peasant into a farm hand who is paid according to a wage system, now divided into five stages. Peasants joined collective farms in great numbers to escape oppression; but the "cattle factories" which were established collapsed, as the peasants when collectivized either sold or killed their cattle, and various concessions as to individual economics have since been made.—*Hans Frerk.*

18385. TIMOW, S. Die Entwicklung des Kapitalismus in der bulgarischen Landwirtschaft. [The development of capitalism in Bulgarian agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 115-137.—The author asserts that the chief characteristic of Bulgarian agriculture does not consist in the preponderance of small farms, but in the extension of capitalist enterprises at the expense of the small farm and the landless peasants. He calls attention to the development of tenancy on the part of the owners of parcels of land that are not large enough to provide them with a living, and their subsequent absorption by the landlords, the large numbers of permanent, temporary, and migratory workers, the latter often exploited by their representative who arranges for their employment, and the increasing number of machines which can only be used on large enterprises.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18386. TARDOW. Die Agrarverhältnisse Persiens. [Agricultural conditions in Persia.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 186-204.—A study of agricultural conditions in Persia shows that the predominant form of land tenure is the leasehold. The large landowners lease part of their land to landless peasants in return for a share of the products. Next in number are the small farms. In some districts the feudal system still holds sway. In others agricultural enterprises are carried on on a capitalist basis, with hired workers. There are also instances of community farming, a species of Persian artels.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18387. WALKER, C. E., and HODGKINS, P. M. Survey of land holdings in towns of Fremont and Bos-cawen, New Hampshire. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #264. May 1932: pp. 19.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

18388. ACKERMAN, W. T. Electricity on New England farms—II. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #266. Jun. 1932: pp. 54.

18389. CAMP, PAUL D. A study of range cattle management in Alachua County, Florida. *Univ. Florida Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #248. Jun. 1932: pp. 28.

18390. POND, GEORGE A.; SALLEE, GEORGE A.; CRICKMAN, C. W. Planning systems of farming for the Red river valley of Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #284. Sep. 1931: pp. 84.

18391. ROUSE, W. L.; HAWTHORNE, H. W.; GALLOWAY, Z. L. Farm organization and manage-

ment in Grayson County. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #317. 1931: 161-215.

18392. UNSIGNED. Interpretation of farm accounts. *Cambridge Univ. Farm Econ. Branch, Farmers' Bull.* #1 Jul. 1932: pp. 9.—The object of this bulletin is to introduce the farmer to certain important efficiency factors which he can use in interpreting his accounts. The method of the farm barometer chart and a simple method of budgeting are also explained.—*Edgar Thomas.*

18393. UNSIGNED. Reconsolidation of holdings in Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 678-680.

18394. WOODWORTH, H. C., and REED, F. D. Economic study of New Hampshire poultry farms. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #265. May 1932: 59.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

18395. BISSET, C. B.; PRINGLE, C.; THOMAS EDGAR. Dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale. *Univ. Reading, Faculty Agric. & Horticulture, Dept. Agric. Econ., Survey Studies* #1, *Bull.* #60. 1931: pp. 63. (England.)

18396. BRENNEN, C. A., et al. Cattle production costs in Nevada in the years 1928, 1929, and 1930. *Nevada Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #124. 1931: pp. 54. (31 figures.)

18397. CARD, D. G. Some factors affecting the price of white burley tobacco. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #323. 1931: 419-437. (7 figures.)

18398. DECKEN, HANS v. d. Entwicklungstendenzen in der Eierwirtschaft. [Developments in the egg industry.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch. Spec. No.* (27) 1932: pp. 52.—(Egg production, trade, consumption, prices, profits, and marketing organization.)

18399. FOL, J. G. Considerations with regard to the rubber crisis. *Finan. & Econ. Rev. Stat. Dept., Amsterdamsche Bank.* (32) Jul. 1932: 1-13.

18400. KARAIVANOV, G. Rozovata kultura i rozovata industriya v Bulgaria. [Rose culture and rose industry in Bulgaria.] *Spisaniya na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (5) May 1930: 278-285.—Figures of the fields planted with roses, crops, and the annual production of attar of roses indicate that this industry is on the verge of failure. Measures for improvement are: preservation of the rose bushes, rational use of the rose blossoms, and search for markets for the pure attar of roses. (Tables)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18401. KEMMER, E., and SCHULZ, F. Die Bedeutung und Rentabilität der Erdbeer-Treiberei in Deutschland. [The importance and profitableness of strawberry culture in Germany.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 76 (1) 1932: 33-50.

18402. LYAPCHEV, An. Tzenite na zurnenite khрани. [Prices of cereals.] *Spisaniya na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (9) 1930: 497-510. Chart, tables.—The fall of the cereal prices is due to the dumping of wheat by the U. S. and Canada. In Bulgaria the huge production, over 3,500,000 t. in 1930, was a large factor. From this drop in prices only 20% of the population in Bulgaria is suffering, while 80% is profiting. There are ways of evading the crisis. The state should purchase great quantities of cereals at prices profitable for producers. It has facilitated exports by dropping the export duty and by collecting import duties on cereals imported.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18403. PENTEADO, MARCILIO. Cost of coffee production in São Paulo. *Spice Mill.* 55 (5) 1932: 530, 624.

18404. POND, GEORGE A.; SALLEE, GEORGE A.; CRICKMAN, C. W. An economic study of crop production in the Red river valley of Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #282. Sep. 1931: pp. 110.

18405. ROSENFELD, M. Die Entwicklung der Ernteerträge in Dänemark im Vergleich zu England und Schottland. [The development of the harvest yield in Denmark compared with that of England and Scotland.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3 (1-2) 1930: 226-233.—Tables and charts for the periods 1889-1893, 1899-1903, 1909-1913, and 1923-1927 show that Denmark's yield per hectare of the more important crops was, in the earliest period studied, below that of England and of Scotland, whereas in the period from 1923 to 1927 it was considerably larger. Denmark's total production for the period from 1923 to 1927 rose to 60% of that of England and Scotland, although her cultivated area was less than half as large.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18406. SALLEE, GEORGE A.; POND, GEORGE A.; CRICKMAN, C. W. An economic study of livestock possibilities in the Red river valley of Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #283. Sep. 1931: pp. 58.

18407. STORM, ERNST. Die Wirkungen der Butterzollerhöhung vom Januar 1932 auf die Butterpreise. [The effects of the increase of the duty on butter January 1932 on the price of butter.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (12) May 1932: 523-527. (Germany.)

18408. UNSIGNED. Shanchow and Lingpao cotton. *Chinese Econ. J.* 11 (1) Jul. 1932: 27-32.

18409. UNSIGNED. The food supply in the U.S.S.R. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (4) Feb. 15, 1932: 80-84.—(Grain, sugar, meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables.)—*Samuel Kalish.*

18410. WILLIAMS, J. GLYNNE. Changes in the sheep population of Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* 8 1932: 51-71.—The official statistics of the live-stock population of Wales, which are available since 1867, form the basis of this study. Since 1869 there has been a marked increase in the number of livestock on Welsh farms. Numerically sheep contributed largely to this increase, but when a comparison on a "cow" unit basis is made with the increase in the cattle population both types of stock are seen to have tended to increase proportionally the same. There have been the following changes in the constitution of the total sheep flock itself: (1) a reduction in the number of store sheep over one year old and a consequent reduction of the age of slaughter for mature mutton, (2) an increase in fattening and slaughter of young lamb, especially in some lowland counties, and (3) a consequent rise in the proportion of breeding sheep in the flocks.—*Edgar Thomas.*

18411. YORDANOV, N. Rentabiliteta na durzhavnite zemledelski stopanstva. [Production of the state agricultural farms.] *Spisaniya na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (6) Jun. 1930: 339-343.—Some of the state farms are organized to educate and serve the village population, hence it is impossible to expect any profit from them. Some are part of the agricultural educational institutions, where the students in agriculture can become acquainted with modern agriculture and cattle breeding. The latter without exception operated, under considerable deficits in the 1925-26 and 1926-27 academic years. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

18412. DAVID, ANDRÉ. La politique agraire de l'Italie. [Agrarian policy of Italy.] *Ministère de Agriculture, Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts, Ann.* 60 1930: 5-188.

18413. MACKLIN, THEODORE. The Farm Board's opportunity. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 89-92.—The Agricultural Marketing Act is a potential Magna Charta of economic liberty for agriculture. While the services of educational and research organizations in the physical and biological sciences and arts as applied to agriculture have not met with organized opposition, there has been and will con-

tinue to be organized opposition to efforts to set up marketing organizations. Getting adequate judgment-forming and action-making facts is the great service which is required in the marketing of farm products by the cooperative method. The agricultural marketing act authorizes the foregoing type of service and it is the object of the Farm Board's recent policy to make that purpose operative.—*B. M. Gile.*

18414. UNSIGNED. State and collective marketing. II. Tea restriction schemes. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 49-53.

18415. UNSIGNED. State and collective marketing—IV. Sugar stabilization and restriction policy. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (5) May 1932: 191-195.

18416. WARRINER, DOREEN. Wheat and the consumer. II. The possibilities of international control. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (11) Nov. 1931: 420-423.

FORESTRY

18417. BADOUX, ERIC. Quelques aspects de l'Écosse forestière. [Some aspects of Scottish forestry.] *J. Forestière Suisse* 83 (4) Apr. 1932: 81-88; (5) May 1932: 114-123.—Only 5.6% of the area of Scotland is wooded. The principal native trees are Scotch pine and birch, but exotics such as larch, spruce, firs, and cedars have been planted extensively. Before the war the forest was practically all in private ownership; since 1919 the Forestry Commission has acquired 111,200 ha., of which 52,700 ha. are to be afforested. The so-called "deer-forests," which are open brush land with few trees, have increased in area from 800,000 ha. to more than 1,300,000 ha., or 18% of the land area, since 1883. These are mostly former sheep ranges, and only a small part is suitable for afforestation.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18418. BURRELL, O. K. Forecasting fluctuations in demand for Douglas fir lumber. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (9) Jan. 1931: pp. 51.—(A study to determine reliable methods of anticipating changes in demand for Douglas fir lumber with reference to business fluctuations in other lines.)—*Kathryn Bailey.*

18419. DUTILLOY, P. Législation forestière comparée. [Forestry legislation compared.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 309-319.—The legislation of different countries with respect to private forests has in common one or more of the following objectives: to guarantee the integrity of the forest soil, through restriction of clearing; to perpetuate the forest cover, through requiring reforestation of cut-over and burned-over areas; and to maintain an adequate growing stock of timber through regulation of cutting. Clearing of forests without a permit is forbidden in France (over 10 ha.), Latvia and Lithuania (over 50 ha.), Italy (classified forests), Austria, Poland, Saxony, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia (all forests). In numerous countries cutting is subject to restriction in classified protection forests, and in a few countries (Sweden, Poland, and Czechoslovakia) cutting in all forests is subject to public regulation. In Poland and Czechoslovakia a permit is required for any cutting, and forests must be managed according to officially approved working plans.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18420. LEMMEL. Die Wirtschaftsergebnisse der Preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung im Jahre 1930. [Results of operations of the Prussian State Forest Service in 1930.] *Mitteil. a. Forstwirtsch. u. Forstwissenschaft.* 3 (1) 1932: 15-95.—This is a summary of the year's operations, with statistical tables of timber prices, forest areas, volume of timber cut, receipts and expenditures, forest fires, distribution of planting stock, employment on state forests, kill of game, purchases and sales of land, afforestation, etc. Unemployment in construction and timber industries was worse than in most

other industries during the year. There were employed on the state forests (area, 2,222,000 ha.) 71,573 male and 58,073 female laborers, for average periods of 95 and 26 days, respectively. Two-thirds of the total work was cutting and hauling timber. Taxes paid to local governments amounted to 14,500,000 RM, as compared with 4,200,000 RM for a 22% larger area in 1912. Net income from the forests was about 26,000,000 RM, as against 90,000,000 in 1928 and 85,000,000 in 1912. The decrease was due largely to low timber prices and high wages.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18421. WALDBAUER, HANS. Wo stehen wir? Gedanken zum Thema: Forstwirtschaft und Kapitalismus. [Where do we stand? Thoughts on the subject of forestry and capitalism.] *Allg. Forst- u. Jagdztg.* 108 (3) Mar. 1932: 81-91.—Under present conditions it is questionable whether private ownership of forests is justified, because forestry can not be considered a business, that is, a means of gaining a profit. Prices of forest products are not governed by costs of production, and are now generally much below them. Forestry will seldom pay in the capitalistic sense, hence there is no incentive to invest large capital in it. If the soil rental doctrine should prevail, forestry would be given up, because it will not return a "normal" rate of interest. In practice, forests are seldom organized on the basis of financial rotation, as capitalistic theory would require. Forestry is fully justified as a means of satisfying important wants and utilizing extensive natural resources. Forest "balancing" is not so useful for showing profit or loss as for controlling the growing stock and showing the distinction between yield and capital depletion.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

18422. MURCHISON, JOHN PRESCOTT. Providing homes for the people. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 435-446.—Eradication of the major sources of waste in the housing industry would allow private enterprise to supply the potential demand for suitable homes of the middle economic-third of the population. Adequate organization of the industry would require the creation of an efficient home-credit system and the introduction of mass construction, vertical integration and efficient public guidance. A federal home loan system, fashioned in the manner of the federal farm loan system, would provide ample credit. Vertical integration and mass construction, which would provide socially integrated communities, would supply acceptable low-cost homes on a sound income-producing basis. Efficient public guidance would inform prospective home owners of what is best for their purposes in proportion to price and of operators who certify their products in accordance with the established standards. Good housing will cease to be a luxury product when the housing industry is thus organized.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

18423. ANDERSON, L.D. The iron mines of Russia. *Iron Age.* 130 (8) Aug. 25, 1932: 296-297.—The success or failure of Russia's ambitious industrial program hinges largely on her iron ore reserves. The author presents a picture of the country's known deposits, and concludes that the Russian program will not fail because of insufficient iron ore.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18424. BRIGSTOCKE, R. W. The copper situation. *Canad. Mining J.* 53 (6) Jun. 1932: 266-268.—The author considers the possible consequences of the recent tariff imposed by the United States on copper. Assuming that the requirements of copper, outside of the United States, amount to about 837,300 t. a year, the

world has an excess productive capacity of 527,172 t. With the United States market closed, many of the foreign copper producers will probably find it necessary to abandon operations.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18425. FLEET, B. HAYTON. Manchurian mining industry is paralyzed. *Mining J. (London.)* 177 (5045) Apr. 30, 1932: 294-295.—The rich mineral resources of Manchuria as yet have hardly been touched largely because of the many difficulties that confront the foreign concessionaire. To bring about the development of the local mining industry, the author makes the following recommendations to the new state of Manchuria-Mongolia: (1) reorganize the mines inspection service by increasing the technical staff and reducing the members with purely police functions; (2) abolish all restrictions regarding nationality; (3) facilitate credits by establishing longer terms of tenure and not limit it to arbitrarily fixed periods; (4) open to private enterprise all districts and zones hitherto closed; (5) eradicate banditry; (6) build up a uniform system of taxation; (7) provide for methodical ground surveys and geological surveys; (8) foster the colonization of the important districts and provide them with means of communication; and (9) exempt from all duties such machinery and goods as are necessary for the growth of the mining industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18426. HERBIG. Die Steinkohle in der Weltwirtschaft. [Coal in world economy.] *Glückauf.* 68 (26) Jun. 25, 1932: 577-584.—The difficulties of the coal industry are due to decrease in demand for coal and shifts in the flow of coal in different countries. It is estimated that the world demand for coal since 1913 has decreased 120,000,000 t. because of the substitution of other sources of power (principally oil and water power), 80,000,000 t. by rationalization of heat utilization, and 300,000,000 t. because of the present general economic crisis, a total of 500,000,000 t. The changes of coal production in different countries are also of great importance, due to the rapid development of production and to post-war protection. For example, Holland has increased its output 6 fold, and Spain 78%; Asia 62%, principally Japan and British India; Africa 73%, principally the Union of South Africa. Russia no longer imports 8,000,000 t. from other countries. As a result of the division of Upper Silesia, Poland has no use for the coal of this $\frac{3}{4}$ of the coal basin and is flooding the Scandinavian market. The part remaining to Germany has increased its production to cover the needs of the German East with its own resources. As a result both districts have increased their production by 16,000,000 t. while the general economic development would have justified an increase of only 3,000,000 t. Limiting the figures to Europe alone, the consequences of the war have led to an increase of coal production of 39,000,000 t. The increase in the intensity of competition due to protective tariff and similar measures have worked to the disadvantages of the old export countries, England and Germany; while France, Belgium, Holland, and especially Poland have profited by the changes in coal production since 1913.—*E. Friederichs.*

18427. HÖVIG, P. The world's staples. XV. Tin. *Index. (Svenska Handelsbanken.)* 7 (80) Aug. 1932: 235-252.

18428. JÜNGST. Die Selbstkosten im britischen Steinkohlenbergbau im Jahre 1931. [Cost of production in the British coal mining industry, 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (20) May 11, 1932: 455-457.—The fourth quarter of the year showed an increase of 12.2% in production over the second quarter. There was an increase in the quarter year earnings of £2/1/11 to £29/0/3, though the earnings per shift, 9s. 6.81d, were hardly changed. This stationary character of the earnings per shift, which in terms of gold would mean a considerable loss of earnings, has not led to any loss in the standard of living, owing to the fact that with the fall in value of the pound

the cost of living has not changed appreciably. In spite of this maintenance of wage and price level the cost of production has actually decreased about 3.5%. The introduction of a protective tariff on foreign goods promises a better prospect for the English coal industry, especially the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % duty on a series of iron and steel products, which should help to revive the English iron and steel industry and stimulate the demand for coal.—*E. Friederichs.*

18429. NOTMAN, ARTHUR. The outlook for copper. *Econ. Geol.* 27 (3) May 1932: 219-230.—The overdevelopment of the copper industry is directly due to attracting new capital into the industry at a too rapid rate. The lures to the investors were the undue profits realized from war conditions, and the plan for "stabilization at 18 cents" that followed 10 years later. The only sure correction is a period of low prices which will discourage further expansion, lessen serious competition by other metals in its fields of use, and encourage consumption by intelligent cultivation of the interest of the consumer. Artificial restraints, such as the copper tariff, if effective in raising prices, will merely repeat the results of the past high prices and thereby defeat their own ends.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18430. PETAR, ALICE V. Molybdenum. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper.* #15. 1932: pp. 38.

18431. PHILLIPS, DAVID. Colliery amalgamations in South Wales. *Colliery Guardian.* 144 (3724) May 13, 1932: 919-920.—In 1930 the total production of coal in South Wales and Monmouthshire was 45,107,912 t. Of this amount approximately 35,750,000 t. or nearly 80% were produced by six large combines. But even among the producers of the 10,400,000 t. accounted for by the smaller operations outside these combines there were a number of collieries that were united under central control. It may be said, therefore, that in South Wales the principle of amalgamation has been carried almost to its limit. The responsibilities of management are far greater in colliery concerns than in any large factory.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18432. STUART, CHARLES E. A tested stabilization plan. *Black Diamond.* 89 (7) Aug. 20, 1932: 9-12.—In the light of the British experiment in attempting to stabilize its coal industry by a system of government control of production and prices, the author suggests certain general principles which should be followed if central planning is to be attempted in the United States. No central planning for the American coal industry can be productive of the desired results unless its scope includes other great natural resources, particularly oil. The logical approach to a rationalization of the American coal industry and of the competitive gas and oil industries, is through a revision of the Sherman Act which will permit producers' agreements for control of production and prices under government supervision to insure the enforcement of agreements and the safeguarding of the public interests.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18433. THOMPSON, A. BEEBY. Modern oil production problems. *J. Inst. Petroleum Technol. & Rec. of Trans.* 18 (106) Aug. 1932: 629-668.

18434. TING HSIEN HWANG. Mineral resources and economic condition in Sinkiang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 11 (1) Jul. 1932: 40-53.

18435. UMPLEBY, J. B. Changing concepts in the petroleum industry. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13 (305) May 1932: 231-234.—A proper appreciation of the function of gas makes for reserves in the ground rather than costly and wasteful storage above ground, and for sound conservation of oil. The factors limiting the maximum use of gas in the development and production of oil are divided ownership and antiquated laws. Most efficient development and operation calls for legal recognition of oil and gas belonging to the owner of the mineral rights in the particular tract in which they occur and of reservoir energy as a common attribute of

the pool to be used in the maximum production of oil. It should be clearly recognized that the individual pool is the one economic unit established by nature in the oil industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18436. UNSIGNED. De Belgische steenkolen-industrie. [The Belgian coal industry.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (864) Jul. 20, 1932: 570-572.—A survey of the serious depression of the Belgian coal industry, the increase of the stocks, the reduction of costs by a lowering of wages and the necessity for a restriction of production.—*Cecile Rothe.*

18437. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Spaniens in den Jahren 1930 und 1931. [Mining and metallurgy of Spain in 1930 and 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (31) Jul. 30, 1932: 692-694.—The total mining production value in 1930 was 478,000,000 pesetas, a decrease of 7,000,000 pesetas in spite of the fall of 20.67% the value of the peseta. Spain's production of coal is relatively small, though sufficient to cover more than 80% of the coal requirements of the country. Coal stored at the mines increased 57% from Dec. 1930 to Dec. 1931 to 679,000 t. of anthracite. Iron ore production fell from 6,560,000 t. in 1929, 52.30% to 3,130,000 t. in 1931. Manganese ore production also fell 45.94%. 67.41% of the iron ore production was exported (1930).—*E. Friederichs.*

18438. UNSIGNED. Bergwerks- und Hüttenerzeugung Jugoslawiens in den Jahren 1930 und 1931. [Mining and metallurgical production of Yugoslavia in 1930 and 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (30) Jul. 23, 1932: 678.—*E. Friederichs.*

18439. UNSIGNED. China's tin production and export. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (4) Apr. 1932: 333-340.—Among the metal exports from China antimony, iron, and tin are the most important. Of these only tin has maintained its export value in recent years and represents about one-third the total metal export. By far the greater part of this tin is mined and smelted in Yunnan province and exported to Hongkong for refining, where it is mixed with finer grade ores from Kwangsi and Hunan provinces and re-exported to the U. S. The tin mines are run upon a seasonal basis, closing during the dry seasons. Traditionalism rules in the extraction of the ore, animals and men providing the motive power. The life of the miner is a hard one: the hours being long, the wages low, and the mortality rate high. But few workers are able to continue after 25 years of age.—*W. H. Taylor.*

18440. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des Kohlenbergbaus der Türkei. [The development of coal mining in Turkey.] *Glückauf.* 68 (31) Jul. 30, 1932: 699.—The anthracite basin of Heraclea is the most important source of anthracite, stretching 170 km. along the coast of the Black Sea. Labor costs are very low. The lack of industries and the limited extent of the Turkish railway lead to a relatively low coal consumption.—*E. Friederichs.*

18441. UNSIGNED. Kohlenförderung Rumäniens 1926-1931. [Coal production in Rumania 1926-1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (30) Jul. 23, 1932: 678.—*E. Friederichs.*

18442. UNSIGNED. Kohलगewinnung sowie Ein- und Ausfuhr Bulgariens 1926-1931. [Mining, imports, and exports of coal in Bulgaria 1926-1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (30) Jul. 23, 1932: 678.—*E. Friederichs.*

18443. UNSIGNED. Die Kohlenwirtschaft Deutschlands im Jahre 1931. [The coal industry of Germany in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (27) Jul. 2, 1932: 607-612.—Monthly anthracite production in Germany fell from 14,800,000 t. in October, 1929 to 9,000,000 t. in December, 1931 and is now about 500,000 t. less during the current year. Lignite production fell from 16,000,000 t. in October, 1929 to 9,500,000 t. in Feb., 1931 and rose to 12,700,000 in October, 1931, after which time it has fallen off somewhat. The annual figures show a decrease of 27.42% for anthracite from the high produc-

tion year 1929, while for lignite the figures show a decrease of 23.64%. Coke consumption for blast furnaces decreased 28.93% from 1929; production of anthracite briquettes decreased 14.56%, and lignite briquettes 19.28%; the production of coke increased 8.17% and of coal tar 5.25%. Exports, imports, and home consumption figures are also given.—*E. Friederichs.*

18444. UNSIGNED. Der Rückgang im Kohlenverbrauch der englischen Kriegsmarine. [Decrease of coal consumption in the English Navy.] *Glückauf.* 68 (31) Jul. 30, 1932: 699-700.—Decrease of coal consumption from 1,810,000 l. t., worth £2,080,000 in 1913 to 248,000 l. t., worth £267,000, in 1931. On the other hand in that year the expenditure for oil used in place of coal amounted to £1,500,000.—*E. Friederichs.*

18445. UNSIGNED. Die Steinkohlenlieferungen der wichtigsten Kohlenländer nach Süd- und Mittelamerika 1930 und 1931. [Coal exports of the most important coal producing countries to South and Central America 1930 and 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (30) Jul. 23, 1932: 678.—Statistics on exports from Germany, Great Britain and U. S.—*E. Friederichs.*

18446. UNSIGNED. Steinkohlenförderung Süd- und Mittelamerikas 1913-1931. [Coal production in South and Central America 1913-1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (30) Jul. 23, 1932: 678.—*E. Friederichs.*

18447. UNSIGNED. Development of the coal industry in recent years. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 125 (3358) Jul. 8, 1932: 48.—The world economic depression has seriously affected the coal industry. The world production of coal (excluding lignite), which in 1929 amounted to 1,330,000,000 t., declined in 1930 by 117,000,000 t., or 9%, and in 1931 by an additional 145,000,000 t. Thus the total reduction from the maximum reached in 1929 has been 262,000,000 t., or 19.7%. The most pronounced decline in the world production occurred in the United States whose output in 1931 was 28% below the 1929 level.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18448. UNSIGNED. Twenty-five years of Ontario's mining history—a review of outstanding developments in the last quarter of a century. *Ontario, Dept. Mines, Bull.* #83. 1932: pp. 55.

18449. UNSIGNED. Silbergewinnung und Silberverbrauch. [Silver production and consumption.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (13) Jul. 1, 1932: 394-396.

MANUFACTURES

18450. BONWETSCH, A. Die Gross-Wasserkraftanlage Dnjeprostroj. [The hydroelectric power plant, Dnieperostroy.] *Z. d. Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure.* 76 (34) Aug. 20, 1932: 813-819.

18451. FELDMANN, M. A. The outboard-motor industry. *J. Accountancy.* 54 (1) Jul. 1932: 12-28.—The history of the U. S. outboard-motor industry dates from 1909, when Ole Evinrude produced his first motor. A production of 60,000 motors was reached in 1929, since when a falling-off has occurred. The organization of the industry and its manufacturing methods and problems are discussed. The accounting system of one manufacturer who uses punched cards extensively is described.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18452. GILLIS, JULIUS H. Problems of the Soviet non-ferrous metals industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union* 7 (4) Feb. 15, 1932: 84-86.—*Samuel Kalish.*

18453. LEITZKE, HEINZ. Entwicklungstendenzen in der deutschen Herrenkonfektion. [Trends in the German men's clothing industry.] *Greifswalder Staatswissenschaftl. Abhandl.* (47) 1932: pp. 152.

18454. LUNDGREN, THORSTEN. The world's staples. XIV Wood pulp. *Indez. (Svenska Handelsbanken.)* 7 (79) Jul. 1932: 202-225.

18455. MERRILL, CHARLES WHITE. Consump-

tion of silver in the arts and industries of the United States. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper.* 14 1932: pp. 18.

18456. NENOV, S. Yutenata industriya u nas i tyutyuneviyat ambalazh. [The jute industry in Bulgaria and tobacco packing.] *Spisanie na Bulgaskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (9) Nov. 1930: 520-524.—The jute industry in Bulgaria is quite recent, being represented up to 1928 chiefly by one factory. After 1928 when a new law was passed this industry began to prosper. The supply of raw material increased, by which the manufacturing of sacks and packing material was spurred. There were invested in the jute industry over 50,000,000 *levas* native Bulgarian capital with 600 laborers. The foreign tobacco exporters are buying their packing material from their respective countries, thus ignoring the native industry. The state should take precautions against the importation of jute packing material.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18457. SAUVY, ALFRED. Variations comparées de la production, des prix et des cours des actions pour quelques industries. [Variations of production, prices, and stock quotations for certain industries.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France et du Service d'Observation d. Prix.* 21 (3) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 1-469. (France.)

18458. SAVORGNAN, F. L'industria italiana dal punto di vista tecnologico ed economico secondo il censimento del 1927. [Italian industry from the technological and economic point of view according to the census of 1927.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 4 1932: 223-238.—The first official studies of Italian industry were made in 1876, 1883, and 1911. The industrial census of Oct. 15, 1927 was broader than that of 1911 in covering commercial establishments, which were not covered earlier, and as to the industrial establishments more data were obtained. Establishments numbered 732,000, of which 82% were without power, and 18% with power; persons employed were 4,005,864, of whom 41% were employed in establishments without power, and 57% in establishments with power. Small establishments with 1-10 workers numbered 95% of all establishments. Medium sized establishments with 11-50 workers numbered 4%, large establishments with over 50, 1%, and very large with over 1,000 workers 0% (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%), while the employees were distributed 38%, 16%, 37% and 9% among these establishments. Industries were divided into 19 large groups, and for each the data as to size of establishments, and amount of motive power used, etc. are given. The principal industries in point of number of establishments are those of clothing, transportation, wood, food, and machinery. In respect of number of workers the industries rank: first, textiles, then, transportation, clothing, machinery, and food. In respect of motive power used, the most important industries are textiles, iron and steel, transportation, food, machinery, and the chemical industries. Industries of producers' goods comprise 28% of the establishments and 33% of the workers; industries of consumption goods 52% and 52%; and services 20% and 15% respectively. The great importance relatively of consumption goods industries is due probably to the poverty of Italy in coal and iron.—*L. Galvani.*

18459. UNSIGNED. Tanning industry in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (5) May 1932: 376-393.

18460. UNSIGNED. The Dnieper industrial combine. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 13-15.—A discussion of the Soviet plan to create a combine of eight industrial enterprises including steel, coke, chemicals, ferro-alloys, aluminium, firebrick, slag cement, fertilizer and machine repairs over an area of 14 sq. mi. at an investment of 422,000,000 rubles to be complete 1933.—*Samuel Kalish.*

18461. UNSIGNED. Reports on industrial surveys in south Wales and in southwest Scotland. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 40 (7) Jul. 1932: 240-241.

18462. UNSIGNED. Il censimento industriale della Tripolitana. [The industrial census of Tripolitania.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie.* 18 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 867-882.

18463. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Strukturwandlungen in der deutschen Möbelerzeugung. [Structural changes in the German furniture industry.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 4 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 65-70.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

18464. BERLE, A. A., Jr. For whom corporate managers are trustees: a note. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (8) Jun. 1932: 1365-1372.

18465. BLANSHARD, PAUL. Socialist and capitalistic planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 6-11.—Capitalism cannot systematize and coordinate our economic life in such a way as to prevent depressions except by adopting socialistic measures. Socialists propose to supplant the competitive planning of capitalism with a highly centralized planned economy.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

18466. BLOCH, KURT. On German cartels. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)* 5 (3) Jul. 1932: 213-222.—The great majority of German cartels propose neither to regulate the volume of production nor to fix a sales price, but rather to establish control of the sales policy for their members. A special type of this class of cartel is represented in those cases in which preferential treatment is granted to groups of buyers. Among those cartels which also aspire to the control of prices, we must distinguish between organizations which have a price regulating effect, and organizations which try to determine prices. To the first group belong principally organizations whose finished products are of comparatively high value and whose raw material is traded on commodity exchanges. These are the so-called *Kalkulation* cartels which influence their members only by prescribing or at least advising them to include in the price of the finished product certain additional costs. In times of depression they prove ineffective. German experiences demonstrate that the control of production and prices has been made possible and could assume considerable importance only when the government's economic policy prepared the ground. In all cases the result was not an overproduction of the commodity, but an overproduction of productive capacity, a more dangerous development. The anti-trust legislation in the U. S. was intended to avert the latter, consequence of a protectionist policy. A repeal of the Sherman act should be accompanied by a repeal of the protectionist legislation. The German cartels constitute a grave danger to the revival of business. It seems doubtful whether without their abolition a reanimation of business and any real improvement with regard to unemployment will be possible.—*M. J. Freeman.*

18467. BOGDANOV, PETER A. Prerequisites and aims of Soviet planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 58-66.—"A basic premise of the Soviet system is that the land and the means of production belong to society as a whole with the consequent elimination of private profit. . . . A basic aim of this system is to abolish those factors which make for class differences and thus lay the foundation for the creation of a society devoid of classes." Such principles were adhered to in the successive plans of the Soviet system. The Goelro plan of 1920 provided general reconstruction. In 1921 the New Economic Policy was inaugurated. Until 1925 the State Planning Commission verified partial annual plans and gained control of a sufficient

portion of national economy to warrant in 1926 the drafting of the five year plan. This was an expression of the fact that Soviet economy had reached a level where effective long range planning was both necessary and possible. While huge projects for expansion in industry and agriculture were carried out, education was extended aiming to raise the living standard of the productive population. The second five year plan, begun already during the first period, aims to extend foreign trade relations.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

18468. CARMILLE, RENÉ. Les théories de l'économie dirigée. [The theories of the controlled economy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 151 (452) Jul. 10, 1932: 3-19.—Various doctrines of controlled economy always approach more or less to two distinct types: (1) united economy which praises state intervention and regulation of business by legal power, and (2) harmonized economy which aims to regulate production by means of agreement among producers or even among producers and consumers.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

18469. CREW, ALBERT. The whole duty of a director. *Accountant (London)* 87(3005) Jul. 9, 1932: 49-56.—The legal position, powers, and liabilities of directors of English public companies are prescribed in the companies' acts and in many cases which have arisen under those acts.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18470. CRUM, W. L. Corporate earning power in normal prosperity. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(9) Sep. 1931: 42-53.—The years 1926-28 taken together constitute a three year interval of what may fairly be called normal prosperity. The purpose of the article is to discuss the profit ratio—ratio of net income after taxes to gross income—for a detailed classification of industry in the U. S. In the manufacturing group, the ratios show 1927 to be the poorest year with 1928 about the same as 1926. There are, however, exceptions in three industries; textiles, leather, and rubber show 1927 to be the best year. Of the groups other than manufacturing, only the mining division felt the 1927 recession keenly. (Tables.)—*Louis O. Foster.*

18471. DEMETRESCO, PAUL I. La loi sur la liquidation judiciaire des dettes commerciales. [The law on commercial bankruptcy.] *Roumanie Econ.* 7(5-6-7) May-Jun.-Jul. 1932: 108-113.

18472. DONHAM, WALLACE B. Can planning be effective without control? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 1-5.—In the modern scientific civilization, the limitations on foresight are too acute to trust any type of organization with an autocratic control. And yet, planning is necessary. Lack of a definite credit program has prolonged this depression. Whether fundamental stability can be achieved depends upon whether or not we can set up a group of really able men without power to enforce their views.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

18473. K., G. V. Obligation to refund dividends paid out of capital. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(7) May 1932: 1070-1074.

18474. LASAREW, N. Die wachsende internationale Kartellierung der Superphosphatindustrie. [The growing international cartelization of the superphosphate industry.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3(1-2) 1930: 205-216.—A study of superphosphate production and consumption is followed by a brief discussion of the international cartelization of the industry. The large organization, with headquarters in London, has not succeeded in appreciably extending its market. Its high prices have decreased the world consumption of superphosphate by putting it beyond the reach of the small farmer and even of many of the larger landowners. This has had a deleterious effect on crop production of all kinds, and it was largely responsible for aggravating the sugar beet crisis in central and western Europe. The organization has contributed directly as well as indirectly to the

decrease of the productive power of agriculture.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18475. MASON, PERRY. Profits and surplus available for dividends. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 61-66.

18476. RETT, FLOYD MATHEW. When is a corporation insolvent? *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(7) May 1932: 1040-1069.

18477. RYŠÁN, ANT. Německé kartely [German cartels.] *Přítomnost* 9(26) Jun. 29, 1932: 404-406.—The characteristic part of the German industry is its close interdependence. In 1856 the Central Association of German Industry was founded. The present cartels are formed with the state support. (Detailed description follows.) The best organized cartels are the mining industries.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18478. TURNER, EARL. The trade association—a form of business organization. *Management Rev.* 21(9) Sep. 1932: 259-264.

18479. UNSIGNED. Assignments for benefit of creditors as an act of bankruptcy. *Yale Law J.* 41(7) May 1932: 1056-1061.—An analysis of one of the more obvious defects of the present bankruptcy laws with suggestions for improvement in future acts and for avoiding the limitations of the present act.—*William W. Werntz.*

18480. UNSIGNED. Developments in the law—corporations—1931. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(8) Jun. 1932: 1374-1411.

18481. UNSIGNED. Les aspects sociaux de la rationalisation. *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 53-55; (3) Mar. 1932: 85-90; (6) Jun. 1932: 187-198.

18482. WATSON, W. F. The worker's point of view. Measurement and management. *Human Factor.* 6(2) Feb. 1932: 59-65.—While accuracy of measurement has reached a stage approximating perfection, the waste of time, volume of trouble, and confusion arising from the absence of uniformity in sizes and systems of screw threads, in wire and sheet metal gauges, etc., is amazing. An international system of measures should be adopted.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

18483. WEBER, MAX. Nécessités et possibilités d'une économie dirigée. [Requirements and possibilities of a planned economy.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(8) Aug. 1932: 233-247.

ACCOUNTING

18484. BENNETT, C. W. Cutting the cost of cost accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Mar. 1, 1932: 861-874.—Under present conditions the tendency to sell without giving consideration to costs may indicate weaknesses in the cost system. The use of standard costs may provide more valuable information to management.—*J. C. Gibson.*

18485. CASEY, M. A. Finance company systems. *J. Accountancy.* 54(2) Aug. 1932: 116-127.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18486. DOHR, JAMES L. Budgetary control and standard costs in industrial accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 31-33.

18487. DOUGLAS, T. G. Auditor's responsibility for inventories. *J. Accountancy.* 53(5) May 1932: 354-362.—The writer agrees with the majority of accountants that the auditor cannot be held fully responsible for all details of inventory figures, especially in connection with the valuation of highly specialized goods. The qualified auditor can, however, satisfy himself as to the correctness of clerical details, the title to the goods and to a considerable degree their quantities and salability.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18488. DUNN, HOMER A. Modernizing depreciation. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(6) Jun. 1932: 353.—

In spreading depreciation charges over the life of an asset on the basis of the time factor, the charges under varying rates of production are not equitable. Another estimate, total units of production, should be introduced wherever possible and depreciation charges based on both time and production factors.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18489. EVERSOLE, H. B. Presenting analyzed surplus in corporate records. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(6) Jun. 1932: 336-339.—The legal conception of surplus, the excess of the aggregate value of all assets of a corporation over the sum of its liabilities and capital stock, is of little value in understanding the nature and location of such a surplus. The writer believes that the surplus account can be analyzed in a manner which will show how each surplus item arose, its present status and its location among the respective assets. Three new accounts, earned surplus available for dividends, earned surplus expended on fixed assets, and earned surplus invested in deferred charges, are used in thus analyzing earned surplus.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18490. FRIED-HEINRICH, A. Abschreibung und Selbstkostenrechnung. [Depreciation and cost accounting.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25(4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 103-105.—Writing off for depreciation is not only one of the bases for price determination, but also an essential process in calculating operating expenses for purposes of control and in comparing costs of an individual factory over a long period.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

18491. GOLD, ERNST-ADOLF. Wann entsteht ein Debitor in der Bilanz? [At what moment is a transaction completed for purposes of the debit entry in the balance sheet?] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(8) Aug. 1932: 393-402.—At the moment of the shipment of the goods: i.e. when the seller has done everything for which he is responsible.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

18492. HANSON, ARTHUR W. The relation of cost accounting to the budgetary control problem. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 34-37.

18493. HOWARD, STANLEY E. Public rules for private accounting in France between 1673 and 1807. *Accounting Rev.* 7(2) Jun. 1932: 91-102.

18494. KINNEAR, G. R. Standardized machine accounting procedure for university expenditures. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(6) Jun. 1932: 167-170.—An outline of the system and procedure of accounting at the University of Hawaii.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18495. KLANDERMAN, G. E. Municipal and other governmental audits. *J. Accountancy.* 54(1) Jul. 1932: 38-51.—The procedure for such audits is described.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18496. KOHLER, E. L. Needed: a seasonal plan for accountancy. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 1-10.

18497. McNAIR, R. H. Audit procedure for the present-day building and loan association. *J. Accountancy.* 53(5) May 1932: 332-345.—*H. F. Taggart* (Great Britain.)

18498. MILLER, WILLIAM H. Standards for control of factory maintenance and new equipment. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(6) Jun. 1932: 186-188.—Standards of performance are developed for control of maintenance items and for the building of new equipment, by means of cost records which measure complete cost and labor time.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18499. OLIVER, WILLARD B. Why should a printer operate a cost system? *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(6) Jun. 1932: 340-343.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18500. OSTLUND, H. J. Cost research in the field of distribution. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 48-53.

18501. PLENDER, Lord. The duty of auditors toward shareholders. *Accountants' J.* 50(590) Jun. 1932: 106-111.—(Great Britain.) It is an auditor's duty to see that if the statements prepared by the directors are incorrect or misleading the shareholders should be given notice through the medium of the au-

ditor's report. Further legislation might aid the auditor in this matter, especially as concerns the profit and loss account and the accounts of subsidiaries, but no legislation can be a substitute for the auditor's own independent judgment.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18502. RISELING, R. F. Air transportation—organization and accounting. *J. Accountancy.* 54(2) Aug. 1932: 90-115.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18503. REIGHARD, JOHN J. Earnings statements in periods of prosperity and depression. *Accounting Rev.* 7(2) Jun. 1932: 107-114.

18504. SADTLER, ROBERT E. Valuation of patents. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(4) Apr. 1932: 222-225.—The value of a patent is legally determined by the same test applied to other property, that is, fair market value, and it is this criterion upon which the accountant should base his computations. Even where the patent has recently been purchased for cash, the purchase price may very well be wholly erroneous as to true value. Possible methods of valuation are, (1) cost, (2) income, (3) savings due to patent, (4) expert opinion, and (5) nominal valuation.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18505. STERNRICH, L. M. Audit procedure in the examination of New Jersey building and loan associations. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(5) May 1932: 270-275; (6) Jun. 1932: 327-334, 348.—A brief outline of the requirements of an examination is as follows: (1) a complete verification of assets and liabilities; (2) a complete audit of cash and scrutiny of all cash transactions; (3) shareholders' register must be completely audited and all accounts, withdrawals, maturities, loans and arrearages verified by direct correspondence; (4) stock certificate records must be examined in detail; (5) the system of accounting must be surveyed to determine its practicability to function efficiently.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18506. SWEENEY, HENRY W. Stabilized appreciation. *Accounting Rev.* 7(2) Jun. 1932: 115-121.

18507. THEISS, E. L. Budgetary procedure as a measure of administrative control. *Accounting Rev.* 7(1) Mar. 1932: 11-21.

18508. TULIO, ARTEMIO. The profession of accountancy and its role in our economic development. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 48-54.

18509. WEIGMANN, W. Legal and economic concepts of the balance sheet in Germany. *Accounting Rev.* 7(2) Jun. 1932: 103-106.

18510. WILLIAMS, THOMAS A. Review audits and examinations of financial condition. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(6) Jun. 1932: 378-380.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION GENERAL

18511. CAMMEN, LEON. The transportation dilemma. *Mech. Engin.* 54(8) Aug. 1932: 533-538.—Coordination of railroad and motor traffic can be accomplished by building trestles on the trunk line railroads for elevated railways and high speed motor highways. This will provide rails on the ground for freight, local passenger, and commutation traffic. Through express trains will be suspended overhead from the trestle, while the upper surface will be concreted and used as a toll super-highway. The cost, estimated at \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000, can be met by the sale of securities over a period of 6 to 10 years.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18512. DONKER, H. J. Coördinatie van het transportwezen in Queensland. [Coordination of transportation in Queensland.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5-2 (1) Jul. 5, 1932: 4.—Discussion of the state Transport Coordination Act of 1931.—*H. J. Donker.*

18513. HOLMESTED, C. D. New era in London transport. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(653) Jul. 1931: 56-67.—(A report on the progress of coordination of London passenger transportation and the Labour cabinet's bill for consolidation.)—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18514. WILSON, G. LLOYD. Coordination as a "way out" of transportation crisis. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71(1) 1932: 31-38.—Failure to adapt themselves to new industrial demands, and an unfortunate regulatory policy, account for the failure of the railroads to share fully in the increased volume of business of the U. S. since 1910. They failed to provide the speed, flexibility, and directness of service in the handling of smaller units of freight through a proper coordination of rail and motor facilities. Coordination would eliminate waste and increase the speed, safety, and convenience of transportation service. It would insure less wasteful competition and more financial stability. Coordination of the various agencies may be effected by (1) outright merger, (2) control of subsidiaries, (3) agency arrangements or (4) joint service, rate, and route agreements.—*M. L. Fair.*

18515. WOOD, G. L. Transport as an economic factor in Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 11-20.

RAILROADS

18516. COLSON, C. Revue des questions de transport les grands réseaux de chemins de fer en 1930 et 1931. [Review of transportation questions of the large railway systems in 1930 and 1931.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(450) May 10, 1932: 328-345.—The present railway problems of the world were largely brought about by the economic depression of the past 2½ years and by the increasing competition of motor vehicles. Railway revenues in all of the principal countries have declined sharply since 1929. Strict measures of economy have been applied but it has been impossible to maintain net income at a remunerative level. Many individual companies have failed to earn the interest on their funded indebtedness. The railways no longer enjoy the degree of monopoly that existed prior to the development of the automobile, yet government regulation of the rail carriers has not been lessened.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18517. DANIELS, WINTHROP M. The future of the railroads. *Nation (N. Y.)* 134(3494) Jun. 22, 1932: 699-702.—Railroad passenger service is permanently subordinated by private cars and public buses, and considerable freight has been taken over by truck transportation, leaving heavy carload freight as the railroads' one dependable future source of profit. As an economic necessity, consolidation into a limited number of systems, with probable federal control or outright ownership (due to their present economic dependence on the government to prevent default on bonds), constitutes the future outlook of the railroads.—*M. Abbott.*

18518. DUNN, SAMUEL O. Taxation and the railroads. *Railway Age.* 93(9) Aug. 27, 1932: 285-286.—Railways in first half of 1932 paid 57% of their net operating revenue to the tax collector. Motor bus and truck operators in the aggregate pay no taxes at all, their license and gasoline taxes being regarded as an inadequate rental for commercial use of public property, while the general taxpayer makes up the balance.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18519. GULLET, JOHN S. The pneumatic rail car. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 494-504.—Since a large part of the decline in railway passenger traffic, and the consequent decreasing profitability of this phase of railway business, is due in large measure to dissatisfaction of the public with service rendered, the new pneumatic rail car offers a desirable solution by reducing costs of operation—particularly on branch lines—and by improving the service.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

18520. HYTTEN, T. The finances of Australian railways in relation to state budgets. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 21-37.

18521. JOHNSON, ALBA B. A way for the railroads to keep out after they are out. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71(1) 1932: 23-30.—The only way to protect the railroads from future crises is for the business men who use the railroads to change their attitude. The problem of railroad earnings transcends in importance any managerial or regulatory policies that may be proposed. The Interstate Commerce Commission could prevent undue reduction of rates.—*M. L. Fair.*

18522. LODEWIJCKX, A. De Centraal-Australië-Spoorweg. [The Central Australia Railway.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5(5) Aug. 30, 1932: 120-121.—The first transcontinental railway in Australia was opened in 1922, the other which is to connect the south coast with the north coast runs across the center of the continent and is therefore called Central Australia Railway. Almost two-thirds of the line has been opened to traffic. The country now opened to the traveller is described and the history of the railroad is given. (Illustrations and map.)—*H. J. Donker.*

18523. NIEDERDRAING, FRITZ. Auf dem Wege zur verstaatlichung der französischen Eisenbahnen. [Towards the nationalization of the French railways.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche* (34) Aug. 24, 1932: 502-505.—(A discussion of the proposal to nationalize the private railway lines in France.) This legislative proposal was accepted by a majority vote. The loan policy followed thus far is condemned, since a continuation of this policy would result in the companies being compelled to raise their rates 32% every four years in order to cover the expenses. The present operating methods on the narrow gauge railways are suggested for the local lines of large companies. The costs per train-kilometer on the latter are 23 to 25 francs whereas they are only 12 francs on the narrow gauge railways. The bill contains a number of technical and financial reforms formulated in 28 articles.—*H. J. Donker.*

18524. OVERMANN, J. De Rijksspoorwegen en de Herstelkwestie. [The German National Railways and the matter of reparations.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5(2) Jul. 19, 1932: 33-36.—The development of the reparations problem from the Dawes to the Hoover plan is discussed. As a result of the war the reparations taxes for the German National Railway amount yearly to almost 1,300,000,000 M i.e. ¼ of the total revenue.—*H. J. Donker.*

18525. SHAW, ARTHUR M. Economics of light railways for China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(5) May 1932: 394-425; (6) Jun. 1932: 513-531.—The need is urgent for a great increase of railway mileage in China, to be secured at a cost lower than that of the standard, heavy-duty type. Light railways, with standard gauge track and semi-permanent equipment, are advocated together with a national plan for transport development to integrate the railway system with navigable rivers, canals, and modernized roads.—*W. H. Taylor.*

18526. UNSIGNED. Home railway returns for 1931. *Railway Gaz.* 57(5) Jul. 29, 1932: 147.—Operating results of British railways for 1931 are issued by the Ministry of Transport. Compared with 1930, total operating revenues declined from £208,875,000 to £191,905,000, and net operating revenue from £38,045,000 to £33,632,000. After adding certain miscellaneous receipts from rents, interest on investments, etc., and deducting certain miscellaneous charges, the net income for the year (before fixed charges and dividends) was £42,007,000 in 1930 and £37,562,000 in 1931. Thus operating revenues declined 8.1% in 1931, while net income declined 11.6%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18527. UNSIGNED. La situación de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales. [The situation of the Mexican National Railways.] *El Economista.* 1(6-7) Aug. 1,

1932: 13.—Though gross income of the Mexican National Railways has steadily fallen since 1926, net income has increased. The coefficient of exploitation has swung from 91% in 1926 to 83% in 1931. The claims of the bondholders, however, have not been met. Various projects for reorganization of the railroad management have been elaborated. All agree that the employment list is padded and reduction may be necessary in order to avoid the bankruptcy. Salaries have not been reduced, nor have rates been raised. Reduction of expenses has been due to elimination of financial irregularities. Nevertheless, the reform measures proposed for the railway must be put into effect if even the now reduced obligations to be met under the Pani-Lamont agreement are to be carried out.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

18528. UNSIGNED. South Manchuria Railway involved in serious financial difficulties. *China Weekly Rev.* 57(11) Aug. 15, 1931: 411-412.—The possibility of divorcing the railway from political control is mentioned specifically in relation to the Fushun colliery and the Anshan ironworks. Also, a general salary reduction and possible reduction of dividends is discussed.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

18529. UNSIGNED. Die Stabilisierung der rumänischen Eisenbahnen. [The stabilization of the Rumanian railways.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (26) Jun. 29, 1932: 385-390.—The program of stabilization of the Rumanian railways consists of two parts: the program of 1929 and the supplemental program of 1931. The 1929 program is divided in a working program, a financial program, and a reform of the administration. The working program includes a replacement of rails over a distance of 1,400 km., introduction of 344 km. of double track lines and installation of signals and safety devices; construction of bridges and workshops and improvement and extension of rolling stock amounting to \$130,000,000. Operating revenues should cover the operating expenses. For the carrying out of this principle, a term of three years has been fixed. The article describes the difficulties which impede the stabilization of the Rumanian railways.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

18530. PETERSON, SHOREY. Highway policy on a commercial basis. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 417-443.—While the older view of the highway as a typical public instrumentality of purely collective importance remains in evidence, the basis on which it rests is not especially convincing, whereas the commercial conception promises advantages both in economizing capital investment in roads and in equalizing competitive conditions in the transportation field. Its implications as a guiding principle are often misapprehended; and its thorough-going acceptance and application must overcome many practical difficulties.—*Shorey Peterson.*

18531. SKERRETT, R. G. Economic significance of the tank car. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 461-470.—The evolution of the tank car was a slow one until builders and shippers began to find other uses to which tank cars could be put advantageously. Only within the last few years have the designer and the builder made their most significant advances. The designer, the metallurgist, the industrialist, and the builder are collaborating to an extent hitherto not contemplated, and the tank car is being adapted to shipping under lower cost many different liquids previously packed in containers.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

18532. COLSON, C. L'automobilisme et les chemins de fer. [The motor vehicle and the railways.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39(453) Aug. 10, 1932: 338-348.—Railways have lost their absolute monopoly of the field of freight and passenger transport. Varying efforts have been made to meet the situation in France, in

Germany, and elsewhere, and it can be met by a series of taxation and regulation provisions. Highway transport should carry its burden of license and gasoline taxes and should submit to regulation of its rates.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18533. HALSEY, MAXWELL N. The relationship between automobile construction and accidents. *S.A.E. Journal* 30(6) Jun. 1932: 254-259.—Some of the characteristics of automobiles that must be considered from the point of view of accident potentialities are: visibility from the driver's seat, aids to steering safety, brake system improvements, air pollution within the car, and lights that are adequate yet do not cause glare. The degree of safety increases with ease of car operation. Shatterproof glass is a necessary precaution as over 45% of casualties from accidents are caused by glass. Property damage would be greatly reduced by supplying side bumpers or by designing the running boards to serve as bumpers. There are not more than 3 stock cars on the market that are equipped with brakes capable of making three emergency stops from 60 mi. per hour without robbing the braking system of its effectiveness.—*R. R. Shaw.*

18534. TOMPKINS, RAYMOND S. The taxi runs amok. *Amer. Mercury.* 26(104) Aug. 1932: 385-394.—As armies of men were thrown out of work many turned to the taxicab business as their salvation. In most cities virtually anything on four wheels could be used as a taxi. Manufacturers of cheap automobiles, alarmed by overproduction, offered fleets of cars at a discount. A driver with insufficient capital could rent a car by the day from a taxi company, retaining anything he made above the rental fee. Fierce rate wars prevailed in most cities, forcing innumerable companies into bankruptcy, and, as many cars were purchased on installments, the automobile manufacturers suffered severely. Drivers' wages were low and tips negligible. The accident rate was high and insurance companies lost heavily.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

18535. UNSIGNED. Conference on road and rail goods transport. *Railway Gaz.* 57(8) Aug. 19, 1932: 217-220.—Digest of report of a British committee organized by the Ministry of Transport to consider the highway problem. Their report recommends that the cost of highways be borne by the highway users, that commercial motor truck taxes be increased, and that passenger motor car taxes be somewhat lightened.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

18536. ADAMS, L. M. The port of Corpus Christi. *Military Engin.* 24(136) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 410-415.—The new deepwater port of Corpus Christi, Texas, was opened on September 14, 1926. Prior to that date, shippers and consumers of south and west Texas either had to use all-rail routes, or were dependent upon the distant ports of Galveston and Houston. The growth of business through the port has been phenomenal, and it soon became obvious that the original 25 ft. channel depth was insufficient. In 1930-31 the depth of channel was increased to 30 ft. and now a depth of 35 ft. seems necessary. Terminal facilities now take up all the space on the south side of the basin, giving eight vessel berths and eight wharf sheds with a total shedded space of 416,354 sq. ft. In 1930 the ninth dock was constructed. The port has connections with three trunk railroads and four Class A motor freight lines. The erection of efficient cotton compressing facilities has greatly influenced the growth of the harbor. A total of 17,062,647 t. were handled in the first 5 years of operation of the port, and the city of Corpus Christi has grown from a population of 9,000 to over 30,000. (Illustrations, tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

18537. DUNDAN, C. S. Who pays for the highways? *Railway Age*. 93 (7) Aug. 13, 1932: 210-216.—Actual users of federal aid state highways in the U. S. pay only a small proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance. The remainder is derived from motor vehicle owners who make little or no use of the state highways, and from the general tax payer. During the 8 years from 1923 to 1930, a total of \$18,676,000,000 was made available for the improvement and maintenance of state highways, local or secondary highways, and city streets. Of this total, 22.1% was raised from motor vehicle fees and gasoline taxes. The remaining 77.9% came from highway bonds, and general taxation on property and industry.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

18538. DUTKA, ALBERT. Krise v námořní dopravě. [Shipping crisis.] *Modrá Rev.* 1 (4) Jun. 9, 1932: 55-58.—Detailed statistics show changes in shipping. The subventions granted by various states are useless.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18539. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Portland's share in export traffic from north central United States to trans-Pacific markets. *Univ. Oregon., School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (7) Aug. 1930: pp. 45.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

18540. STEINERT, HERBERT. Die Randstaaten-hafen, ihr Ausbau und ihr Verkehr. [The harbors of the border states, their extension and their trade.] *Osteuropa*. 7 (10) Jul. 1932: 574-585.—*Samuel Kalish.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

18541. HALL, JAMES K. Differential telephone rates. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (3) Aug. 1932: 261-274.—Utility managements, particularly in the telephone industry, have been prone to disregard in their rate-making the essential elements of equity, promotionality, and cost relationship in differential rates. The advantages of differential rates lie in the increased use of the service through extension of both the intensive and the extensive service margins, with the latter promoting economies in utilization of the plant and economies of large-scale production. In the telephone utility the elements of differential rates are holding time, distance, and time of day of call. Flat rates, which are generally in use, emphasize service facilities rather than the use of such facilities; they are inequitable; increase cost of providing service by promoting increased plant facilities; cause poor load factors; encourage uneconomic use of the service; and are not flexible. Many of the state regulatory commissions have admitted the validity of differential rates but they have been reluctant to apply them. A method has been devised for measuring telephone service relatively inexpensively by the use of meters.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

18542. SEMPILL, WILLIAM FRANCIS FORBES. Commercial and civil aviation. Post-war progress and possibilities of the future. *United Empire*. 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 195-205.—After a brief history of pre-war aviation a detailed and statistical account is given of the rapid development of post-war commercial and private aviation in the British empire. Both branches are still in their infancy, and government subsidies for their development are essential and justified by their value in solving the British empire's need of speedy communications. Airships have a future for routes over long ocean stretches and land where many aerodromes cannot be provided.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

18543. UNSIGNED. Civil aviation in the USSR. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (6) Jun. 1932: 290-291.—Details of the rise of civil aviation from 1200 km. in 1928 to an estimated 45,000 in 1931.—*Samuel Kalish.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

18544. ANASTASIU, ORESTE. Regim vamal preferențial, regim de contingentare, regim de compensație. [Preferential tariff, quota system, and compensation duties.] *Independența Econ.* (3-4) 1931: 178-188. (Rumania).—*I. Adămoiu.*

18545. AUERHAN, J. Vývoz knih zahraničním Čechům a Slovákům. [The export of books to the Czechs and Slovaks abroad.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1913: 754-756.—Between July 1, 1930 and June 30, 1931, Czechoslovak exported books valued at 1,333,044 crowns (U. S., 50.52%; Austria, 27.92%; Yugoslavia, 6.04%; France, 3.80%). The lowest percentage is sent to Hungary. (Statistics).—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

18546. BACHI, RICCARDO. Gli scambi commerciali dell'Italia con l'estero nel 1930. [Foreign commerce of Italy in 1930.] *Commercio.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-32; (2) Feb. 1932: 100-109.—The fluctuations in the value of exchange in 1929-30 according to quantity or value of exports and imports are examined. The price level of the imports has declined (index 86.6) as well as of exports (84.7) and the physical quantity of foreign trade has decreased. This decline is more pronounced for imports (91.95) than for exports (93.1) because Italian demand for foreign products is inelastic in respect to prices and varies by reason of variations in industrial activities, while foreign demand for Italian products is elastic and has a tendency to increase when prices decline.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18547. BARASCH, MARCO J. Das Handelsregister im rumänischen Handelsrecht. [The commercial register in Rumanian commercial law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (5) May 1932: 345-352.—In the Law of April 10, 1931, Rumania, guided by the French and German systems has provided an effective commercial reference medium in the commercial register, which together with the land records, the mortgage records, the records of trade and industrial associations, constitutes a thorough system for the protection of public credit. The article considers the new institute of the commercial register from the aspect of the personal application of the new law, the technical organization of the register, and its contents.—*Johannes Matten.*

18548. BASSANI, GEROLAMO. La politica economica e i trattati di commercio dell'Italia dall'unità alla guerra. [Economic policies and Italy's commercial treaties from the unification of Italy to the War.] *Ann. di Econ.* 8 (1) Mar. 1932: 31-67.—An examination of commercial treaties between Italy and foreign countries reveals the error of adopting, for political rather than economic reasons, a policy of free trade at the time when Italian economy was entering a period of reconstruction, and of not having rectified the error subsequently.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18549. BOTTINI, LUIGI. Appunti su la teoria del protezionismo del Manoilescu. [Manoilescu's theory of protection.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (6) Jun. 30, 1932: 684-697.—All kinds of production which increase the average index of national productivity are useful and protection which will permit them is economically justified.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

18550. BOYER, RICHARD J. F. The ethical basis of trade relations. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 10 (2) Jun. 1932: 109-121.—*C. L. Jamison.*

18551. CHANG, B. T. Rapeseed trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (4) Apr. 1932: 314-322.

18552. COEN-CAGLI, ENRICO. La tariffa Smoot-Hawley, gli scambi degli Stati Uniti e quelli dell'Italia. [The Smoot-Hawley tariff, and the trade between U. S. and Italy.] *Economia.* 9 (2) Feb. 1932: 151-178.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18553. GROSS, HERBERT. Strukturelle Voraus-

setzungen wirksamer Industriezölle. [Basic assumptions of an effective industrial tariff.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 444-474.—A discussion of the degree to which the tariff protection policy may be serviceable to complete the modern tendency toward isolation from the world market and to what extent state fixing of import quotas or establishing a monopoly of the foreign trade is more logical. The author considers especially those industries whose location is determined chiefly by labor and capital conditions. The natural structure of the industry in a country is determined by the character of its export industries capable of competing on the international market. On this basis he analyzes several types of existing custom tariffs. The Austrian tariff is an example of a tariff for a country with the "labor-intensive" production of high quality goods; the Swiss reflects the condition of the "labor-and-capital-intensive" production; the American is typical for a country with the "capital-intensive" mass production; and the Czech is a type for a country with the labor-intensive mass production. A country with a relatively strong demand for imports and specialized export industries can effectively expand industries supplying the domestic market only if the tariff protection is replaced by a planned state intervention in foreign trade. Direct state intervention would be successful only at the cost of exporting industries.—*V. P. Timoshenko.*

18554. DAVIS, H. S. Trade statistics in wool. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 62(3) Jul. 1932: 259-268. (U. S.)

18555. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. European competition in agricultural production with special reference to Russia. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 267-281.—Soviet Russia's complete control of imports and exports is but the most extreme case of the present world trend. Russia is not the key element in the present economic depression. Our high tariff policy has consistently reduced the ability of our foreign customers to buy from us. Competition in the sale of agricultural products on foreign markets will continue.—*S. W. Mendum.*

18556. FACKEL, FRANZ. Valuta-Vorschriften für den Reiseverkehr. (Nach dem Stande vom 22. Juni 1932.) [Regulations governing foreign exchange for travel purposes, as of June, 1932.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14(7-8) Jul. 1932: 210. (Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece.)

18557. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Le commerce dans l'économie suisse. [Commerce of Switzerland.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 33-39.

18558. HIRST, FRANCIS W. Protection on trial: the abnormal imports act. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 17-22.—The Liberals departed from the long tradition of free trade in joining the National government in its protectionist policy. But the crisis cannot be met by restricted imports because the losses of trade have been in the invisible items, shipping services and investment returns, more than in visible aspects. The list of "abnormal imports" subjected to new high tariffs is analyzed to show that it falls often upon necessities—pottery, glassware, etc., and even on foods (under the disguise of luxuries) such as potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, and turnips.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

18559. HOGG, S. R. International trade and the exchanges. *Accountant (London)* 86(2997) May 14, 1932: 657-662.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18560. HO PING YIN. Some observations on China's foreign trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(5) May 1932: 367-375.—Though China ranked 9th in 1927 among the nations in regard to the aggregate amount in foreign trade, her per capita foreign trade was as low as \$2.96 gold in contrast to \$188 for Britain, \$76 for the U. S., and \$33 for Japan. She has suffered continuously from a great excess of imports over exports, without offset-

ting invisible items. Essentially an agricultural nation, she is yet dependent upon the outside world for a great part of the necessities of life. Her international trade stands relatively undeveloped. This is attributed to the unequal treaties, which have built up in China a privileged foreign merchant class in practically absolute control of the nation's overseas commerce. In order to stimulate the growth of trade and increase China's benefits therefrom, the author recommends a substitution of direct for indirect trading, by which is meant direct trading between Chinese nationals and nationals of other countries, a restriction of China's coastwise trade to Chinese nationals, and the building up of a Chinese merchant marine; the establishment of a central government branch banking system to make Chinese business independent of foreign financial controls; and the training of industrial leaders for the future.—*W. H. Taylor.*

18561. HUANG TINGHSIEN. China's cotton trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 287-303.—The demand for cotton, used extensively in China for wadding and domestic hand loom weaving, has increased greatly during the past decade due to the rapid development of cotton mills, but domestic production has failed to keep pace with the needs of industry. Thus, large imports of cotton have been imported from the U. S. and India. China now ranks fifth as an importer of American cotton. Over 90% of all imports go to Shanghai. Importations have been stimulated by other factors, as (1) the inferior quality of Chinese cotton, (2) adulteration and watering of the Chinese grower, (3) transport difficulties and costs, (4) inefficiency of the mills, resulting in a great amount of waste, and (5) the extremely low prices of superior grade American and Indian cotton during 1930-1931. The national government has attempted, but without success, to improve seed selection and to check adulteration in China. However, it has insisted upon governmental examination of all exports and imports, and has helped materially to maintain the reputation of the small amount of Chinese cotton that enters the international market.—*W. H. Taylor.*

18562. K., L. La nouvelle réglementation du commerce extérieur en Pologne. [The new situation of Polish foreign trade.] *Est Europ. Agric.* 1(1) Apr. 1932: 65-76.—In recent months Poland, which had resisted for a long time the international tendency of cutting down imports and nationalizing production, has been forced to adopt similar measures. The reason for doing so was that Poland, as a debtor country could not permit indefinitely a deficit in the balance of payments without endangering the whole fiscal system and the exchange of the country. The article proceeds to examine the list of goods on which import duties have been placed and their importance in Polish trade and consumption.—*A. Vidaković.*

18563. KOHLÍK, ALEX. Vývoj a dnešní stav obchodní politiky Belgie. [The evolution and the status of commercial policy of Belgium of today.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11(3) Mar. 1932: 212-216.—Before the war Belgium had low protection on industrial products and free trade for agricultural products. In 1924 Belgium raised its tariffs on industrial goods, increasing them again in 1926-27. During the last two years, the Catholic party made efforts to provide and have finally secured agricultural protection.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18564. KRÁL, J. J. International trade in 1930 and 1931. *Commerce Rep.* (5) Feb. 1, 1932: 211-220.—Value of world's trade for calendar year 1931 was at least 25% below that of 1930, 40% under that of 1929, and approximated the level of 20 years ago.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

18565. KUNDRÁT, M. Obchodní politika francouzská v poslední době. [The commercial policy of France in recent times.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11(5) May

1932: 384-392.—In 1931 and 1932 the French government increased tariff rates, introduced a system of protective measures against the states whose currencies were falling, and restricted imports from the states which took protective measures against France. (Detailed description of each method.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

18566. NOTZ, WILLIAM. Die amerikanische Federal Trade Commission 1930-1932. [The American Federal Trade Commission 1930-1932.] *Kartell-Rundsch.* 30(5) May 1932: 267-271.

18567. OIJEVAAR, J. J. De Britisch-Indische handel in het bijzonder met Nederland en Nederlandsch Oost-Indië in 1931. [The trade of British India, especially that with the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 26(3) Jun. 1932: 85-125.—Imports from the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies into British India have decreased more than that of other countries. Imports from Dutch East Indies decreased from 154 million rupees in 1929 to 62 in 1931; the exports to the Netherlands decreased from 93 million rupees in 1929 to 52 in 1931. The most important Dutch East Indian import is cane sugar, amounting in 1929 to 137 millions rupees and in 1931 to 51. The import duty laid on cane sugar since 1931 amounts to 7/4 rupees per cwt., at the end of 1931 temporarily raised to 9/1 rupees. The greatest quantity of the domestic sugar cane is consumed as gur, but production of refined sugar is stimulated by import duties. The most important exports to the Dutch East Indies are rice (29 million rupees in 1929, 11 in 1931) and sugar bags (20 million rupees in 1929, 11 in 1931). (List of the quantity and value of India's most important imports and exports and countries of destination or origin.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

18568. ORTON, WILLIAM. Tariffs and the movement of goods. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 15(1) May 1932: 27-32.—The solution of problems arising from trade barriers must involve some form of international agreement. Our most-favored-nation treaties stand in the way of gradual reduction of barriers among other nations, so the U. S. must undertake to lead, or at least to join, in such reduction. The spread of the branch factory movement has exposed great sums of capital to the vagaries of tariff policies throughout the world.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

18569. PASVOLSKY, LEO. International relations and financial conditions in foreign countries affecting the demand for American agricultural products. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 257-265.—*S. W. Mendum.*

18570. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. World economics. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 170-180.

18571. PEEV, KHR. Zemledelskata politika na Suvetska Rusiya. [Agrarian policy of Soviet Russia.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo* 29(10) Dec. 1930: 587-591.—Present efforts represent a desire on the part of USSR to return to the pre-war state in which Russia was a grain exporter, producing 1/10 of the world's grain.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

18572. PIGGOTT, JULIAN. The steel trade and imperial co-operation. *United Empire.* 23(3) Mar. 1932: 136-140.—In 1929 the United Kingdom steel industry formed an export association to avoid internal competition for foreign trade. In 1931 the association made an agreement with the Canadian steel industry by which British exports were limited to the heavier lines which were not produced in Canadian mills. Canadian support was thereby secured for diverting to British mills a considerable part of the steel hitherto imported from the U. S. Tariff proposals were framed for presentation at the Imperial Economic Conference in 1932.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

18573. PROIX, JEAN. La politique douanière des contingentements. [The customs policy of quotas.]

Europe Now. 15(732) Feb. 20, 1932: 248-250.—This policy tends to evoke reprisals and gradually to lead to the paralysis of international trade.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18574. RODWELL, H. R. Economic aspects of empire tariff preference. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne.)* 8(14) May 1932: 1-18.—Despite the size and variety of resources, the British empire supply seldom coincides with the empire demand. Consequently, any action which tends to restrict foreign markets and foreign resources is attended by grave danger. It is becoming increasingly important that world resources should be utilized on a world basis, in the most effective manner possible. A self-contained economic empire obstructs such development.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

18575. ROGERS, JAMES HARVEY. Foreign credits and international trade. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 15(1) May 1932: 6-12.—Because of the great growth of international credits countries feel the need for more gold than would otherwise be required. Governments are restricting imports drastically, and at the same time are trying to stimulate exports. This combined with the increased demand of central banks for gold, explains the fall in prices. Restoration of prices is urgently needed and could be accomplished by open market operations.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

18576. SKELTON, R. A. Dumping. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111(659) Jan. 1932: 73-83.—After a consideration of the economics of dumping the writer proposes that the governments of the chief producing nations shall agree (1) to abstain from all state subsidies on exports and (2) to prohibit their nationals from selling to foreign buyers more cheaply than to their own people.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18577. SOLBORG, R. A. Russia—an attractive market for American products. *Iron Age.* 130(1) Jul. 7, 1932: 1, 45.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18578. SOLLOHUB, W. A. Plight of foreign trade. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1932: 403-413.

18579. SZIGETI, JULES. La balance des paiements de la Hongrie en 1929. [The balance of payments of Hungary in 1929.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(3) 1930: 345-387.—(A detailed analysis of Hungary's international balances during the year 1929.) The balance was unfavorable to the extent of 213,500,000 pengös (1 pengö = \$.1749). Detailed data are presented for Hungary's international trade; moneys, interest, dividend payments, and receipts; other current items (freights, commissions, tourist expenditures, etc.) and financial operations, divided into long-term and short-term categories. Interesting methods are used to check the data used by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, especially against tourist data of neighboring countries. (Summary Table.)—*James D. Paris.*

18580. TAYLOR, AMOS E. The balance of international payments of the United States in 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #803. 1932: pp. 87.

18581. TING MIEN LIU. The development of China's foreign trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 1-24; (2) Feb. 1932: 147-159; (3) Mar. 1932: 227-240.—China's foreign trade is considered according to origin of China's commerce, the co-hong and factory system, important commercial treaties, general conditions of trade, principal imports, principal exports, exports of factory products, trade with foreign countries, commerce of the main ports, and shipping.—*W. H. Taylor.*

18582. TSAI KYUNG-WE. Sino-Japanese trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(6) Dec. 1931: 1316-1334.—Statistics show the trend of Sino-Japanese trade from 1868 to 1930. This is divided into two periods, 1868-1894 and 1895-1930. The first covers the years when Formosa was Chinese territory and the second when the island was Japanese. In the first period there was a noticeable expansion, beginning in 1889, due to the development

of the Japanese cotton textile industry. The demand for Chinese raw cotton was then about 80% of China's total exports to Japan. In the second period, the peak years were 1902 and 1903. In 1902 Chinese imports from Japan increased to 35,342,000 Hongkong Taels, over 32,567,000 in 1901, and in 1903 they had reached 50,298,000. The exports in 1902 were valued at 28,728,000 Hongkong Taels as against 16,875,000 in 1901 and 30,433,000 in 1903. The next peak year was 1910 when the Japanese imports into China rose from 59,000,000 Hongkong Taels in 1909 to 76,000,000 in 1909 to 76,000,000 in 1910 and the exports from 51,000,000 in 1909 to 61,000,000 in 1910. At this time beans and bean products had begun to be an appreciable factor in trade. The enormous growth of Sino-Japanese trade from 1868 to 1930 is shown statistically.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

18583. UHLIG, KAREL. *Zahranicní obchod v roce 1931.* [Foreign trade in 1931.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37(3) Mar. 1932: 153-170.—The trade of the world fell from 40 billion crowns to 33 in 1930 and 25 in 1931. The decrease was in part due to the fall of prices. World trade declined 30% in 1931, while Czechoslovak commerce declined but 25%. The Czechoslovak imports declined 24% and exports 25%. The year 1932 will be the most unfavorable since the war. (Detailed statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

18584. UNSIGNED. Overseas trade. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce, Bull.* (89) Jun. 1932: pp. 3. (New Zealand, 1928-32.)

18585. UNSIGNED. Brennstoffeinfuhr Österreichs nach Herkunftsländern in den Jahren 1929-1931. [Fuel imports of Austria according to countries of origin.] *Glückauf.* 68(21) May 21, 1932: 483.—*E. Friederichs.*

18586. UNSIGNED. British trade developments in the Far East. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28(5) May 1932: 216.—Sir James Lithgow's address to the Federation of British Industries anticipates a revival in British share of the Far Eastern trade into which Germany recently made heavy inroads.—*Samuel Kalish.*

18587. UNSIGNED. China's production and export of groundnuts. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 127-140.—Groundnuts hold 4th place in the list of China's exports.—*M. Keller.*

18588. UNSIGNED. Le comité franco-allemand et la politique douanière des contingentements. [The Franco-German Committee and the customs policy of quotas.] *Europe Nouv.* 15(740) Apr. 16, 1932: 510-512.—A list of commercial agreements between French and German producers and various sample documents.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18589. UNSIGNED. The Soviet Union as a market for American machinery. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(10) May 15, 1932: 221-224.—(Statistics to prove the importance of the Russian market to American industrial and agricultural machinery.)—*Samuel Kalish.*

18590. UNSIGNED. Betalingsbalans van Nederlandsch-Indië in 1931. [The balance of payments of the Dutch East Indies for 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22(24) Jun. 17, 1932: 620-621.—The balance of payments 1931 of the Dutch East Indies, drawn up by the Central Bureau of Statistics, with a short explanation of some items. The total amount is 986,000,000 guilders.—*Cecile Rothe.*

18591. UNSIGNED. Het verkeer tusschen Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië gedurende 1931. [The traffic between Netherlands and Dutch East Indies during 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 22(24) Jun. 17, 1932: 622-623.—In 1931 the imports from the Dutch East Indies into the Netherlands amounted to 4.8% of the total Dutch imports (in 1905, 15.5%; in 1925, 5.6%), the exports from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies amounted to 6.9% of the total Dutch exports (in 1905, 3.5%; in 1925,

7.4%). The imports from the Netherlands into the Dutch East Indies amounted in 1930 to 16½% of the total Dutch East Indian imports (in 1905, 31%; in 1925, 18.3%), the exports to the Netherlands to 15.3% of the total Dutch East Indian exports (in 1905, 27½%; in 1925, 15½%). The most important Dutch East Indian products imported into the Netherlands are copra, maize (80,800 t. in 1929 and 16,000 t. in 1931), tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar (52,700 t. in 1929 and 5,300 t. in 1931), and sisal. The chief Dutch products imported into the Dutch East Indies are iron, machinery, textiles, etc.—*Cecile Rothe.*

18592. VALINA, FRANT. Doložka nejvyšších výhod a preference. [The most-favored-nation clause and preference.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37(5) May 1932: 309-320; (6) Jun. 1932: 404-411.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18593. VALK, W. L. Beschouwingen over onze buitenlandse handel in de beide na-oorlogs-depressies. [Trend of total figures of imports and exports during the depressions of 1920 and 1929.] *De Economist.* 81(1) Jan. 1932: 50-74; (2) Feb. 1932: 126-149.—During the period 1917-1930 the import figures, according to weight, show a steady increase, except during 1923. Volume of exports increased except in 1927. Curves based on the value of exports and imports, however, show pronounced dips during the depressions of 1920 and 1929. For a study of the trends of exports and imports, it is advisable to use data regarding fluctuations of the total value and changes in the movement of goods as measured by weight and changes in value of goods per unit. The depression of 1920 is characterized by a sudden debacle at the end of 1919 and the beginning of 1920, a swift recovery during the remainder of 1920 (due to depreciation of currency in various western European countries), followed by a second debacle, a long drawn out downward trend which lasted until the middle of 1922, and a period of hesitation ending in 1923. It is already possible to recognize some outstanding characteristics of the 1929 depression. Before October 1929 both exports and imports show a gradual increase in value. Since then the curves have been declining steadily. The volume of exports based upon weight, shows a predominantly horizontal trend. Exports suffered decline before the imports did, due to high tariffs abroad, the loss of markets, the advent of new competitors, and the agricultural crisis. During the present crisis the index for wholesale prices of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands has declined from 153 on July 1st, 1928 (1913 level=100) to 94 in August 1931. During the depression of 1920 the quantity of animals and animal products exports showed a slow increase, while the value first increased and after the beginning of 1921 began to decline. During the years immediately preceding the present crisis these exports remained about on the same level, while the curve indicating the total value has declined since 1927. The import curves show less change. During the years 1930-31 a slight increase is noticeable. The import curve for the value of animals and animal products showed great fluctuations during the 1920 crisis. The present crisis is of much greater magnitude.—*W. Van Royen.*

18594. VEER, K. VAN DER. De beteekenis van Nederlandsch-Indië voor het Nederlandsche fabrikaat. [The importance of the Dutch East Indies for Dutch products.] *Berichten v. de Afdeling Handelsmuseum v. de K. Vereen. Koloniaal Inst.* (69) Jun. 1932: 1-22.—From 1913 to 1930 the value of the total import into the Dutch East Indies increased from 436 to 890 million guilders; in these years the share of the Netherlands decreased from 145 to 140 million guilders. The import articles can be divided into three groups: (1) those necessary for agricultural and mineral production, (2) articles imported for the European inhabitants, and (3) articles imported for the natives. In 1931 the share of the Netherlands in the textile import

was 13,200 t., that of Japan amounted to 34,900 t. Japan has an advantageous geographical situation, its production costs are low in consequence of low wages and its costs of distribution in the Dutch East Indies are low. The Dutch have neglected the taste of the native market.—*Cecile Rothe.*

18595. VOIT, F. U. Nový směr našeho vývozu: belgické Kongo. [New goal for our exports: Belgian Congo.] *Modrá Rev.* 1 (6) Jul. 14, 1932: 85-87.—Congo imports chiefly manufactured products from Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia could import coffee, tea, tobacco, bananas, pineapples, rubber, and good leather.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18596. WHITTLESEY, CHARLES R. Foreign investment and the terms of trade. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (3) May 1932: 444-464.—Changes in productive efficiency may affect the terms of trade in many ways depending upon the relative ratios of productive efficiency before and after the change. An increase in the prosperity of one country does not necessarily lead to greater prosperity for countries with which it trades. Diversification limits, though it does not necessarily prevent, worsening of the terms of interchange. "Linked" competition may extend the effect of a relative cheapening of one commodity to quite unrelated products. Foreign investment may so change the terms of trade as to render more difficult the very interest payments that the investment occasions.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

18597. WITHEROW, GRACE A. Foreign trade of the United States in 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #808. 1932: pp. 106.

MARKETING

18598. ANGRISANI, GIOVANNI. Dall'Esposizione di Londra del 1851 all'Esposizione britannica di Buenos Ayres del 1931. [From the Exposition of London of 1851 to the British Exposition of Buenos Aires of 1931.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (6) Jun. 30, 1932: 666-671.—While the Exposition of London was the first in which the progress in methods of production realized by the industrial revolution were exhibited, that of Buenos Aires was the first showing of the progress of the commercial revolution, which is characterized by large scale enterprises for marketing goods.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

18599. DOWE, DOROTHY. A comparison of independent and chain store prices. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 130-144.—This study, based on 48 standard products in six "higher-class" sections of New York and environs reveals the following: The chains offered an average advantage of 8.53% over independents. There is some evidence that the greatest advantage for the chains is found in the highest type of neighborhoods and that the advantage decreases as the areas grow poorer. Prices differed within the same chain organizations in the same section. Higher priced articles show less advantage for the chains than lower priced articles. The range of price-cutting by independents was somewhat wider than that by chains. Differences in products studied, regions covered, the racial groups, and the fact that different studies were made in different phases of the business cycle are mentioned as possible reasons for differences between the results of this study and other studies of this type.—*M. J. Freeman.*

18600. EDWARDS, PAUL K. The urban Negro community market. *Harvard Business School Alumni Assn., Bull.* 8 (5) May 1932: 242-244.

18601. FOSTER, L. G., and DAVIS, F. E. A preliminary report dealing with some of the marketing problems of the West Virginia Poultry Producers Cooperative Association. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #44. Mar. 1932: pp. 18

18602. GROSS, PAUL. Die Versorgung des Berliner Marktes mit Eiern. [Eggs on the Berlin market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (11) Apr. 1932: 490-498.

18603. GRUNOW, WILLY. Der Markt für pflanzliche Öle und Ölkuchen. [The market for vegetable oils and oil cake.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (12) May 1932: 546-553.

18604. INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSBEOBACHTUNG. Der Absatz der deutschen Möbelindustrie. [The marketing of the German furniture industry.] *Markt d. Fertigung.* 4 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 71-76.

18605. KEMMER, ERWIN, and SCHULTZ, FRITZ. Beispiel einer Preisspannenfeststellung für Äpfel in Berlin. [Example of price mark-up for apples in Berlin.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Forsch.* 3 (3) Aug. 1932: 100-106.

18606. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Bemerkungen zur kommenden Butterstandardisierung. [Notes on the coming butter standardization.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (12) May 1932: 528-537.

18607. REDLICH, FRITZ. Wandlung in der Absatzorganisation. [Change in marketing organization.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 137 (2) Aug. 1932: 231-240.

18608. SCHLEIFENBAUM, R. Der Grosshandel in der deutschen Wirtschaft, vornehmlich dargestellt an Hand des Enqueteberichts. [Wholesaling in German economy, on the basis of the report of the economic inquiry.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26 (8) Aug. 1932: 403-421.

18609. SCHMALZ, CARL N. The Harvard chain store studies. *Harvard Business School Alumni Assn., Bull.* 8 (6) Jul. 1932: 308-311.

18610. SCHRAMMEIER, ROLF. Entwicklungstendenzen am deutschen Käsemarkt. [Trends in the German cheese market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 3 (3) Aug. 1932: 85-91.

18611. SEYFFERT, RUDOLF. Statistik und Organisation im Einzelhandelsbetrieb. [Statistics and organization in retail trade.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 77-96.—A campaign for the education of retailers in the use of statistics for control and in modern methods of organization was carried on in 1930 by the Institute for Research in the Economics of Consumption of the University of Cologne. Charts, graphs, and illustrations, with occasional formulas and various suggestions as to methods, were made as effective as possible to indicate the advantages of the scientific approach to problems in that field.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

18612. SULLIVAN, JOHN; HAYES, J. W.; KEARNEY, A. T.; MCKINSEY, JAMES O. The machine age. Its effects upon channels of distribution. Its effect on the consumer. Its effects on sales policies and organization. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #7. 1932: pp. 12; #8. 1932: pp. 11; #11. 1932: pp. 12.—The principal effects of the machine age on channels of distribution has been a somewhat lessened importance of the jobber but with no indication of his passing; the development of certain new types of jobbers such as the "cash and carry" agency of grocery jobbers, and of large-scale advertising to push goods through both jobbing and retail outlets. The principal changes in the retail field have been the development of the chains and the formation of several types of cooperative retail buying associations to enable independent merchants to meet chain competition more adequately. The investment of capital in new industries has been particularly hazardous. Sales costs have increased. This has led to the formation and application of two distinct forces, integration and advertising. The development of such institutions as the movies, the radio, hard roads and the automobile has led to intense competition for

the consumers' favor, and has resulted in national advertising, guarantees of quality, and promises of service.—*H. H. Maynard.*

18613. TEILHET, DARWIN L. The spread of regional buying in the United States. *Advertising & Selling*. 19(4) Jun. 23, 1932: 13-14, 48-49.—Any region which attempts to persuade (by means of propaganda, advertising, drives, or publicity) or force (through laws) its population to limit purchases of products manufactured and produced outside the region, in order to increase the purchases of products originating locally, is, under the definition here given, practicing regional buying. When the plan works, money streams into the region, little goes out. The danger is that other regions may, in defense, themselves adopt regional loyalty and restrict purchases to the home field, a result which, in the larger regions, imperils the market of those manufacturers requiring sales outlets more numerous than the local region affords. Regional buying, now concentrated in the Middle West and West, is slowly edging into the East wherever cities or trade areas are not concerned with the national market.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

18614. VAILE, ROLAND S. Grocery retailing with special reference to the effects of competition. *Univ. Minnesota, Studies in Econ. & Business*. (1) Apr. 1932: pp. 48.—This study undertakes to determine the extent to which competition is present and effective in the retail grocery trade in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The theory of competition generally claims that, when competition is free and unhampered, (1) inefficient operators will be eliminated, (2) individual effort will be stimulated, (3) monopoly will be prevented, (4) net profit will be reduced to a minimum. In 1926, from 24 to 28% of all the stores in Duluth and the Twin Cities disappeared or changed ownership. By far the greatest mortality occurs in independent grocery stores. Only 25 to 30% remain in business as long as four years. Over 50% of the people entering the grocery business did so merely because they were out of work. Practically none were under 30 years of age and less than one-quarter were under 40 years of age. About half the new proprietors had no previous grocery experience. Such changes of occupation at relatively advanced age indicate a previous lack of success. 18% of new firms open for business each year. Consumer prices are likely to remain higher when there are inefficient operators in the field (Table 19). Tangible cost differences between chain stores and independent stores (Table 28) indicate that when the consumer trades at a chain store he should save 11.7 cents out of each dollar required for purchases at the independent store. The chain is able to undersell the independent retailer because it operates with smaller relative expenses and works on a smaller profit margin, depending on its high rate of stock turnover to make annual profits satisfactory. In the broader aspects of grocery organization and competition, two major possibilities of improvement emerge: (1) limitation (industrial, municipal, or governmental) of the number of grocery outlets and (2) further adoption of chain-store methods. (33 tables.)—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

18615. UNSIGNED. State and collective marketing III. State coffee marketing schemes. *Rev. Internal Cooperation*. 25(3) Mar. 1932: 90-94.

18616. WILLMER, L. Th. Richtzahlen für den Schuheinzelhandel: RKW-Veröffentlichung Nr 58. (58 pp.). [Standard figures for the shoe retail trade—RKW publication No. 58.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(7) Jul. 1932: 379-385.

18617. YOUNG, P. A.; McBRIDE, C. G.; SHERMAN, R. W. Milk marketing information on Ohio markets, 1932. Cooperative dairy marketing associations and their milk selling plans. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #46. Jun. 1932: pp. 32.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

18618. ABD EL MOTAAL, ZAKI. La nouvelle réforme du marché en disponible (La Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal). [The recent remodeling of the spot market (Minet-el-Bassal Exchange).] *Égypte Contemp.* (135) Apr. 1932: 367-420.—Prior to 1883 when Egypt's first commercial cotton crop was harvested, no written regulations seem to have been in force, even for future contracts. In that year the Association Cotonnière d'Alexandrie was created by the merchants and bankers of that city, the name being changed two years later to the Alexandria General Produce Association, which in turn created the *Société Égyptienne de la Bourse Commerciale de Minet-El-Bassal* (the full name of the exchange), capitalized at £.E.35,000. The Minister of Finance deemed it advisable to place the exchange under state control and in March 1930 a decree was issued appointing a "Commission for regulating the Minet-el-Bassal market," under the presidency of the Minister of Finance. The text of the decree approving the general regulation, and the ministerial decisions approving the internal regulation of the cotton and cottonseed sections, were promulgated October 29, 1931 (*J. Officiel du Gouvernement Égyptien*, 58, (107) Oct. 31, 1931, special issue, 15 pages). By the new legislation Minet-el-Bassal now ranks as an official exchange. This remodeling of the spot market, as in the case of other Egyptian exchanges, has steered a midway course between liberalism and state omnipotence. In placing the spot market, both for cotton and cottonseed, for the first time under state control, the government has taken an important step in the carrying out of its present cotton policy and effected a noteworthy economic reform.—*Henry E. Brockway.*

18619. MATTHES, GOTTFRIED. Das Recht des Kursmaklers. [The law of stockbrokerage.] *Arbeiten z. Handels-, Gewerbe- u. Landwirtschaftsrech.* (64) 1932: pp. 271.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

18620. CARUS, ERICH. Lebensversicherungsschutz bei Bausparverträgen. [Life insurance protection in building and loan contracts.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2(12) Jun. 15, 1932: 3-6.

18621. DÖRING, HERMANN. Die Luftversicherung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und in Europa. [Aviation insurance in the U. S. and Europe.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32(3) Jul. 1, 1932: 234-245.

18622. DRUKKER, NIC. De Automobiëlverzekering. [Motor vehicle insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief*. 13(2) 1932: 49-73.—(History, premium-rates and policy-conditions, statistics, causes of bad results, ways for improvement. The last section deals with: increase of premium-rates; damage up to a certain amount not insurable; abolition of obligatory arbitration; change of certain traffic regulations; more rigorous punishment for violating traffic rules.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

18623. GROOTEN, JAC. Vakpers en Verzekeringsbedrijf. [Trade press and insurance companies.] *Levensverzekering*. 9(3) Jul. 1932: 132-140.—(The paper is principally a historical review of the insurance press in the Netherlands.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

18624. KISCH, WILHELM. Hagelversicherung durch Gegenseitigkeitsvereine. [Hail insurance through mutual associations.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 3(2) Aug. 15, 1932: 105-134.

18625. KOSEV, V. *Zastrakhovatelnoto delo v Bŭlgaria*. [Insurance work in Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhество*. 29 (8) Oct. 1930: 459-466.—Insurance service has made big strides in Bulgaria in a comparatively short time. In amount of premiums paid, life insurance holds first place, then follow fire, transport, etc.—V. Sharenkoff.

18626. LaMONT, M. The contract of personal accident and health insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 18, Pt. 1 (37) Nov. 13, 1931: 9-80.

18627. LAST, GERHARD. Die sogenannte Körperversicherung. [The so-called body (life and health) insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (3) Jul. 1, 1932: 245-254.

18628. NEURDENBURG, M. G. Op den verkeerden weg; geneeskundige keuring na overlijden. [The wrong way: medical examination after death.] *Levensverzekering*. 9 (3) Jul. 1932: 124-129.—The author attacks the practice of life insurance societies of asking a medical attest indicating the cause of death before payment of the sum assured. When the attest is only necessary for statistical purposes it might be defended, but when the payment of the sum assured depends upon it medical men shrink at cooperation. In some cases the method takes the form of a post mortem examination for policies that were written on the non-medical plan, in particular when inquiries lead to the discovery of false answers in the application form.—A. G. Ploeg.

18629. ROHRBECK, W. Die Formen der Versicherungsunternehmen (Aktiengesellschaften, Gegenseitigkeitsvereine, öffentlich-rechtliche Anstalten), ihr juristischer Aufbau und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [The form of insurance companies (stock companies, mutual companies, public institutes), their legal structure, and their economic significance.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (12) Jun. 15, 1932: 49-73.

18630. SCHAUN, W. Verwaltungsaufgaben zur Stornobekämpfung. [Administrative tasks in combating lapse of policies.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 3 (2) Aug. 15, 1932: 144-155.

18631. TAMM, HANS. Betrachtungen zur Preisbildung in der Privatversicherung. [Considerations on price formation in private insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (3) Jul. 1, 1932: 208-220.

18632. UNSIGNED. Enforcement of provisions in insurance policies limiting time within which action may be brought. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1069-1075.—A comprehensive discussion of factual situations in which an insurance company has claimed the benefit of such a provision in the policy; criticism of the solutions of various courts.—William W. Werntz.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

18633. BEHREND, ERNST. Aus der Praxis der Sozialversicherung in der Luftfahrt. [Social insurance in air transportation.] *Arch. f. Luftrecht*. 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 227-230.

18634. DORWEILER, PAUL. On variations in compensation losses and changes in wage levels. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 18, Pt. 1 (37) Nov. 13, 1931: 128-149.—The paper produces formulas and examples showing the relation of compensation losses incurred to the exposure, as the wage-level changes. Generally the effect of legal limits on the total amount paid is of minor importance.—Walter G. Bowerman.

18635. JOHO, EMILE. Le financement de l'assurance-chômage par la Confédération et par les cantons. [Financing unemployment insurance by the Swiss Confederation and by the cantons.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 24 (6) Jun. 1932: 169-172.

18636. MOLENBROEK, P. Reserve bij weduwen weezenpensioen. [Policy reserve of widows' and orphans' pensions.] *Levensverzekering*. 9 (3) 1932: 109-123.—The author does not agree with the customary

separation of policies into those in which the insured is still alive and those in which pensions are being paid, for purposes of calculating reserves. The whole group should be indivisible. He calculates the total reserve value of all policies supposing that mortality does not deviate from the tables used, and calls the average of it the value of each policy, leaving out of account whether the payment is due or not. Of course the total reserve is the same as found in the traditional way when mortality does not deviate. The consequences of his method when this supposition is incorrect are worked out.—A. G. Ploeg.

18637. MUNTZ, E. E. Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 414-428.—The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act deserves recognition not only as the first unemployment insurance law enacted in the United States, but also as a pioneer in substituting the principle of unemployment reserves contributed by employers alone for the better known plans of joint contributions involving employers, employees and the state. The primary purpose of the law is to bring about industrial planning as a means of stabilizing employment, while unemployment benefits are regarded as a necessary adjunct to the extent that complete stabilization cannot be obtained. The Wisconsin law, unlike most European legislation on this subject, is so drafted as to preclude the possibility of fusing unemployment insurance with public charity. The chief criticism of the law is found in its application only to the large employers, and in the relatively small reserves required per employee which will limit its effectiveness. In general, the Wisconsin plan is simple and direct of application, possesses no outstanding weaknesses, and should function effectively. It will, in all probability, serve as a basis for future unemployment legislation in this country.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

18638. NASSÉ, BERNHARD. Die historische Entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen Sozialversicherung in Österreich. [The historical development of agricultural social insurance in Austria.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 3 (2) Aug. 15, 1932: 135-143.—(Ten years experience.)

18639. SHARP, JONATHAN G. Unemployment reserves. *Amer. Management Assn., Insur. Ser.*, #9. 1932: pp. 24.

18640. UNSIGNED. Actuarial report on health insurance in Great Britain. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 665-673.

18641. UNSIGNED. Analysis of existing pension systems for public employees in New Jersey. *New Jersey Pension Survey Comm., Rep.* #3. Jan. 1932: pp. 112.

18642. UNSIGNED. Krise der Sozialversicherung. [Crisis in social insurance.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42 (19) May 7, 1932: 291-292.—The present attack on social insurance is directed particularly at old age insurance. Pensions paid out each month total about 70,000,000 marks. Administration and other expenses run to an additional 10,000,000 marks monthly. Income for the past four months has however run only between 50,900,000 and 55,800,000 marks. An Emergency Decree of December 8 called for savings in expenditures of 130,000,000 M yearly. But due to the general financial crisis and unemployment, contributions will probably continue to diminish. It is not at present practicable to make available their assets frozen in mortgages and in provincial and municipal bonds. Conservative groups are calling for a pension cut of up to 30%, and a halt in the reckless administration expenses. One difficulty in administration of the insurance has been the system of control by cities and provinces which has grown up. These local units have used insurance funds for investment in their own projects and instead of helping the insurance in times of crisis as the plan provided for have

actually tied up its funds so as to make them unavailable when they are most needed.—*Alice Hanson.*

18643. UNSIGNED. Recommendations for the sound financing of public employee pension systems in New Jersey. *New Jersey Pension Survey Comm., Rep.* #4. Mar. 1932: pp. 85.

18644. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. 50 Jahre deutsche Sozialversicherung. Rückblick und Ausblick. [50 years of German social insurance. Retrospect and prospect.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 1-17.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

18645. COHRSEN, HANS R. L. "Wara." *New Repub.* 71 (923) Aug. 10, 1932: 338-339.—The use of Wara a local currency subject to a 1% tax per month, in Schwanenkirchen, Bavaria, is described as enabling the town to throw off depression in the midst of a stagnant Germany. Wara was forbidden by the emergency law of Nov. 1931, and Schwanenkirchen is again on the dole.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

18646. HANSEN, ALVIN H. A fundamental error in Keynes' "Treatise on Money." *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 462.

18647. KING, R. H. Bimetallism and the world silver problem. *Accountant.* 87 (3008) Jul. 30, 1932: 160-164.—To many the world-wide fall in prices has seemed to be largely the result of a shortage of metallic money. The remonetization of silver would seem to be the solution to the problem. Past experience has shown, however, that the maintenance of a fixed ratio between gold and silver is difficult. Not even widespread international agreement could insure success.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18648. SCHULTZE, ERNST. Pfundsturz und Weltkrise. [Fall of the pound sterling and the world crisis.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Vortr. u. Abhandl.* (13) 1932: pp. 158.

18649. STRIGL, RICHARD. Gibt es eine Sicherung gegen Inflation? [Can inflation be prevented?] *Verband. Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers, Mitteil.* 14 (5-6) 1932: 113-120.—After the disastrous post-war experiences with inflation one would not expect inflationist sentiment to reappear so soon, but already in the late summer of 1929 credit expansionist and depreciated currency policies were looked upon as methods of raising price levels in aiding business recovery. A century's experience has proved that the gold standard at least has the advantage of preventing excessive manipulation, and a whole system of safeguards has been developed to protect the gold standard. There is danger that monetary manipulation may be used to alleviate depression. Such attempts may lead to even worse crises. Society needs protection against inflation. By refusing poor money and using sound foreign currency it is possible to "contract out" of losses due to currency depreciation. This inversion of Gresham's Law did not take place in 1931 because of continued faith in the domestic standard, and on account of legal obstacles. But such artificial control is not a solution. Progress points toward a return to the full gold standard where manipulation is limited in scope, and not toward much overrated managed currency methods.—*James Washington Bell.*

18650. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Het werk der Gouddelegatie. [The work of the Gold Delegation.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (864) Jul. 20, 1932: 568-570.

(Deals with the final report of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

BANKING

18651. AYRES, MILAN V. Rediscount finance company paper. Proposed changes in Federal Reserve act allowing this would aid in bringing back prosperity. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 124 (6) Jun. 1932: 639-642.

18652. BARDOSI, CAIUS. Banca și industria. [Banking and industry.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 11 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 17-44. (French summary, 45-47.)—Review of the relation of banking to industry in the principal European countries.

18653. BERNÁCER, GERMÁN. La cartera de fondos públicos en los bancos centrales de emisión. [Government bonds in the central banks.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 34 (102) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 855-867.

18654. BERNHARD, GEORG. Die Liquiditätsstörungen und die Krise des deutschen Bankwesens. [The liquidity upheaval and the crisis in German banking.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (3) May 1932: 314-339.—English economy up to the World War, was an economy of and for capitalists—those who acquired new investments through personal savings. English banks of deposit, holding aloof from the capital market may therefore be regarded as clear-cut capitalist banks (*Kapitalistenbanken*). Continental, and especially German, banks, because of a lack of "capitalists" in the English sense, developed as "capitalization" banks (*Kapitalisierungsbanken*). Through their participation in the capital market they made possible the upbuilding of a capitalistic industrialism. When they were primarily dependent upon domestic funds the German banks developed a procedure which permitted them to engage in capital operations and yet preserve their liquidity. After the inflationist period, however, due mainly to inadequate understanding of theory, when, owing to high rates, foreign money was attracted to Germany, short-term foreign money was directed into long-term domestic uses notwithstanding the break-down of the pre-war procedure that insured the necessary liquidity. The result was that foreign moneys were called home and the German banking system collapsed.—*E. E. Agger.*

18655. FEDERN, WALTHER. Der Zusammenbruch der Österreichischen Kredit-Anstalt. [The collapse of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (4) Jun. 1932: 403-435.

18656. HECHT, R. S. Constructive program of management and legislation for American banking. *Trust Companies.* 54 (6) Jun. 1932: 677-682.—Though banking suffers from serious difficulties, drastic reform measures should be avoided. Departmentalized banking as the product of a generation of evolution serves the needs of the public and should not be abolished. The unification of all banks in a single national system would not eliminate existing weaknesses. A constructive banking program should include: (1) a minimum capitalization of \$50,000 for all banks, (2) consolidation to eliminate excessive and weak banks, (3) intrastate branch banking to extend banking to communities where facilities are now inadequate, (4) the extension to national banks of privileges of state banks, (5) the public regulation of investment affiliates, (6) the supervision of group banking organizations as operating entities, (7) reasonable Federal Reserve control of credit for speculative purposes and (8) the establishment of a temporary Federal Liquidating Corporation to hasten relief to the depositors of closed banks. It is also highly important that bankers assume greater responsibility to depositors and the public for the honest and efficient conduct of their institutions.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

18657. HOVIS, ROBERT A. Deposit for specific purposes as preferred claim. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (4) Jun. 1932: 381-385.—A deposit for a specific purpose is one according to which both the depositor and the bank must understand that the money is to be used

for a certain purpose and no other. Deposits under escrow agreements fall within this classification. If, in the event of a bank failure, it can be shown that such deposits increased the funds placed in the hands of the receiver, and that a trust relationship existed with respect to them, the depositors in question should be preferred above the general creditors of the bank.—*Edwin H. Spengler.*

18658. LEE, VIRGIL P. Economic efficiency of Texas country banks. *Texas Agric. Exper. Station, Division Farm & Ranch Econ., Bull.* #450. May 1932: pp. 39.—Banking efficiency is high in large and low in small banks. The smaller the bank, the higher are its expenses per dollar of earning assets, the less it pays on deposits, the more it charges for loans, and the less it earns on its investment, and the risk of failures is greater. Texas country banks are less efficient than country banks of similar size in Chicago and Philadelphia reserve districts. (Recommendations).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

18659. MASSÓ, CRISTÓBAL. La reforma monetaria y el Banco de España. [Monetary reform and the Bank of Spain.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 34 (102) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 921-935.

18660. MOORE, UNDERHILL, and SUSSMAN, GILBERT. The current account and set-offs between an insolvent bank and its customer. *Yale Law J.* 41 (8) Jun. 1932: 1109-1133.

18661. MURAD, ANATOL. The Reichsbank in the financial crisis of 1931. *J. Business.* (Univ. Chicago.) 5(2) Apr. 1932: 175-191.—The breakdown of the *Österreichische Credit Anstalt* may be regarded as the starting point of the 1931 financial crisis in Germany. The fundamental cause lies in Germany's unfavorable debtor position. So long as her short-term debt continues to be far in excess of her gold and foreign exchange resources, her financial stability will be threatened. In the crisis, the Reichsbank was confronted by many difficult problems. The mark had to be maintained, foreign creditors satisfied, and business furnished funds desperately required. In the face of a run by creditors who seemed determined to take away much more than the country owned in liquid means of payment, a breakdown was inevitable. The Reichsbank did all it could to restore confidence among foreign creditors. Gradually compromises had to be taken: the raising of the discount rate, then foreign exchange control, followed by a restriction of credit and a moratorium on short-term debts. The charge that Germany failed to take the necessary measures herself to combat the crisis and relied on foreign assistance is not valid. Germany took all necessary measures, and foreign aid was sought primarily for the benefit of foreign creditors. Only by obtaining new credits abroad could she have continued to pay previous borrowings.—*M. J. Freeman.*

18662. PIKE, A. W. The double-liability aspect of bank stocks. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 516-523.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

18663. REEVES, CLIFFORD B. A brief for the bankers. *Amer. Mercury.* 27 (105) Sep. 1932: 20-29.

18664. STRANSKY, RICHARD. Das neue tschechoslowakische Bankengesetz. [The new Czechoslovak bank law.] *Mitteil. d. Verband. Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14 (7-8) Jul. 1932: 173-198.

18665. T., E. G., Jr. Ambit of double liability of national bank stockholders. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (8) Jun. 1932: 1133-1138.—A consideration of provisions of National Banking Act and their application in determining individuals subject to personal liability. The liability of the true owner of stock of an insolvent national bank is not obscured by the subterfuges of assignment to straw-man, with retention of voting rights, transfer by gift without consent of donee, or passing title to mere pledgee. Mere transfer on the books does not shift responsibility. Except in cases in-

volving defense of infancy, attempts of real owners to escape liability have met with disfavor. Coverture defense is discussed, also liability of trustees, executors and other fiduciaries. The act of 1864 contained no express provisions concerning transferors. The amendment of 1913 corrected this by limiting immunity of transfer to sixty days before failure and by the provision that transferors shall be liable "to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability." No provision in the statute has yet been made to determine liability of so-called apparent owners but the courts base their holdings on an estoppel.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

18666. UNSIGNED. Il "Federal Reserve System" alla prova. [The Federal Reserve System at its test.] *Riv. Mensile d. Banca Commerciale Ital.* (7) Mar. 1932: 265-272.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18667. UNSIGNED. Right of a surety to set off deposits in an insolvent bank. *Yale Law J.* 41 (6) Apr. 1932: 881-888.—A technical discussion of the surety's rights and his proper procedure.—*William W. Werntz.*

18668. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. The trend to secured loans. *J. Business.* (Univ. Chicago.) 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-18.—During the nine years, 1920-28 the proportion of unsecured loans to total loans in the United States declined rapidly. The conditions under which American business developed favored the unsecured loan and opposed the insistence on collateral. The resulting system was that of open account, cash discount, and single-name unsecured promissory note. But a variety of factors have tended to reduce the high proportion which unsecured loans came to occupy. Among those which have operated with telling effect since 1920 may be mentioned the following: the increased ownership of stocks and bonds by the public has resulted in voluntary offerings of collateral by borrowers; the growth of real estate loans; the superiority of secured over unsecured loans by way of safety; and the influence of the depression following 1920, which promoted in many ways the practice of insisting upon collateral. It is frequently asserted that the comptroller of the currency and the Federal Reserve bank authorities favor secured loans. But it is apparently not the policy of the Federal Reserve Bank to promote any particular type of loan. Will the service of banks to the community be lessened by insistence upon collateral? There are some deserving cases in every community which would not be in a position to furnish capital security, and who probably might procure a good and substantial indorser. The acquisition of chattel or realty mortgages or local securities does not necessarily enhance the liquidity of loans against which they are held. Some bankers, believing that the best service to the community is bank stability and safety, have found insistence on collateral a good device in selecting borrowers and in curtailing local borrowing which they deem excessive. The debacle of bank failures since 1920 warrants the conclusion that local communities are best served in the long run by fewer loans, fewer banks, and stronger ones.—*M. J. Freeman.*

CREDIT

18669. ANGELONE, ROMOLO. La politica creditizia antideflazionista negli Stati Uniti. [Antideflationist credit policy in the United States.] *Economia.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 295-306.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18670. ENGBERG, R. C. The Federal Farm Loan system. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 624-628.—(U. S.)

18671. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Der Agrarkredit als internationales Problem. [Agricultural credit as an international problem.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 74 (5) 1931: 673-695.—The problem of agricultural credit cannot be solved by an international financial organization. Different countries with different eco-

economic structures, soil values, productivity, and scales of production, require different credit systems. The established international credit institutes may be of help to countries like Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Baltic border states. They will never solve, however, the agricultural difficulties of Germany and Austria. Any kind of foreign credit, no matter whether it is long-term or short-term credit, could be secured by them only on very unfavorable terms as regards rates of interest, security, or conditions of repayment. Foreign credit can be advantageous only if it leads to a compensatory increase in the export trade of a country. That could not be the case in Germany and Austria, where the cost of agricultural production is relatively high, while the world's market prices are low.—*Lina Kahn.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

18672. ACKERMAN, R. B. Organized labor views uniform small loan law. *Personal Finan. News.* 17 (3) Sep. 1932: 7-8.

18673. BATES, GEORGE E.; and DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O. Secondary distribution of securities—problems suggested by Kinney v. Glenn. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 949-1004.—The Kinney case at once raises the question of the legal relationships existing between customer and stockbroker and the standards of conduct and behavior the violation of which give rise to rights and duties *inter se*. A functional approach to the problems of modern security distribution. The authors fit existing principles of law to the new situation so as to obtain a desirable solution.—*William W. Wernitz.*

18674. DEMETRESCO, PAUL I. La loi sur l'assainissement des dettes agricoles. [The law for financial reorganization of agricultural debts.] *Roumanie Econ.* 7 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 66-69.

18675. HUBACHEK, F. B. The digest of personal finance laws. *Personal Finan. News.* 17 (1) Jul. 1932: 5-7.

18676. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Anleihen und Aktien in der amerikanischen Effektenfinanzierung. II. [Bonds and shares in American corporation financing.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26 (8) Aug. 1932: 422-436.

18677. FACKEL, FRANZ. Devisenbestimmungen. [Regulations and provisions pertaining to bills of exchange.] *Verband. Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers, Mitteil.* 14 (5-6) 1932: 149-152.—A tabular presentation of the more important legal provisions and regulations covering bills of exchange, together with brief notes on changes which have occurred since the description of these data was first published in the December number of this journal. The table contains a comparative summary of provisions applying to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.—*James Washington Bell.*

18678. JARVIS, J. GIBSON. Instalment buying. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4150) Jun. 3, 1932: 698-717.

18679. MARSCHAK, JAKOB. Substanzverluste. [Capital-losses.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (2) Apr. 1932: 129-145.—Two things are meant by the capital "losses" of the present time; one is literal reduction in capital stocks of machines, raw materials, etc.; the other, loss simply in values or monetary expressions of the same, or exchange values of durable goods. Both of these developments may be said to be proceeding apace today simultaneously. The gulf between capital expansion and consumption is an indication of this. The decline has hit especially the industries producing machinery. While capital losses of this type can be seen dynamically, losses in value are

book-matters and enter into exchange processes. Mistrust and lack of confidence may explain why in the face of this the supply of capital for investment remains greater than the demand and why capital flees from countries where it can be used, that is, where there is a high rate of interest offered. (Statistics. Corrected estimates, *Ibid.* (3) May 1932: 340-342.)—*Nathan Miller.*

18680. NERLOVE, S. H. A decade of corporate incomes 1920 to 1929. *Univ. Chicago, School Commerce & Admin., Studies in Business Admin.* 2 (4) 1932: pp. 76.—For the decade 1920-1929 the trend of the "gross" incomes of all corporations was decidedly upward. After 1921, corporations reporting a net income continuously showed an annual increase with the slight exceptions of 1924 and 1927. Net incomes have been approximately 6% of gross incomes. For the period between 1920 and 1929, the total of "invested capital" has earned an average of 6.6%, a return greater than that on high grade bonds. Probably the year of highest margin of profit was 1925. Since then it has become increasingly difficult to maintain that high level of profitability. Although the amount of corporate gross income used for managerial salaries has been large it has been a relatively stable percentage of both total gross incomes and of "invested capital." The annual rate of return to capital and management was on the average about 10%. For 1922-29 the ratio of federal income taxes to net incomes of all corporations ranged between 12% and 15%. The ratio of net dividends paid to "invested capital" increased steadily from 3.3% in 1920 to 4.5% in 1929. These figures suggest that corporate industry was receiving the use of capital furnished by stockholders at a relatively low rate. Stockholders were hoping to obtain their income from accretions in value rather than from dividend payments. Approximately 50% of net incomes were paid out in form of dividends and about 32% were reinvested. Thus a large portion of the capital needed for expansion came out of corporate net incomes.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

18681. RIPLEY, W. Z. The holding company—its effect upon labor. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (5) May 1932: 506-508.—The holding company, frequently a paper corporation, puts one more barrier between the worker and his real boss. The sturdy independence of employees suffers when they become cogs in a great machine, with advancement dependent upon the approval of immediate superiors. The holding corporation and all other inter-company relationships, if allowed to exist at all, ought to be brought under the effective control of the federal government. The accounts of corporations should be made plain and intelligible and open to public inspection.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

18682. SÉE, HENRI. Remarques sur le rôle du capitalisme financier à l'époque du "Hochkapitalismus." [Observations on the role of financial capitalism during the period of "Hochkapitalismus."] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 20 (1) 1932: 96-108.—The role of credit and banking is of supreme importance in the development of modern capitalism. Under the credit system the entrepreneur is obliged to increase his production almost unceasingly. The large banks now control the industrial processes, particularly in the United States, in Germany, and in Belgium. The shareholders have no connection with, or interest in, the industrial organization of the firms they own. Speculation is the most marked characteristic of the modern régime, and leads in turn to disasters such as the United States experienced in 1929. Financial capitalism has produced a new kind of economic imperialism. In 1922, for example, a contract with the Equitable Trust Company of New York secured for the United States the financial and economic control of Bolivia. The export of capital from highly industrialized countries to industrially backward countries is one of the most marked features of *Hochkapitalismus*. Because the purchasing power of

the working classes is not sufficient to permit the home consumption of the vast amounts of goods produced under the credit régime, foreign markets are indispensable to modern capitalism. Since the number of industrially backward countries is still great, it does not appear that capitalism is doomed to a speedy decline.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

18683. THERY, RENÉ. Le rendement des valeurs à revenu variable à la bourse de Paris dans les dix dernières années (1922-1931). [The yield of securities with variable income on the Paris Bourse in the past ten years (1922-1931).] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 74 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-27.—*F. W. Fetter.*

18684. UNSIGNED. The amount we pay to financiers for their rule over industry. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 667-670.—Labor's program has failed to give sufficient emphasis to the legal and business arrangements which determine the distribution of the product of industry. Financial control, particularly, is a barrier to the direction of the economic system in the interest of the welfare of the many. In 1929 when the finance group of corporations furnished 10% of the gross receipts of all corporations, this group paid out 52% of the value of all stock dividends and 21% of the cash dividends.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

18685. UNSIGNED. Colombia. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (53) 1932: pp. 35.—(Securities in default.)

18686. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Auslandsverschuldung nach dem Stand vom 29. Februar 1932. [German indebtedness abroad as of February 29, 1932.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (16) Aug. 2, 1932: 490-493.

18687. UNSIGNED. Hungary. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (52) May 17, 1932: pp. 31.—(Securities in default.)

18688. UNSIGNED. State of São Paulo. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (54) 1932: pp. 6.—(Securities in default.)

18689. UNSIGNED. Supplementary bulletin on Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (51) Apr. 14, 1932: pp. 13.—(Securities in default.)

18690. WEIDENHAMMER, ROBERT. Control of the capital market. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1932: 389-402.—The justification for control of the capital market, as distinct from the unsoundness of all attempts at interferences with the markets of raw materials, appears to lie in a fundamental difference of the price-making process of these markets. The attempts of cartels at "stabilization," be it of prices or of production, are not only utopian but are bound to aggravate the evils they combat. No such theoretical objection exists against the control of the short-term and the long-term loan markets. To be effective, however, such control would have to embrace both these markets and would have to be qualitative as well as quantitative by affecting the particular uses of credit instead of merely its aggregate amount.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

18691. ZAHN, JOHANNES C. D. The trustee in German-American industrial loans. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 187-231; (3) Jun. 1932: 428-470.—A detailed discussion of the major and incidental legal problems caused by the conflicting systems of law present in international bond issues.—*William W. Werntz.*

PRICES

18692. DAVIES, J. LLEFELYS. By-products of the cattle industry. Prices and supplies of hides. *Welsh J. Agric.* 8 1932: 36-51.—As hides are definite by-products of the meat industry, their prices do not follow the common course of those subject to the influence of direct supply and demand. The movement of hide prices from

1900 to 1930 shows clearly that changes in prices occur quite apart from the movement of meat prices. The usual approximate statement that the value of the hide is about 10-12% of the value of the live fat animal is subject to considerable variation, and differences may arise of the order of 5 to 7% of the total value of the beast. Nevertheless an examination of the available price statistics indicates that "a decline in the value of offals, and especially hides, is reflected in the liveweight prices of cattle, and so far as hides are concerned the effect is the same whether it arises from general conditions of demand and supply in the hide markets or from deterioration of quality in individual hides."—*Edgar Thomas.*

18693. GOTTSCHALK, HELLMUT. Die Kaufkraftlehre. [The purchasing power theory.] *Beitr. z. Erforsch. d. Wirtschaftl. Wechsellen, Aufschwung, Krise, Stockung.* (5) 1932: pp. 139.

18694. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Die Casselsche Preistheorie. [Cassel's price theory.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 89 (1) 1931: 53-79.—The mathematical formulae which are essential part of Gustav Cassel's analysis of price have not been fundamentally changed since they were first developed thirty years ago. The equation which proves that demand and supply under normal conditions are functions of the commodity prices lacks certainty and is therefore useless. This is the more important as all formulae are interrelated so that the defect of one influences the whole set. Besides, it is possible to show that Cassel's equations contain elements which his economic system has cast overboard. The largest gap in this economic system, however, is that the subjective factors in economy, especially the relationship between consumption units and the market, have been discarded.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

18695. SOMMARIN, EMIL. Knut Wicksells Auffassung der Entwicklung des Preisniveaus und die Krise der schwedischen Währung. [Wicksell's theory of the price level and the Swedish exchange crisis.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (3) May 1932: 257-282.—The intensity and duration of the business depression has caused a shifting of emphasis from purely rhythmical and cyclical to more specialized factors. As early as 1898 Wicksell stressed the importance of the monetary and credit factor. He foresaw the difficulties that developed in connection with the unregulated gold standard and he advocated a managed currency for Sweden. Actual developments have in the main fulfilled his predictions and practical policy has been influenced by his recommendations.—*E. E. Agger.*

18696. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Die objektivistischen Preistheorien auf empirisch-realistischer Grundlage in der neueren Literatur Deutschlands. [The objectivistic price theories on empirical-realistic base in recent German literature.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 90 (2) 1931: 249-303.—Price theories in contemporary German economics can roughly be divided in (a) deductive attempts to solve the price problem either on the basis of a subjective anticipation of value or (as Gustav Cassel, Adolf Weber, and Franz Oppenheimer do) on purely objectivistic foundations, (b) the universalistic conception of price in Othmar Spann's doctrine of totality, and (c) objectivistic theories which mainly apply an empirical-realistic method. To the latter category belong price theories with partly objective, partly subjective elements (Karl Diehl, Robert Liefmann) as well as those which completely disregard subjective explanations of value and price (Otto Conrad, Gottl-Ottlilienfeld, Franz Eulenburg, Werner Sombart, Otto v. Zwiédineck). Critical review of the logical process by which these authors obtain their results sustains the conclusion that a satisfactory solution has as yet not been accomplished. This is chiefly due to the fact that up to now the individualistic approach has one-sidedly prevailed.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

18697. WILCOXEN, L. C. World prices and the precious metals. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 129-140.—While a statistical examination supports the hypothesis that the rate of money-gold accumulation determines world price-trends, an even higher correlation is obtained if allowance is made for the use of silver as money during the years that silver enjoyed a monetary status substantially equal to that of gold. Since the demonetization of silver new gold has had to replace silver as well as carry its own load of meeting the demands of increased trade and exchange. This replacement demand has, however, now been extinguished. At the same time it appears that the increased efficiency of credit has lessened the pressure on gold and the conclusion is therefore warranted that the gold pessimists have considerably overestimated the amount of new gold supposed to be needed to sustain the price level.—*E. E. Agger.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

18698. BACHI, RICCARDO. La struttura economica moderna e lo svolgimento ciclico nel movimento degli affari. [Modern economic structure and the business cycle.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni.* 3 1931: 229-256.—Noting the difference between the economic cycles of modern capitalism and the disturbances of previous times, the author examines the principal characteristics of modern economic structure which might cause these cycles: production for the market and not on order, psychological tendencies of employers, technical conditions of production, character of employment of unskilled labor, conditions of supply of permanent production goods, structure of the savings and financial markets, relations between several markets, viscosity of prices, differences in the dynamics of supply of industrial products and of agricultural prices.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18699. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. Expansion of public works for preservation of prosperity. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 139-140.

18700. COPLAND, D. B. Economic adjustment in Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8 (14) May 1932: 115-118.—Despite the high exchange rate, export prices in Australian currency have fallen far more than have other prices and the costs of production. National income has fallen from £650,000,000 in 1927-1928, to £459,000,000 in 1930-1931, and is estimated at £430,000,000 for 1931-1932. To promote a better balance between costs and prices in industry generally, and especially in primary industries, the following recommendations are made: a 10% reduction in real wages, a reduction in the deficits (governmental) to a maximum of £12,000,000, an increase in the exchange rate.—*Igon Treulich.*

18701. DÖBLIN, ERNST. Internationale Konjunkturabhängigkeit und Autarkie. [International interdependence of business conditions and national self-sufficiency.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (3) May 1932: 283-313.—Despite similarities in some directions cyclical movements in different countries show important differences in time of inception, duration and intensity. An analysis of such factors as foreign commerce, international credits, capital equipment, internal economic balance, free or controlled economy, and population trends throws very little light on the question of national susceptibility. Whatever lines of policy may be helpful in reducing somewhat this susceptibility, one thing is certain, the road to self-sufficiency is paved with crises.—*E. E. Agger.*

18702. DRUSCHININ, N. R. Konjunktur und Landwirtschaft. [Economic cycles and agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 3 (1-2) 1930: 71-90.—The author dis-

cusses the views of various economists with regard to the relation between agriculture and economic cycles. He argues that, while agriculture is not necessarily affected by every passing change in economic conditions, it is undoubtedly affected by economic changes of more or less duration. He bases his argument on a study of wheat production and trade and industrial fluctuations in the U. S.—*A. M. Hannay.*

18703. EBERTS, H. Krisis des Kapitalismus. [Crisis of capitalism.] *Mittel. a. Forstwirtschaft. u. Forstwissenschaft.* 3 (1) 1932: 1-14.—Contributory causes of the present economic crisis fall under 4 heads: (1) The coincidence of the low points of the 3 business cycles (50-yr., 7-11 yr., and 40-month cycles); (2) post-war internal national policies, in the direction both of state socialism (welfare measures and the like) and of state capitalism (promotion of business through subventions, etc.), which have greatly increased governmental costs; (3) changes in the economic structure of individual countries and of the world as a whole, through price-fixing arrangements, shifts in world production and markets, destruction of capital by the war, and the piling up of internal and international debts which, not being offset by any productive enterprise, are a dead weight and contrary to the principle of capitalism; and (4) international economic and political policies, including high tariffs, restriction on movement of capital, reparations, etc. A more fundamental cause is the change in the capitalistic system itself. The period since 1900 may be called the period of "late capitalism," in which capitalism is gradually giving way to a new economic system. The fundamental principles of capitalism, viz.: the profit motive, individual self interest, and economic rationalism as the impelling forces of economic activity, are gradually losing their validity with the growth of corporations. In order to protect individuals and public interests the state has had to impose numerous restrictions on industry, and in the case of many public necessities where full economic freedom of capitalism would lead logically to conflict with the public welfare, the tendency is for the state to assume control.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18704. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Nuove riflessioni in disordine sulla crisi. Della fantasia economica e della mutazione nella domanda di beni conseguente alla guerra. [New reflections on the crisis. Economic fantasy and changes of demand for goods following the war.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 563-577.—Discusses in particular the influence of monetary factors and psychological and economic causes (confidence crisis of the banks, excessive and uncertain taxes, too high costs of certain elements in production) of the fall of sterling. This could have been avoided only if English producers and bankers had foreseen in time the nature of the changes taking place, as a result of the war, in the demand for goods. These changes connected with the redistribution of wealth have not been of a stable character.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18705. FOÀ, BRUNO. Recenti teorie monetarie del ciclo. [Recent monetary theories of the economic cycle.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (12) Dec. 1931: 847-873.—Critique of monetary theories of the economic cycle. From Cassel's theory (which is subject to criticism because of the insufficient consideration of the qualitative factors of the monetary system, but is correct so far as it refers to the distribution of gold) to those of Hawtrey and Robertson, there is a noteworthy progress in the interrelation between monetary and nonmonetary facts. Then Foà examines the theories of Keynes, in particular in the relations between savings and investment, and criticizes the practical proposals (intensification of the open market operations, lowering the discount rate, etc.) offered by Keynes at the end of his work.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18706. FRITZ, WILBERT G. A weekly index of business activity in the Pittsburgh district. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 2(6) Jun. 28, 1932: 15-18.

18707. LEDERER, EMIL. Die Lähmung der Weltwirtschaft. [The stagnation of world-economy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67(1) Mar. 1932: 1-28.—Political uncertainties are holding up economic correctives. Political estrangements have caused the flight of capital from country to country. Restrictions on freedom of international commerce have redoubled this effect. At present the process of decline in consumption power seems not to have had much weight in the usual effect upon demand for commodities because the political factors are holding up. Inflation, scarcity, growth of population, technical improvements or changes, these in the past have heralded the up-swing. Still another has been the penetration of capitalism into noncapitalistic countries. All these things considered, the return will have to be of a very protracted nature, since by technical or inflationary means alone not much in the way of recovery can be forecast.—*Nathan Miller.*

18708. OHLIN, BERTIL. Ungelöste Probleme der gegenwärtigen Krisis. [Unsolved problems of the present crisis.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 1-23.—There is urgent need for researches tracing the effects of the mobility of various price and wage factors. Maintenance of equilibrium between savings, long-term interest rates, and accretion to capital goods cannot now be effected due to incomplete statistics of changes in the distribution and extent of national income, and of the growth of savings and capital. Proof is lacking that the liquidation of unsound businesses must come before recovery can ensue. Keynes' theory of undercapitalization is oversimplified and we must supplement monetary theory before it can be a guide in times of depression. It is an open question whether or not rigidity of prices and wages in some lines is beneficent or harmful.—*Walter E. Roloff.*

18709. STEINER, FRIEDRICH. Methodisches zum Ablauf der Weltkrise. [Explanation of the duration and course of the world crisis.] *Verband. Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers, Mitteil.* 14(5-6) 1932: 129-142.—The classical theory of self-generating cycles, namely, that each crisis has in it the germs of its own correction,—depression periods with low prices and cost bring increased demand for goods, which call for increased monetary circulation, etc., assumes a natural course of events undisturbed by extraneous forces, under conditions of free competition. Such conditions have never existed, and are particularly anomalous today with the wage agreements, cartel control, and government regulations, which exist in every country, irrespective of type of government. A description and analysis of these influences develops reasons why the present depression is so unusually severe. Emphasis is placed upon accentuating factors which have in part been heretofore neglected, viz.: war debts; reconstruction finance; mistaken financial "prestige" policy (in the case of England); efforts to establish unreasonably high standards of living (including the false prosperity program in the United States); and, unfortunate political regrouping of population in new states, with consequent trade barriers. Some favorable aspects of the present situation are also considered.—*James Washington Bell.*

18710. STERNBERG, FRITZ. Die Weltwirtschaftskrisis. [The world depression.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 36(1) Jul. 1932: 109-132.—The present depression is not analogous to any preceding it since all factors which in former times served as reserve forces to stimulate recovery are now absent or are relatively impotent. In the past it was possible to raise wages and to decrease unemployment through colonial expansion and emigration. Today colonies are becoming industrialized and emigration is increasingly a negligible influence. There results also from the intensified competitive struggle of

industrial lands an acceleration of rationalization in industry as seen by the growth of unemployment, the statistics of declining world foreign trade, and the fact that purchasing power of all groups, including the agricultural, has declined more rapidly than the cost of living. The rapid growth of monopolies with their attendant rigidity of prices has forced an extreme decline of prices of nonmonopolized goods, consequently it will be far more difficult to bring about revival of business than at any time in the past.—*Walter E. Roloff.*

18711. VINCI, FELICE. Riflessioni sulla crisi economica mondiale. [Reflections on the world economic crisis.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 257-284.

18712. WOYTINSKY, WL. Internationale Hebung der Preise als Ausweg aus der Krise. [International raising of prices as a remedy for the crisis.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (1) 1931: pp. 163.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

18713. BUETZ, HEINRICH GERT. Zur Entwicklung der europäischen Arbeitsmärkte. [The development of the European labor markets.] *Volk u. Reich.* 8(2) 1932: 74-88.—Statistics of wages, employment, strikes and the purchasing power of wages in almost all European countries since the war.—*John B. Mason.*

18714. CARNAHAN, THOMAS S. Labor conditions in Katanga. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13(307) Jul. 1932: 309-312.—(Copper mines, Belgian Congo.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

18715. GRISHIN, Z. ГРИШИН, З. Вопросы организации отходничества из колхозов. [Problems of organizing the transfer of labor from kolkhozy to factories.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права. (Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsia Prava.)* (10-12) 1931: 92-117.—Since the kolkhozy, or collective farms, guarantee to their members better food than the latter can expect to get in the cities, the problem has risen how to supply city factories with the required number of hands. Previously, the Russian peasants were eager to leave villages for cities, where they could find more satisfactory conditions of living. Now the farmers prefer to remain in the country. The Soviet government has been obliged to grant special privileges in regard to food rationing to those kolkhoz families which agreed to send some of their junior members to the cities. Grishin calls the attention of the government to the necessity of organizing a system or regular conscription of workers from the kolkhozy through special agreements between the government's boards of industry and the kolkhozy.—*G. Vernadsky.*

18716. HEIDENKORN, BENEDYKT. Proletaryzacja inteligencji zawodowej. [The proletarianization of professional intellectuals.] *Droga.* (1) 1930: 67-74.—The labor of most of the so-called brain workers has nothing to do with real intellectual work. The process of proletarianization (according to Müller-Lyer's definition: everyone who earns his living by selling his work belongs to the proletariat) is accelerated by the mechanization of intellectual work and by the increasing consciousness of dependence on capital.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

18717. LAMSON, HERBERT D. The Chinese laborer and his family. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(3) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 203-212.—Studies of working class families in China do not reveal large families. A high birth rate is paralleled by a high death rate. According to Shanghai standards one male adult needs \$103.48 yearly. Earnings average \$256 a year, not enough to support a family without the earnings of wife and children. Because of a demand for female labor in certain industries

women are sometimes the chief wage earners. Because of the binding force of custom, weddings and funerals cost a disproportionate amount, and lower income groups resort to pawning and borrowing on these occasions. Money lenders charge high rates and often keep families under perpetual obligation.—*Frances Williams Binkley.*

18718. MIEDZIŃSKA, JANINA. *Praca terminatorów w warsztatach rzemieślniczych.* [The labor conditions of apprentices in the crafts.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 423-435.—The data collected by the Ministry of Labor show that the labor conditions of apprentices in Poland are bad. There is a lack of instructors to guide their technical training. Hygienic conditions are bad. The apprentices are not remunerated during the years of their apprenticeship; though their work is quite productive, and a number of establishments use for their ordinary work none but apprentices. In the last few years a substitution of apprentices for skilled workers has been observable. These conditions have led the Ministry of labor to elaborate a body of rules regarding apprenticeship. The underlying principles of this regulation include: establishments having no means of giving trade training are not allowed to employ apprentices; the labor of apprentices should be remunerated during the whole time of the apprenticeship; and the number of the apprentices in any establishment is fixed in proportion to the number of the skilled workers employed therein.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18719. POWER, BERYL M. LE P. Indian labour conditions. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4153) Jun. 25, 1932: 763-782.

18720. RICHTER, LUTZ. Die tarifverträglichen Arbeitsbedingungen des italienischen Flugpersonals. [Labor conditions in labor agreements of the Italian air personnel.] *Arch. f. Luftrecht.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 239-244.

18721. RAMOS, JUAN P. Latin America and the International Labour Conference. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 733-741.

18722. SCHÜRCH, CHARLES. Les débuts de la réglementation du travail en Suisse. [The beginnings of labor legislation in Switzerland.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24 (3) Mar. 1932: 79-85.

18723. UNSIGNED. The agricultural labour situation in Hungary. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 673-678.

18724. UNSIGNED. Labor productivity and displacement in the electric light and power industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (2) Aug. 1932: 249-259.—The output per employee in the electric light and power industry increased 260% from 1902 to 1927, according to a recent study made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. There has been little, if any, actual displacement of labor, however, except through the curtailment that took place during 1930 and 1931. In most instances the loss of employment opportunities because of the abolition of positions as a result of installation of larger units or automatic devices has been offset by the labor demand created through the tremendous expansion of the industry and the increase in activities undertaken to give reliable and uninterrupted service.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18725. UNSIGNED. Labour in the mandated territory of Tanganyika in 1930. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 812-816.

18726. UNSIGNED. Man-hour productivity in the blast-furnace industry in 1929. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (2) Aug. 1932: 260-269.—Size of plant, degree of mechanization, wages paid, kind of ore handled, and character of labor are all factors entering into efficiency (as measured by man-hour productivity) in the blast-furnace industry. This is indicated by an analysis of data gathered in the 1929 Census of Manufactures. The plants with the largest output of pig iron produced more than 4

times as much per man-hour as did the plants with the smallest output. The plants having the lowest output per man-hour were those paying the lowest hourly wage, while the plants with the highest man-hour output were those paying the highest wages. In the highest-wage plants the man-hour production was more than 11 times as great as in the lowest-wage plants.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18727. UNSIGNED. Working conditions in Shanghai factories. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1932: 535-541.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

18728. LUKAS, J. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Spanien. [The trade union movement in Spain.] *Wirtsch. u. Arbeit.* 10 (15) Aug. 1, 1932: 487-492.—Lukas deals with the origins of the trade union movement in Spain and the development of the two principal groups of unions: syndicalist and socialist organizations. The latter group, united in the General Federation of Labor, is the more important, comprising nearly one million members. Since the establishment of the Republic the movement has expanded rapidly, but it still lacks solidarity.—*H. Fehlinger.*

18729. MEISTER, MARTIN. La session du Conseil général de la Fédération syndicale internationale à Berne. [The Berne session of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24 (3) Mar. 1932: 72-79.

18730. PALMER, GLADYS L. Union tactics and economic change. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Res. Studies.* #19. Jun. 1932: pp. 228.—This study is subtitled *A Case Study of Three Philadelphia Textile Unions*, and is based upon records and experiences of the full-fashioned hosiery, upholstery weaving, and carpet weaving unions. Economic factors in the decline of the Philadelphia textile industry and the characteristics of the workers in the industry are presented. The history, philosophy, and tactics of each union are given with due recognition of the significance of the relationship of economic events to the success of the union program. An appendix contains 7 stories by workers telling of their own experiences or of events during some of the major strikes; two arbitration awards; the report of a fact-finding committee in the hosiery industry; and the 1931-32 national agreement in the full-fashioned hosiery industry. (4 tables.)—*Miriam Hussey.*

18731. SABEL, LUDWIG. Wirtschaftliche Gewerkschaftsunternehmen. [Economic trade union enterprises.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 137 (1) Jul. 1932: 90-100.—Typical enterprises operated by trade unions are described selected from among those controlled by the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund* (ADGB) (German National Federation of Trade Unions). (1) Insurance enterprises: In 1911 an insurance company was established under the name—adopted in 1913—of *Volksfürsorge, gewerkschaftlich-genossenschaftliche Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft* (National Provident Trade Union and Cooperative Insurance Company). The capital stock was about one million marks, one-half of which was taken up by the free trade union members and their associates. Today the assets of the *Volksfürsorge* amount to nearly 132,000,000 RM. By the close of 1930 insurance policies to the amount of 880,800,000 RM were outstanding and for 1930 alone 416,000 new members were acquired. *Volksfürsorge* stands third among insurance companies in Germany today. Affiliated with it is the *Eigenhilfe, Feuer- und Sachversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft in Hamburg* (Fire and Property Insurance Company). The administration of this is now in the hands of the German cooperative organization. (2) Building: Directly after the war, in 1919, two companies were established to provide for the

construction of dwellings. These were brought together into the *Verband sozialer Baubetriebe* (Society for Social Building Activity). Other establishments were added. By the end of 1930 the *Verband* included building enterprises possessing saw mills, wood-working and cement factories, sand and stone quarries, etc. The business of 41,000,000 in 1924 increased to 120,200,000 *RM* in 1930. The invested capital has been furnished by various trade union organizations. (3) The providing of merchandise: In 1903 the *Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine* (The Central Association of German Co-operative Societies) was founded. Its business annually exceeds 1,250,000,000 *RM*. In nearly 1,000 cooperative associations there are 3,000,000 members who took on the average for the year 1930-31 approximately 422 *RM* of goods. During 1914-1930 the membership doubled, the amount of business done tripled, the number of persons employed increased from 26,000 to 37,000, the net profit increased about 33½%, and the savings of the members left with the societies increased from 79,000,000 in 1914 to 403,000,000 *RM* in 1930. The *Gross Einkaufsgesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine*, "GEG" (The German Wholesale Co-operative Association), includes in its operation factories of all description. The GEG also operates a bank and a savings bank, continuation schools, nurseries, charitable organizations, literary and legal societies, etc. In spite of the depression of 1930 it had a surplus, for the year, of 4,360,000 *RM*. (4) Publishing enterprises: In 1921 the free trade unions founded the *Verlagsgesellschaft des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, m.b.H.* (The Printing Association of the National German Trade Union Federation Ltd.) which carries on the printing of trade union literature, yearbooks, statistics, periodicals, etc. Its business, which amounted to 265,000 *RM* in 1924, had increased to more than 1,000,000 *RM* in 1930. (5) Banking: In October 1924 the *Arbeiterbank* was organized. Besides its own administration building in Berlin, it controls 9 savings offices in Berlin and a net of 245 affiliated places in 187 different German cities. The deposits have increased from 9,140,000 in 1924 to 168,000,000 *RM* in 1930. Dividends of 10% have been regularly paid until the last years when the rate was made 8%. (6) Trade union buildings: The desire to build a central place and to have a home for offices, libraries, etc. caused the unions to build or rent buildings for these purposes. Already at the turn of the century there were 10 such *Gewerkschaftshäuser* (trade union homes) the number of which up to the World War had grown to 75 and to the beginning of 1931 to 150. In 1931 all of these were brought under one administration.—*Carl J. Ratzlaff.*

18732. SCHIFFERSTEIN, JEAN. Les secrétaires professionnels internationaux et la Fédération syndicale internationale. [The international labor secretariats and the International Federation of Trade Unions.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 24 (3) Mar. 1932: 67-72.

18733. UNSIGNED. Business activities of German labor unions. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (2) Aug. 1932: 296-301.

18734. UNSIGNED. Les fédérations syndicales suisses en 1931. [The Swiss trade union federations in 1931.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse, Suppl.* 24 (7) Jul. 1932: pp. 39.

LABOR RELATIONS

18735. FEHLINGER, H. Internationale Übersicht des Schlichtungswesens für Arbeitsstreitigkeiten. [International survey of arbitration system for labor disputes.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 137 (1) Jul. 1932: 101-107.—(Contains a summary of the principal characteristics of arbitration outlined in *Problems of Arbitration* recently published by the International Labor Office.) Voluntary arbitration committees organized by the joint actions of the employers and employees involved in an industrial dispute are now recognized and

play an important role in nearly all the countries covered by the report. Some countries, like Belgium and South Africa, even accord these voluntary committees a full official status. The main body of the report is devoted to the conciliation and arbitration boards organized by the states. The powers accorded to these official boards and the methods of their organization vary widely from country to country, but on the whole they seem to be suited to the economic and legal philosophies prevailing in the country. For instance, in the question of enforcing the decisions of the arbitration boards, all Anglo-Saxon countries, except Australia and New Zealand, refuse to accept compulsory arbitration and merely regard the decisions of the boards as suggestions which may and may not be accepted by the parties involved in a dispute. At the other extreme are the laws of Australia, New Zealand, Italy and Russia where the decisions of the boards of arbitration are not only enforced upon the parties involved in the dispute but are accepted as an integral element in the entire realm of industrial relations existing in the country. Other features discussed include: relations of the boards of arbitration to the courts; conditions under which the boards of arbitration are to take action in a dispute; methods of conducting the hearing of the boards.—*Boris Stern.*

18376. NARAYANASWAMI, B. V. Towards industrial peace. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (6) Jan. 1932: 381-392.—Little progress has been made in introducing into India the idea of joint committees of employers and employees. A few concerns are mentioned as having set up "work committees." Generally speaking, the results achieved have been disappointing, a circumstance which is attributable to the instability of labor, the migratory character of the workers, illiteracy, and language difficulties. It was only as recently as 1929 that the Trades Disputes Act was put in the statutes by the government of India. The act provides for the creation of two types of tribunals, namely, courts of inquiry (whose function it is to investigate and report on such questions as may be referred to them) and boards of conciliation, which include representatives of employers and employees (charged with the settlement of disputes). This machinery is held to be inadequate. The government should set up in every province industrial courts on the English model. Workshop committees and work councils representing both sides should be created to handle minor disputes. Permanent boards should be established in every industry for general consultation between employers and employees.—*R. P. Brooks.*

PERSONNEL

18737. CURTIS, MYRA. American office management. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 179-195.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

18738. LAND, S. LEWIS. New personnel emphasis required by technological changes in industry. *Amer. Federationist*. 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 659-666.

18739. MARKSTEIN, RUDOLF. Die Augenermüdung im Differenzmass. [Eye fatigue.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 65-78.—The author gives a survey of existing methods and develops the new tests for different degrees of fatigue of the eye during a period of straining work. The reading test of "Landolt rings" proved to be the most exact, as well as the cheapest and least complicated process.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

18740. MATT, HEINZ. Reaktionen unter Aufmerksamkeitsbelastung. [Reactions under distracting circumstances.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 104-112.—Every by-stimulus has a bad effect upon the task in hand, and the more so the more intellectual activity the by-stimulus demands.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

18741. PISTERNIK, W. Ausbildung arbeitsloser Lehrlinge des Baugewerbes. [Training for unemployed

apprentices in the building trades.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42 (19) May 7, 1932: 298-299.—Unemployment among apprentices in the building trades has grown rapidly during the depression since master-builders are responsible for their apprentices during slack seasons only if they have hired too many in the light of the work to be done. In this way January 1932 figures showed 14,546 unemployed, and among the carpenters almost 66% of the apprentices were unemployed. Since these boys were doubly at a disadvantage, first in being unemployed and then in having insufficient opportunity to learn a trade, the Ministry of Labor provided special funds for training courses. Courses of 10-12 weeks duration are to be set up, participation in which is voluntary and open to boys in the last third of their apprenticeship. It is possible that these apprentices would then be eligible for their journeyman's examination.—*Alice Hanson*.

18742. RAO, B. R. SUBBA. Labour turnover and productive costs. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (46) Jan. 1932: 265-276.—In India the unavoidable turnover is slightly higher because of extraordinarily unhealthy conditions of work prevailing in some of the factories. The recent Royal Commission on Indian Labor found that in a large number of factories the gross turnover was 5% per month. Most of this turnover is avoidable. It is most expensive both to employers and employees. The skill acquired by the departing laborer is lost to the enterprise, and the new worker has to begin at the bottom. Cost is incurred in instructing new employees, in increased depreciation from careless and inexperienced handling of machinery; from diminution in the rate of production caused by changes in personnel; and by enhanced costs from industrial accidents and medical care.—*R. P. Brooks*.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

18743. FAULKNER, RICHARD. Haulage accidents in Lancashire. *Colliery Guardian*. 144 (3722) Apr. 29, 1932: 819-821.—The highest percentages of the more severe haulage accidents occurring in Lancashire collieries during the years 1924-1929, were caused by runaways. Second to runaways in importance were accidents due to workmen being caught between cars and fixtures, and after these are the accidents due to miners coming into contact with ropes, pulleys and chains. The fourth highest cause includes accidents resulting from derailments.—*H. O. Rogers*.

18744. REITYNBARG, D. I. Verwendung, Organisation und Wirkung des Unfallverhütungspakats in verschiedenen Ländern. [Application, organization and effect of accident prevention placards in different countries.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 25 (8) Aug. 1932: 187-189.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

18745. ANDERSON, MARY. What canneries mean to women. *Amer. Federationist*. 39 (6) Jun. 1932: 652-658.—(U. S.)

18746. ANDERSON, MARY. With women workers in the stockyards. *Amer. Federationist*. 39 (5) May 1932: 556-560.—(U. S.)

WAGES

18747. LOWRY, STEWART M. Wage incentives for the smaller industries. *Factory & Indus. Management*. 83 (9) Sep. 1932: 342-344.

18748. MAHER, AMY G. Bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks in Ohio 1914 to 1929. *U. S. Women's Bur. Bull.* #95. 1932: pp. 34.—In Ohio returns are made by employers to the Division of Labor Statistics. From these it was possible to compute employment fluctuations and medians of weekly wage rates for practically all clerical workers over a 16-year period except

for 1922. Year's earnings could be computed only beginning 1918. More than one-eighth of all men and women employed in Ohio in 1929 were clerical workers. Three employment groups—manufacturing, offices and stores—employed the great majority of these. The median of weekly wage rates for men in clerical work increased from \$17.47 in 1914 to \$38.57 in 1929. The increase for women was from \$10.52 to \$22.40. In order to take into account the real purchasing power of the dollar over this period, use was made of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index figures for changes in the cost of living. Where money rates showed an increase of 120.8% for men and 105.7% for women, real rates showed only 32.7% and 23.6% respectively. The year 1914 was taken as base for indexes of employment. In 1929 there was an average of 168,127 clerical workers employed in 42,216 establishments. The trend of employment was upward from 1914 through 1920; in 1921, the depression year, it dropped, but rose again in 1923, continuing this rise until late in 1929. The decrease in women's employment was marked in 1921. There was a great increase in the employment of clerical workers in the period studied. The number of women in 1929 was eight times the 1914 figure, and that of men almost four times. The number of employed persons in the state did not quite double, and from 1914 to 1930 the population of the State increased less than one-third.—*Katharine Lumpkin*.

18749. SCHAEFFLER, W. Der Lohnanteil im Prozente der Selbstkosten verschiedener Produkte. [The share of wages in the cost of production of different products.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26 (6) Jun. 1932: 326-332.—(Germany.)

18750. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung der Tariflöhne seit Mitte 1931. [The development of wages under wage-agreements since the middle of 1931.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42 (15) Apr. 9, 1932: 226-232.—From the end of 1930 to the middle of 1931, 6,528,000 workers had received wage cuts as follows: 237,000 to 3%; 2,320,000 from 3.5-5.5%; 2,501,000 up to 6%; 209,000, 7%; 166,000, 8%; and 1,094,000 over 8%, an average wage loss of 6%. Up to December, 1931 about half of the workers had not yet felt the general wage cutting. The average wage cuts from the second half of 1931 did not exceed 3%. But in December 1931 the National Emergency Decree which called for a cut of from 10-15% was promulgated. The Trade Union statistical bureau decided to take two "wage-census" days, by districts and trades, one in December and one in January, instead of the usual single end-of-the-year census in December. The trades which showed comparatively little loss from December to December showed the greatest losses in the second comparison. Wage cuts from the end of 1930 to January 1932 average 17.5%, 7.2% of which represented cuts during the year 1931 and 10.3% resulted from the Emergency Decree ruling. On the whole wages in January 1932 were at the December 1925 level, when reorganization and rationalization in factories was just beginning. Workers have lost completely any share of profits resulting from increased productivity.—*Alice Hanson*.

18751. UNSIGNED. Tariflöhne in der Landwirtschaft, im Bergbau, und für die Arbeiterinnen seit Mitte 1931. [Wage agreements in agriculture, mining, and for women since the middle of 1931.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42 (16) Apr. 16, 1932: 246-249.—Agricultural workers usually receive wages in terms of board and room plus cash. The amount paid them varies considerably with the district. The cash wage however makes up 80-85% of their wage and is the element which has been affected in wage-cuts. The Emergency Decree (effective January 1, 1932) cut men's wages 12.5% on the average and women's, 11.6%. In mining wage cuts have far exceeded those for industry. In hard coal skilled workers were cut 20.9%; unskilled workers, 20.7%. In soft coal

skilled workers receive 19% unskilled workers 18.3% less wages than at the end of 1930. For women the cuts vary according to districts and trades between 15-20%. The average was 17.6% less than at the end of 1930, of which 6.2% represents cuts during the year 1931 and 11.4% a result of the Emergency Decree. For many trades women are now earning less than at the end of 1925. Among these are furniture, printing, and boxes.—*Alice Hanson.*

18752. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor May 15, 1931. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #566.* Jun. 1932: pp. 238.

18753. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in air transportation, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(2) Aug. 1932: 339-348.—The actual earnings of pilots in air transportation in October, 1931, averaged \$569.49 per month; of co-pilots, \$227.89 per month; and of all other employees, \$31.66 per week. Pilots' average monthly earnings ranged from \$482.45 in the south central section of the U. S. to \$617.84 in the south Atlantic section. Average earnings per flight-hour ranged from \$5.565 in the south central section to \$8.066 in the western, being \$7.084 in all districts combined. A few companies pay pilots a monthly salary plus a specified rate for each mile flown. The average full-time flight-hours of pilots are fixed at a maximum of 110 per month, but the hours actually flown in October, 1931 averaged only 80.4. Detailed data for pilots, co-pilots, and other employees connected with air transportation are given.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18754. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, 1930 and 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(2) Aug. 1932: 349-355.—Hourly earnings of workers in the dyeing and finishing of textiles in 1932 averaged 41.8 cents for males and 29 cents for females, as compared with 47.3 cents and 33.5 cents, respectively, in 1930, according to a survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Average full-time weekly earnings of males were \$21.49 in 1932 and \$24.12 in 1930, and of females, \$14.85 in 1932 and \$16.92 in 1930. Full-time working hours per week of males averaged 51.4 in 1932 and 51 in 1930, and of females, 51.2 in 1932 and 50.5 in 1930.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18755. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der zweiten amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der eisen- und stahlerzeugenden Industrie. [Principal results of the second official wage census in the iron and steel industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(12) Jun. 2, 1932: 373-377.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

18756. ALBRECHT, GERHARD. Von der Arbeitslosenversicherung zur Nothilfe für Erwerbslose. [From unemployment insurance to emergency relief for unemployed.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137(2) Aug. 1932: 241-259.

18757. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Regulating private employment agencies. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(9) Sep. 1932: 992-999.—(U. S.)

18758. DICKINSON, FRANK G. The mountain and the valley, a few notes on economic planning. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 141-147.—We never attain 100% employment. Utilization of labor power ranges from an average of approximately 80% to a minimum of 64% and a maximum of 96%. If this country wishes to prevent future industrial depressions, it must cut off the mountain peak. Besides adequate credit control, timed public works seem to offer the best additional means of stabilizing the general course of industry and trade.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

18759. DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Bemerkungen zu den Arbeitsbeschaffungsplänen. [Notes on plans for creating work.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137(2) Aug. 1932: 260-274.

18760. DRAPER, ERNEST G. What employers

expect of public employment agencies. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(9) Sep. 1932: 1000-1002.—The emphasis in the U. S. has been on finding jobs for workers instead of a means to help employers find workers, and consequently the type of service given employers has suffered.—*M. Keller.*

18761. JANKO, JAROSLAV. La disoccupazione e la morbidità. [Unemployment and sickness.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8(2) 1932: 20-27.

18762. LIPPART, HARRY. Responsible administration of a public employment office. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(9) Sep. 1932: 1003-1007.

18763. SCHMIDLIN, FRITZ. Le repos hebdomadaire. [The weekly rest period.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 39-44.—(Discussion of the Swiss law of Sep. 26, 1931.)

18764. SQUIRES, BENJAMIN M. What wage-earners expect of a public employment office. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(9) Sep. 1932: 988-991.—(U. S.)

18765. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeitslosigkeit im Ausland. [Unemployment abroad.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(16) Aug. 2, 1932: 510-512.

18766. UNSIGNED. Entwicklung und Umfang der Arbeitsstreckung. [Development and extent of application of the principle of spreading work.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(20) May 14, 1932: 307-310.—Unemployment in Germany has increased steadily since the fall of 1929. The trade unions have proposed a program of made work and have come out for the 40-hour week. At present among the non-seasonal employed workers 42% are on short shifts. In the fall of 1930 this amounted to only 21.5%. At that time short shifts were introduced in comparatively few industries; shoes, textiles, porcelain, tobacco, binding, and metals. In March, 1932 most of the important industries had introduced short shifts, including chemicals, leather, paper, foods and beverages, in all of which more than 50% of the workers are on part time. There no longer seems to be a clear division between trades which technically can be organized on a shorter shift basis and those which cannot. Large plants seem to be able to adjust to a shorter hour week more successfully than small plants. Research indicates that part time work is dependent more on the goodwill of the employer and on the pressure of circumstances than on any technical considerations. At present the middle and large industries employ 6,000,000 workers of whom 2,500,000 are on short time, and 3,500,000 work more than 48 hours per week. A reorganization on the 40-hour week basis would enable 700,000 more workers to reenter industry.—*Alice Hanson.*

18767. UNSIGNED. Fluctuation in employment in Ohio 1914 to 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Bull.* #553. Mar. 1932: pp. 585.

18768. UNSIGNED. Forty-hour week established by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(2) Aug. 1932: 367-368.—A 40-hour week has been established by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for all its operations in this country, in order to provide all practicable assurance of continued employment, and to effect further economies in operation. Wage earners paid by the hour will continue to be paid on the basis of time actually worked, but the pay of executives and salaried workers is reduced 1/11, with the exception that no salary of \$100 or less per month will be affected. The change became effective July 1.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18769. UNSIGNED. Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(2) Aug. 1932: 313-315.

18770. UNSIGNED. Land settlement as unemployment relief in British Columbia. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(2) Aug. 1932: 281-283.—British Columbia is developing an extensive plan for the settlement of unemployed married men on the land. Prospective settlers will be selected by a nonpolitical board already appointed for this purpose, selection to be made on the

basis of farming experience and the desire to go back to this occupation. Settlement will be made in agricultural districts convenient to markets and already having both roads and schools. It is expected that by the end of 2 years most of the families will be largely self-supporting.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

18771. UNSIGNED. Methods of dealing with depressionary unemployment. *Service Letter Indus. Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.) #91. Jul. 30, 1932: 437-441; #92. Aug. 30, 1932: 445-448.

18772. UNSIGNED. Scientific placement of the handicapped. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 110-114.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

18773. EISENBERG, O. Die Lebenshaltungskosten eines in der Ford-Automobilfabrik in Detroit (V. St. A.) beschäftigten Arbeiters. [Cost of living of a worker employed in the Ford factory in Detroit.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (4) 1930: 594-600.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18774. HASAN, JAFAR. The labourers and the problem of the standard of living in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (46) Jan. 1932: 248-253.—India suffers relatively more than the rest of the world from unemployment and underemployment. The crux of her problem is underconsumption, attributable to a low standard of living, and the solution of the problem is to be sought in the raising of the standard. Nascent industries are now hopelessly handicapped by the lack of an internal market. Even those who have resources, the ability to live at a higher level, do not spend rationally. The efficiency of labor is far below what it ought to be. The laborer has few wants, and if he is able to provide them by working two days, he will idle the third. He is preyed upon by a large predatory class, the moneylender, the labor supplier, the liquor seller, and the bucketshop keeper. Too large a proportion of the earnings is frittered away in vain display, useless ceremonies, and harmful habits; too little goes into education, sanitation, better housing, feeding, and clothing.—*R. P. Brooks.*

18775. KÖRBECHER, KARL. Wirkungen des Lohnabbaues auf die Lebenshaltung. [The effects of wage-cuts on the standard of living.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42 (14) Apr. 2, 1932: 215-217.—The United Association of Railway Employees undertook a study in January, 1932 which covered 53 households and lasted over a period of four weeks. The results of this study were compared with a similar study made in 1929 covering the whole of that year. The results show a loss in income for a 4-weeks period of 31.8%, a drop from 187.26 marks to 127.70, while wage agreements showed a drop of only 19-20%. The possibilities for additional income from the wife's work, renting of rooms, etc., had shown losses of 67.2% and 43.2% respectively. In the same period the cost of living index has fallen from 153.8 to 124.5, or a decrease of 19.1%. The budget shows the amount spent for food is 34.6% less than in 1929, while during that period the food index has fallen 26.2%. Rent which formerly represented 9.3% of the family budget now consumes 13%. Heat and light expenditures have sunk 12.5% while the index has fallen only 7.1%. Clothing expenditures have fallen 63%, while the clothing index has fallen only 27.9%. Although membership fees (union) have fallen from 4.75 marks to 3.95 taxes have gone up from 3.86 to 4.15 marks.—*Alice Hanson.*

18776. STAEHLE, HANS. Ein Verfahren zur Ermittlung gleichwertiger Einkommen in verschiedenen Ländern. [A procedure for the determination of equivalent incomes in different countries.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (4) Jun. 1932: 436-446.—Data from the Detroit study of consumption by income class for Ford employees in 1929 are compared with the German Imperial study of 1927-28 and with the data

collected in 22 U. S. cities by the British Board of Trade in 1909. Theoretically such a study is useful in order to measure demand and utility and practically it is valuable for international comparisons of standards of living. Two formulas based upon quantities and prices of 22 foodstuffs consumed per adult equivalent are applied to the different income groups in the studies. Hypotheses are made that dissimilarities in the character of the consumption of the different income classes in the same country, either for all items or for one alone, are due exclusively to the dissimilarity in incomes and that differences between countries can arise either from difference in incomes or from variations in the scales of wants or prices. The analysis shows that, to live as well as the Ford workers in the United States in 1929, the German worker of 1927-28 should have had an income of 1700 RM per adult equivalent (Vollperson) whereas the actual income was 1170 RM. (Ten tables and several formulas.)—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

18777. UNSIGNED. Changes in the cost of living in the United States. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (2) Aug. 1932: 421-422.—Cost of living in the U. S. was 6.9% lower in June, 1932, than in Dec., 1931, and 9.7% lower than in June, 1931, as determined by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its semiannual survey of cost of living. The index number of cost of living for June, 1932, is 135.7, based on the cost in 1913 as 100.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

18778. AGHION, RAOUL. Le trust juridique Anglo-Saxon. [The Anglo-Saxon trust.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé, Rev. Trimestr.* 16 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 65-70; 17 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 49-57; 18 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 4-13.—Although trusts are wholly foreign to French law, French jurisprudence tends to recognize Anglo-Saxon trusts unless opposed to French public policy. A trustee-in-bankruptcy may sue in a French court and a trustee may act under mandate from a competent person, but delicate questions arise concerning certain testamentary trusts affecting property in France. A trust creating a guardianship of the property of a minor is valid if the minor is English, but not if he is French, for French law provides for the guardianship of a minor's property. A trust for one beneficiary for life and on his death for another is void. So is any trust rendering property inalienable during the life of the beneficiary. Furthermore, a trust establishing a new foundation is void, as French law prohibits the direct or indirect bequest of property to a new enterprise to be founded after the testator's death.—*Margaret Spahr.*

18779. ALLCORN, JAMES. Criminal offenses in bankruptcy. *Accountants' J.* 50 (589) May 1932: 25-31.—Originally English statutes on bankruptcy were intended to deal with fraudulent debtors. At present they are intended rather as an aid to unfortunate debtors, and their criminal aspects are confined to a limited number of specified prohibitions.—*H. F. Taggart.*

18780. BRIGGS, L. L. Some legal aspects of stock rights. *Accounting Rev.* 7 (2) Jun. 1932: 122-136.

18781. C., E. O. Rights and remedies of dissenting stockholders upon consolidation and merger. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (7) May 1932: 1074-1087.

18782. GINI, CORRADO, and d'ADDARIO, R. La distribuzione dei redditi mobiliari in Italia. [The distribution of incomes in Italy.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 321-329. (French summary: 330.)—(For industrial, commercial and professional incomes 1894, 1902, 1923. Curves and coefficients of concentration are calculated separately for categories B and C of the income tax data.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

18783. MELIADÒ, LEONARDO. Il reddito privato degli Italiani nel 1928. [Private incomes of Italians in 1928.] *Metron*. 9(3-4) Mar. 1, 1932: 251-322.—The author distinguishes six categories of income, for each of which he obtains the following results by the so-called real and objective method: (in billions of lire) agricultural, forest, pastoral, hunting, fishing, etc. 30; industrial, 32; commerce and credit, 10; public and private employment, domestic service, 10; income from urban real estate, 6; income from stocks and bonds, excess of incomes received from abroad over those sent abroad, and other incomes, 6; total 94. He discusses then the reliability of the result. The figure of 94 billion in terms of pre-war lire corresponds to 19-20 billion which, according to Gini's calculations, was the income of Italians in 1914. This figure was 19.8% of the value of the private wealth of Italians in 1928, a ratio which coincides with that determined by Gini for the year 1925. Finally the author tests the figures by considering the total income as the sum of the savings and of the annual value of the total consumption of the population, a value deduced from that corresponding to food consumed. This method also gives 94,000,000,000 lire.—*C. Candelori*.

18784. NEIFELD, M. R. The growth of cash savings in the United States and the national income. *Annalist*. 39(1014) Jun. 24, 1932: 1011-1012.—Despite the great depression certain items of savings continue to increase. Figures for savings deposits have been increasing annually, but this increment in periods of business activity may have been due to the interest accretions. Building association assets are not entirely savings: about 90% are equivalent to member deposits, which amount must be adjusted to allow for loans held by members. Insurance figures are the reserves less policy loans. When these accumulated items are compared with annual income it is found that the ratio has grown from one-third to more than one-half from 1910 to 1929. The ratio of the actual savings to income varies much more over the entire period. If the corporate surplus figures are added, the ratio of savings to income is increased from 3-6% to 6-8%. The savings figures reflect the thriftiness of the wage and salary earners.—*Lillian Epstein*.

18785. SMITH, MACLIN F. Commingled trust funds as a new advance in fiduciary service. *Trust Companies*. 54(5) May 1932: 593-598.—The early theory that the investments of each trust should be kept separate from all other funds is still the controlling factor in practice though there is an increasing tendency toward composite trust funds. The commingling of funds, which simplifies their management and permits greater diversification in their investment, facilitates the extension of trust service to small estates. There are, however, serious objections. The legal difficulties alone should prohibit the attempt unless express authority is given in the trust agreement. A shrinkage in the market value of the fund tends to reflect unfavorably upon the bank. The similarity of the composite fund to the investment trust makes for an unfavorable public attitude. The withdrawal of funds, particularly in periods of depression, creates a problem in the maintenance of liquidity similar to that of the commercial bank. Nevertheless the commingling of funds is a step forward in the management of small estates and usage should solve the many legal, accounting and tax problems.—*Ralph R. Pickett*.

18786. SAVORGNAN, F. Di alcuni metodi per misurare la distribuzione dei redditi in Austria (1903-1910). [Methods for measuring the distribution of incomes in Austria (1903-1910).] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 331-353. (French summary: 354-357.)—The author compares theoretically the index of inequality of incomes, α , of Pareto, and the index of concentration of incomes, δ , of Gini, and applies them

to examination of data relative to pre-war Austria. Comparing, according to Czuber's method and also another method, the degree of approximation of the formulae to the true distribution of incomes, he finds the adoption of the index, δ , preferable in the case under examination. He discusses fully the results of the study for the individual provinces and for certain large cities.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18787. UNSIGNED. Facts in figures—the distribution of the income of corporations. *Amer. Federationist*. 39(5) May 1932: 549-553.—Since the corporation is the agency through which the worker markets his service to the consuming public, its income statement should be open to inspection by labor leaders. Income data, however, such as is provided by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, needs to be used with care and discrimination. Stock dividends, for instance, which in 1929 were 13.6% of total dividends, served as a convenient method used largely by investment bankers to cover up the enormous profits which were being taken away from labor.—*Ralph R. Pickett*.

COOPERATION

18788. ARMENTROUT, W. W. Efficiency of cooperative livestock shipping associations in West Virginia. *West Virginia Univ., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #249. May 1932: pp. 92.

18789. D., E. B. Les coopératives agricoles dans l'Amérique du Nord et le Federal Farm Board. [Agricultural cooperatives in U. S. and the Federal Farm Board.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 55(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 229-254.

18790. HOOD, ROBIN. Objectives of the cotton cooperative. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6(3) May-Jun. 1932: 101-106.

18791. LABADESSA, ROSARIO. Collegamento fra le cooperative dei produttori e dei consumatori di prodotti agricoli. [Collaboration of cooperatives of producers and consumers of agricultural products.] *Economia*. 9(2) Feb. 1932: 139-150.—Review of experiments in Italy and abroad in bringing together the producers' and consumers' cooperatives.—*Roberto Bachì*.

18792. NOURSE, E. G. Agricultural surpluses as a concern of cooperatives. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 35-40.—Agricultural surpluses will be the rule rather than the exception during the next 10 years. The term surplus may be taken to mean any excess of goods above the quantity which can be sold at a given time or place at a price regarded as satisfactory, i.e. one that yields going rates for labor and capital employed. Three kinds of surpluses must be sharply distinguished: (1) local or temporary surpluses, with respect to which cooperatives find their chief opportunity; (2) annual surpluses, which are not within the province of cooperatives because of their speculative character, but call for some sort of government agency, i.e. the equalization fee or the export debenture; (3) chronic surpluses, with which farmers will be afflicted for an indefinite period of years. For these, artificial dumping schemes will be less effective and practical than efforts to reduce agricultural costs and to adjust supplies to market demand.—*Paul L. Miller*.

18793. PHILLIPS, C. D., and CARD, D. G. Organization and management problems of cooperative strawberry marketing associations in Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #319. 1931: 247-287. (Figures 4.)

18794. TOTOMIANZ, V. Il movimento cooperativo in Bulgaria osservato da' uno studioso russo. [The cooperative movement in Bulgaria as seen by a Russian scholar.] *Europa Orient.* 11(7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 228-256.—The People's banks are organized on the Schultze-Delitsch principle but resemble the similar Italian

banks. Besides the ordinary financial bank operations, they perform various commercial activities in buying and selling the wheat of the peasants, members of co-operatives, and in organizing wine storage. The Union of the People's Banks was created in 1926 and is composed of 141 banks with over 83,000 members. There exists also another Union of the distributive co-operatives, numbering 54 cooperative societies with 174 retail shops. The insurance cooperative is well developed covering one half of the insurance policies of the country. Its principal branch is life insurance, but includes also social insurance. The agricultural co-operatives are progressing slowly. They are organized in the "Union of Bulgarian agricultural cooperation" and are supported by the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank. Among other co-operatives, there is to be mentioned that of dispensaries spread over the whole country.—O. Eisenberg.

18795. UNSIGNED. Dairy plant efficiency studies. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #332. 1931: pp. 16.—Detailed operating costs of six cooperative creameries.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

18796. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. Changes in consumption of the chief commodities in the United States. *Analyst.* 40(1018) Jul. 22, 1932: 107.—In studying the changes in the consumption of commodities from 1920 through 1931 averages for three-year periods are taken, on the assumption that such a method reduces the effect of plus or minus in stocks. Computations are made on the basis of production plus imports minus exports and plus or minus changes in stocks in so far as they are known. A gradual substitution of products is taking place, such as that of petroleum for coal, steel for lumber, etc. Also, the data reveal that a major depression affects most severely the construction materials, next the fuels, and least of all the foods. As for the construction materials, those used for road building did not decline in 1929-31 as much as the other building materials. The maintenance of the consumption of tin andterne plate can be explained by their use in the canning industry. The decline in the use of fertilizers reflects the severe depression in the agricultural field. On the whole, consumption figures for 1929-31 were higher than those for 1920-1922.—Lillian Epstein.

18797. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Konsumentenbewegungen in den Vereinigten Staaten. (Consumers' Research.) [Consumers' movements in the United States.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 4(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 33-37.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

18798. HOFFMANN, JINDŘICH. Nová německá literatura o veřejném hospodářství. [The new German literature on public economy.] *Moderní Stát.* 5(6) 1932: 157-161.—The participation of the state and communes regulate more and more the economic undertakings in Germany. Professor J. Hirsch estimates that about a fifth of the national wealth is thus regulated. The views of various authorities on the situation are discussed.—J. S. Rouček.

18799. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. The economic undertakings of the municipality of Nuremberg. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 8(1) Jan.-May 1932: 105-135.—The Nuremberg Department of Agriculture, in addition to the usual duties performed by such a department, produces and sells agricultural products. The purpose of

these operations is to provide productive employment instead of charity for the unemployed, the poor, the partially incapacitated, the defectives and unsociables, such as inebriates, and the "work-shy." The workers obtain their keep and varying remuneration in addition. The produce not consumed on the farms is sold to municipal institutions and in markets. The department thus has had a salutary effort in making food available to the poorer sections of the population at reasonable prices. Other municipal economic undertakings described in this article include: the city parks department, the municipal burial department, welfare workshops, municipal trade schools, and municipal loan office.—Emmett H. Welch.

18800. UNSIGNED. Le monopole de la vente de l'alcool (Économie de la loi.) [The monopoly for the sale of alcohol: economics of the law.] *Roumanie Econ.* 7(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 70-79.

18801. ZIMMER, PETER. Die Montanwirtschaft des Preussischen Staates. [Mining and its by-products as a Prussian state industry.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(16) Apr. 16, 1932: 243-245.—The Prussian State already controls 10% of the hard coal mining of Prussia. The laws on coal mining definitely include the state as a mine operator. In soft coal the state operates many important mines in connection with state owned and operated power works. State owned lead works produce one-third of the German production and one-tenth of the lead used in Germany. State silver mines produced one-fourth of German silver. In potash, the state produces about one-tenth of the total German production and holds the balance of power within the potash syndicate as between two larger concerns. The state has improved its Ruhr holdings along the latest lines, and has demonstrated its ability to handle mine holdings on a larger, if necessity demands, monopolistic basis.—Alice Hanson.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

18802. UNSIGNED. Public finance. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce.* (88) May 1932: pp. 3. (New Zealand.)

18803. BRINKMANN, CARL. Zukunftsprobleme der Finanzgeschichte. [Future problems of fiscal history.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 46-63.—To be most useful to fiscal theory and practice, investigators in the field of fiscal history must extend their labors into the following problems: (1) The application and manifestations of the caritative principle, which occupies a sort of middle territory between private-exchange economy, on the one hand, and public economy, on the other. Impelled by diverse motives, individuals voluntarily perform services that would or might otherwise be performed publicly. The principle found wide application in the late Roman Empire and the medieval churches; and it is widely applied in the United States in the form of educational, scientific and charitable foundations, aids and endowments. (2) Personal official perquisites, inféudation, and tax farming continue today less conspicuously than formerly. Setting aside land or its produce for the performance of the public services is less characteristic of today's money-exchange economy than it was in the pre-money, barter economy. Tax farming continues in the form of fees and commission but especially in the hypothecation for public loans and public fiscal monopolies. (3) The distinction between special-purpose and general-purpose taxes is confused. In a sense, all taxes except perhaps general income taxes possess, though in decreasing degree, elements of special purpose. The movement for the introduction of general income taxation, which has been

opposed but will doubtless continue, may be said to mark an epoch in the development of taxation. If this is so, then the history of the older and still existing forms would throw light upon the nature of the income tax. The need for systems of taxation suited for hierarchical states, with national, provincial, and municipal governments, will compel the retention of some elements of special-purpose taxation.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

18804. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. *Teleologische Theorie der Staatswirtschaft.* [Teleological theory of public economy.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 64-91.—In the teleological theory of public economy the phenomena to be explained appear as means and ends, whose inner relationship to each other, and to numerous corollaries, is to be shown. The means, usually money, must be secured, which involves increasing sacrifice; and they must be applied, public welfare being the end, which involves diminishing utility. In order to secure the maximum result from limited means, the procuring and application of means must extend to the point, and not beyond that point at which the sacrifice and the utility show a balance. In this theory, every economy requires, as a logical necessity, a controlling end or purpose, which must be in the nature of a human popular ideal; yet it is no part of a teleological theory to explain the origin or causal relationships of this ideal; but it is a part of this theory to demonstrate suitable means for its realization. Care and support of individuals may conceivably be provided by an individualistic economy, in which individuals are free to produce and consume, capital and money are privately owned, there is no right to demand support or to work and no obligation to work, and where nonlabor incomes are permitted. Or such care and support may be provided cooperatively, where consumption is free but production regulated, where capital and money are collectively procured and used, where there is no right to existence but a right, though no obligation to work, and where nonlabor incomes are not permitted. Or a solidarist economy may provide care and support, where public welfare is the end of production, where consumption is according to need and production according to ability, where capital is collectively developed and money does not exist, where there is no right to existence but a right to work, where a duty to work is avoidable but where nonlabor income is available only to those who are unable to work. In practice the state exemplifies all three of these, in part, but only in part. Public commercial enterprises are individualistic; the cooperative form appears in the fee-charging public services; and the solidarist form appears in the core of public services that are and must be tax-supported.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

18805. SCHANZ, GEORG von. *Selbstbiographie.* [Autobiography.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 13-45.—(Contains a bibliography of the works of Professor Schanz, as footnoted from the text.)—*Jens P. Jensen.*

18806. TESCHEMACHER, HANS. *Das Finanzarchiv und die Finanzwirtschaft und Finanzwissenschaft der Zeit.* [The Finanzarchiv, fiscal economy and public finance.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 1-12.—Upon the death of Professor Georg von Schanz, founder and publisher of *Finanzarchiv* for nearly fifty years, Professor Teschemacher takes over this journal, and in this the first number of a new series announces changes contemplated in editorial policy.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

18807. UNSIGNED. *Organisation and finance of local governments.* *Canterbury Chamber Commerce.* (87) Apr. 1932: pp. 3. (New Zealand.)

18808. UNSIGNED. *Die Finanzlage der Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände.* [Finances of communes and communal unions.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat., Spec. No.* (9) 1932: pp. 36.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

18809. D'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. *La natura e il fondamento delle "imposte sugli scambi."* [The nature and basis of the sales tax.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (10) Oct. 1931: 715-737.—The sales tax should be considered not as a general tax on consumption but as a tax on business, since it is often paid by producers upon whom it is levied, and appears irrational in the cases in which it falls on the consumers' income. As a tax on business it is justified in so far as the volume of wealth produced corresponds to the consumption of public services; its basis is therefore the principle of services rendered (*contro-prestazioni*) which does not exclude that of tax capacity.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18810. D'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. *Di alcuni effetti economici delle "imposte sugli scambi."* [Certain economic effects of the sales tax.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (12) Dec. 1931: 874-908.—The effects of the sales tax on prices of goods in a competitive regime is examined under the assumption of goods of different value. The effects on commercial and industrial organization and on international commerce are traced. The author concludes that the sales tax disturbs the economic equilibrium more than any other tax on goods.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18811. COLBY, BENJAMIN. *Diminishing returns from gasoline taxation.* *Annalist.* 39 (1012) Jun. 10, 1932: 948-949.

18812. DOBBERT, GERHARD. *Die Grundzüge der neuen Steuerverfassung der USSR.* [Outline of the new tax system of the USSR.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 134-152.—In addition to providing for the rapidly increasing revenue requirements of the Soviet government, the taxes of Russia serve as a weapon in the class struggle, and as devices to compel further nationalization of industry. Prior to the reform begun in 1929 the system was a conglomerate elaboration of the czarist system that had preceded it, and was ill adapted to raise the needed revenue and to effect the social and economic changes desired. There are now two separate systems of exacting contributions for the soviet treasuries. (1) The contributions from the nationalized sector of industry are taken partly in the form of transfers, whose magnitude depends upon the rate of the "earnings," upon the type of industry, and upon the amount of the surplus that is left for extension of plant. Even for the nationalized sector of industry the amount taken in the form of taxes exceeds that taken in the form of transfers, owing to the preference for leaving the industrial surplus for expansion. Since this surplus is determined by the government control of wages and prices, it is a planned surplus, and the transfer revenue can be made elastic because the surplus can be controlled at will and the percentage taken can be adjusted to fiscal and economic purposes. In lieu of the transfer there is, in case of cooperatives, an income tax. And all collectivized industry is subject to a classified sales tax with low rates on raw materials and producers goods, moderate rates on consumers goods of wide usage, and very high rates on luxuries and nuisance articles. (2) To the private-economy sector of industry there is applied a classified business tax according to gross sales or stated external indicia. An important tax is the local assessment voted by the local soviets for local industrial and cultural purposes. Both nationalized and other agricultural enterprises are subject to a classified agricultural business tax, in which preference is shown for the nationalized sector. Finally, a schedule of fees is provided. Throughout the entire system runs the classification of taxable subjects, so that even in case of fees and income taxes different classes of taxpayers are charged according to widely different rate structures.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

18813. GARVER, RAYMOND. *The effect of taxa-*

tion on a monopolist. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1932: 463-465.

18814. GRIFFITH, G. H. Gas tax evasion in Minnesota. *Minnesota Munic.* 17(1) Jan. 1932: 22.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18815. LELAND, SIMEON L. Observations upon the Minnesota tax system. *Minnesota Munic.* 17(1) Jan. 1932: 13-19.—General property taxes have declined in relative importance since 1913, due largely to the addition of new sources of revenue, but there is an indication that those corporations taxed solely through the medium of gross earnings taxes have not shared adequately in the rising governmental cost. The classification system of the state has produced greater revenues than were collected under the general property tax. The increase in the general tax burden has been diffused over the various types of property reached under the classified assessment law in rough proportion to assessed valuation, but general property has been forced to bear a continually increasing share of the rising cost of government. The money and credits tax has achieved two benefits: (1) if assessments under this tax are included in the total of assessed property, a nominal decrease in the ratio of the assessed value to total property has been brought about, (2) an increase in the number of persons paying taxes on intangibles has occurred. This tax can be improved by increasing the rate, adoption of collection at the source, and more rigorous use of reassessments. It is open to question whether the net result of the tax system has been an increase in the equality with which the various objects of taxation have been reached. The use of the property base alone not only allows non-property owners to avoid taxes but it operates regressively among the properties taxed. Taxation of the wealthy for the benefit of the poor (individuals or territories) cannot be accomplished under the present system. From the standpoint of municipal government, the continuance of the system is undesirable, since cities are practically dependent upon a tax on property composed predominantly of real estate for the major portion of their revenues. The failure of the Minnesota revenue system to reach tax-paying capacity can be remedied by imposing a personal income tax upon the present classified property tax structure. The adoption of an income tax probably should be accompanied by modifications in the discriminations against mining and by changes in the occupation and royalty taxes. The present local assessment system with its township assessors should be changed forthwith. (Tables.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

18816. MANSKE, STANLEY. Tax exempt property in Minnesota. *Minnesota Munic.* 17(3) Mar. 1932: 133-139.—The total tax exempt real property has grown from \$75,503,582 in 1914 to \$156,299,067 in 1926, an increase of 106%, while the assessed value of total real property shows an advance of only 34% during the period. Charts illustrate the growth of (1) total exempt property, and (2) exempt property according to character, by two-year intervals during the period. A tabulation contains the valuation figures for exempt real property for each county by character of property for the years 1914 and 1926. (Charts, tables.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

18817. MARTIN, JAMES W., and HARRIS, MARSHALL. Increases in the state gasoline taxes retard motor fuel consumption. *Natl. Petroleum News.* 22(49) Dec. 17, 1930: 83-87.—On the basis of Bureau of Public Roads figures for fuel consumption, comparisons of amounts used in particular states before and after tax rate changes are made by four methods with these results. (1) Increase in consumption has declined after increases in gasoline tax rates during the past 5 years more often than it has advanced. (2) In the same period, the aggregate retardation of increase in consumption has been considerable in states having rate

changes in 1927 as compared with that in those having no changes in the five-year period as well as with consumption in United States as a whole. (3) The unfavorable effect of higher rates on consumption is more pronounced if the resulting rate is 5 or 6 cents a gallon than if it is some lower figure. (4) The effect is likewise greater if the increase in rates is 2 cents than it is one-half or one cent.—*James W. Martin.*

18818. PUGLIESE, MARIO. Considerazioni ai margini della capacità "contributiva." [Considerations on the limits of tax capacity.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(11) Nov. 1931: 779-804.—The principle of tax capacity to which most tax systems adhere is not sufficiently broad to include certain recent types of duties, for example, those on commercial corporations based on their importance as measured by share capital or gross business, without reference to net income. The Italian tax on bachelors is a violation of the principle of tax capacity.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18819. RÈPACI, F. A. Le modificazioni al sistema tributario dei comuni e delle provincie nelle proposte della commissione parlamentare e nel Testo Unico per la finanza locale. [The changes in the tax system of communes and provinces in the proposal of the parliamentary commission and in the consolidated law for local finance.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 465-498.

18820. TAYLOR, K. W. Double taxation. *J. Canadian Bankers Assn.* 39(4) Jul. 1932: 474-482.

18821. STAUB, WALTER A. Recent developments in federal income taxation. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(4) Apr. 1932: 108-112.—(U. S.).—*H. G. Meyer.*

18822. STEWART, FRED E. The state Tax Research Bureau. *Tax Digest.* 10(5) May 1932: 157-158.—The Tax Research Bureau in California, now located in the State Board of Equalization, was created by the last legislature with a view toward establishing a permanent state body to constantly investigate and report to successive legislatures on the burden of taxation and from time to time suggest needed changes.—*Tax Digest.*

18823. WIRTZ, HEINRICH. Die Behandlung der Dauerschulden nach der Preussischen Gewerbesteuerordnung. [The handling of permanent debt according to the Prussian business tax ordinance.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(7) Jul. 1932: 366-375.

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

18824. COMPTON, KARL T. Long-range budgeting of public capital expenditures. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 162 Jul. 1932: 127-132.

18825. UNSIGNED. State, county and municipal expenditures for dependency relief 1929-1931. *New Jersey, Pension Survey Comm., Rep. #2.* Oct. 1931: pp. 84. (N. J.)

PUBLIC DEBTS

18826. COLM, GERHARD. Zum Problem der öffentlichen Kapitalwirtschaft. [The problem of the public capital financing.] *Finanzarchiv.* 1 (New Ser.) (1) 1932: 92-101.—Public capital formation and application may be necessary or desirable where the profit motive does not suffice to provide the desired capital works or services; where, for diverse social reasons, a preference is shown for public rather than private activity; or where it is desirable for the state to subsidize private enterprises in order to effect the desired change in capital distribution. The problem in such cases is, in the absence of the regulatory effect of the interest rate, to attain the proper capital apportionment for the maximum productivity. The capital formation necessary to these ends, whether done through surpluses of public industrial enterprises or through accumulations

by the organic parts of the state as in case of taxes levied in excess of current expenditures, brings with it the problem of confining the accumulation within legal, economic, and psychological limits of taxation and public-service rates. With an equalized distribution of wealth these limits are narrowed.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

18827. KANN, E. On the refunding of China's foreign loan obligation. *Chinese Econ. J.* 11 (1) Jul. 1932: 33-39.

18828. SLAVESCU, VICTOR. Problema reparatiilor. [The problem of reparations.] *Democratia* (4) Apr. 1932: 63-73.—*I. Adămoiu.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

18829. DOCKERAY, J. C. A summary of natural gas utilization and costs. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (3) Aug. 1932: 301-312.—The production of natural gas has increased approximately threefold since 1921. To this increase industrial consumption has contributed more than domestic consumption, although its contribution to volume has been greater than to value because of the low rates which it uniformly secures. The amount of natural gas used in electric power production increased sharply between 1919 and 1930. Both carbon black and natural gasoline have increased in volume produced as well as in value of product between 1919 and 1930. Other products which have experienced similar gains are the liquefied petroleum gases, butane and propane. Comparative costs of natural gas, bituminous coal, and fuel oil show coal to be the most economical fuel when heat content alone is considered. But costs vary widely from place to place and conditions in a given situation may make either gas or oil an equally economical fuel. Development of pipe lines and increased outputs will doubtless bring reduced rates and these forces, together with the relative cleanliness, controllability, heat content, and special chemical properties of gas, will strengthen the competitive position of natural gas.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

18830. HARVILL, RICHARD A. The opposition to public utility appliance merchandising. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (3) Aug. 1932: 287-300.—Opposition to utility merchandising divides itself into two major groups: the "prohibitionists" who would have the utilities removed from this field of activity altogether; and the "reformers" who would permit the utilities to sell appliances if they discontinue certain alleged unfair practices. The prohibitionists have four major complaints. They maintain (1) that appliance merchandising is a competitive business and not a natural monopoly like the supplying of gas and electricity; (2) that utilities secure purchasing advantages (through quantity discounts or corporate relations with manufacturers) not available to private dealers; (3) that the utilities are usurping the servicing field, along with the sales activities; and (4) that the free-lamp-renewal policies of some utilities not only rob dealers of that line of merchandise but also of the business which lamp purchases might attract. The resultant of these charges is the demand that utilities be prohibited from merchandising appliances. Neither dealer-utility cooperation nor state regulation is regarded as an adequate remedy by this group. While supporting the same complaints as the prohibitionists, the reformers are less drastic in the remedies sought. They demand that the utilities operate their merchandising departments on a self-supporting basis; they concede the superiority of the utilities as promoters of new appliances; and they are willing to see the further development of dealer-utility cooperation. This survey of current attitudes of

the opposition suggests: (1) the necessity for answering the social question as to what agency can sell appliances most economically from the consumers' point of view; (2) consideration of the extent to which these complaints are attributable to current economic ills of a general nature and the extent to which submarginal dealers shall be protected in their market; (3) an analysis of the cost accounting applied by utilities to their merchandising activities; (4) an investigation of claims to superior merchandising service advanced by utilities themselves and the validity of those claims.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

18831. LIVERSIDGE, H. P. Interstate flow of electrical energy—facts vs. fancies. *NELA Bull.* 19 (7) Jul. 1932: 413-417; 448.—(1) The bulk of electric power is—and will continue to be—produced and used locally. (2) Power cannot at present be economically transmitted over great distances, for costs, including those of transmission, must be as low, or lower than, those accomplished by isolated plant operation. (3) In general, the most that can economically occur in case of interconnections is a transfer of power between adjoining systems. (4) Political boundaries are economically irrelevant to the transfer of power between plants or systems.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

18832. THOMPSON, C. WOODY. Valuation for rate-making, 1932. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (3) Aug. 1932: 225-233.—The effect of current low prices, if utilities are valued on the cost-of-reproduction basis, will be different for the different utilities but serious consequences will follow upon the application of that doctrine and the question arises as to the attitude of the Supreme Court if state commissions use a reproduction-cost base. An examination of opinions of the majority of the Supreme Court shows them, while not absolute pronouncements of the reproduction-cost theory, at least to have given "dominant weight" to this doctrine, and therefore to place the court in the position of possibly having to reverse itself or bring about some lean years for utility common stockholders. The court may, on the other hand, lean upon the exigencies of public policy and avail itself of various loopholes it has left when applying reproduction cost in substance, but such action would merely tend to keep valuation proceedings in their present uncertain and unsatisfactory state. Under present circumstances it appears that state commissions, unless blocked by some future decision, should apply with a rigorous hand the cost-of-reproduction theory, using in their valuation work the prices prevailing at the time of the investigation.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

18833. BOUGLÉ, C. Bilan du Proudhonisme. [Appraisal of Proudhonism.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 19 (4) 1931: 375-394.—The 20th century has seen a recrudescence of Proudhonism in France. Many of the reforms he advocated have been adopted, more as a matter of necessity than as a direct result of his teachings. The development of mutual aid societies is in harmony with his doctrines. The French labor movement, as represented by the Confédération Générale du Travail, is frankly Proudhonian in so far as its philosophy is concerned. Jouhaux's famous formula: "The workshop will replace the government" corresponds with Proudhon's ideas. The Confédération Générale du Travail, however, looks upon state intervention with less disfavor than might be supposed from this formula.

Their electoral program, for example, includes a system of social insurance, at least as an immediate measure. Their philosophy is that of Proudhon; but their platform is more or less opportunistic.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

18834. DOBBERT, GERHARD. Il sistema economico bolscevico. [The bolshevik economic system.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (225) Dec. 1931: 683-701.—Notwithstanding the modifications made in the Soviet economic system, its scope, i.e. socialist economy, and its method, i.e. planning, have not changed. By those means only, the Soviets are capable of creating capital necessary for the development of their economy. The antagonism existing between the capitalistic and socialist economic system leads the Soviet economy to develop on the lines of an independent economy. The present economic system of the Soviets is national with a character of state socialism. It will become a new economic system, with its own economic laws, only after the termination of the process of socialization.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18835. DOBBERT, GERHARD. Il programma economico del Nazional-Socialismo. [The economic program of national socialism.] *Economia.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 417-434.—*Roberto Bachi.*

18836. LÖWITH, KARL. Max Weber und Karl Marx. *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 67 (1) Mar.

1932: 53-99; (2) Apr. 1932: 175-214.—Weber sought the nature of man in his social setting, exemplified to be sure in capitalism. He asserted that "rationalism" was the earmark of the modern world. It is the fundamental trait of Occidental culture to him. Marx was interested in the system of production and economic relationships which set the ideology of the times. The Occidental "ethos" as a whole to Weber was presupposed before the capitalistic system took shape, as its contemporary expression. The process of rationally-designed, specialized, and bureaucratic society carried on even in the World War was an evolution of this process. Weber besought freedom in this process wherein the individual found his true place, which to Marx, however, appeared as a new form of the primitive society. Marx would have the individual totally swallowed up in the common good; at least there his emancipation lay. Yet Marx attacked the subjugation of human rights in the capitalist system for the benefit of economic incentives, or profit-making. The proletariat as a class give best evidence of this inner conflict and out of it comes the class-struggle, the success of which for the latter would spell the end of the degradation of humanity. Humanism thus became "scientific socialism."—*Nathan Miller.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

18837. BASCH, VICTOR. De la philosophie politique de Hegel. [Hegel's political philosophy.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger.* 56 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 381-408.—The usual interpretation of Hegel's philosophy as reactionary and ultra-nationalistic will not stand profound examination. Hegel is *bifrons*; one face turns toward democracy in the French sense of the term, the other toward constitutional democracy as practised in England. He sought a medium between absolute monarchy and extreme democracy, between intransigent individualism and the all-powerful state. He was deeply influenced by the Prussian bureaucracy, yet he offered no praise for the practice of war; rather he regarded it as the final resort in the event of conflict between states.—*Hurschel V. Thornton.*

18838. Du PLESSIS, L. J. Kalvyn oor die Staatskonstitusie. [Calvin on the constitution of the state.] *Wagtoring.* 3 (19) Apr. 1932: 11-18.—All authorities are agreed as to the importance of Calvin to modern constitutionalism. Positively perhaps only this is recognized by Calvin as a natural law, that states should be territorially differentiated and grouped together on a national basis. He denied the validity of a universal monarchical state as well as that the people are necessarily sovereign. He gives a Christian basis to modern nationalism, although his general constitutional theory is historical and conservative through being based on providence instead of natural law. This enabled him to exert a reformatory influence on the existing positive constitutions. It is an ironical conclusion that Calvin with his conservative theory of the "grace of God" achieved by his influence the democratic reformation which was denied to the conciliarist enthusiasts of the 14th century with their radical doctrine of popular sovereignty.—*L. J. du Plessis.*

18839. MITCHELL, M. MARION. Emile Durkheim and the philosophy of nationalism. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (1) Mar. 1931: 87-106.—In his approach to the "social fact" of the nation, Durkheim was consistent

with his sociological principles. For him the nation was the most powerful of social realities, appreciation of which was to be inculcated in its citizens through education, civic ceremonies, and the use of symbols. Yet state worship did not with Durkheim become laudation of a centralized amoral government. Professional groups were to serve as essential agencies in increasing and maintaining contacts between nation and individual. Thus Durkheim's nationalism was humanitarian rather than egotistical.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

18840. SHEPARD, MAX ADAMS. Sovereignty at the crossroads: A study of Bodin. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (4) Dec. 1930: 580-603.—For Bodin "the sovereign is absolved from all laws promulgated by himself within his rightful sphere of authority, not from the higher law limiting him." This higher law was for Bodin real law, not merely a moral doctrine. His famous definition of the sovereign as *legibus solutus* has been misread by modern commentators as the direct forefather of Hobbes and Austin. This misinterpretation has been due to the trend of thought that came after Bodin, and to the novelty of the inclusion in reasoning on law and obedience of concepts of command alien to the medieval mind. Bodin stands between medievalism and modernism.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

18841. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Il concetto del conservatorismo in politica. [The concept of conservatism in politics.] *Educ. Fascista.* 10 (5) May 20, 1932: 354-364.—Conservatism, in its politico-technical significance, means a tendency to perpetuate the *status quo*. In this sense, any party, no matter how revolutionary it may have been in the past, once in power becomes automatically conservative. In its contact with the realities of political life, any conservative policy, the moment it tends to stagnate, either degenerates or engenders reactions or rebellions which in the long run will overcome it. Whenever new vital forces rise in society, the ruling *élite* must needs renew itself, not by yielding its place to the new elements, but by absorbing

them. From the historical point of view, the rise of conservative parties may be said to be the inevitable result of the presence of a so-called social menace, which threatens the existence of acquired rights and interests.—*S. E. Scalia.*

18842. SZENDE, PAUL. Zur Soziologie drakonischer Gesetze. Ansätze und Beispiele zu einer Theorie. [The sociology of Draconic legislation.] *Z. f. Soz. Recht.* 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 76-94.—By Draconic laws the author refers especially to repressive legislation, with unusually severe penalties, passed to placate a subject majority by a ruling minority and directed ostensibly against itself or some part of itself. Can such laws be enforced or is their enforcement intended? As a concrete example the Hungarian trust law of 1931 is chosen and the purposes of the government and of parliament are analyzed in a lengthy examination of the debate. The history of Hungary shows a long record of legislation similarly adopted with a view to systematic nullification. The facts suggest the following conclusions relative to the type of legislation in question: (a) Its real purpose is to go through the motions of doing something without actually harming the interests ostensibly penalized. (b) Constitutional theories in Hungary—and elsewhere—are a function of the price of wheat. (c) Parliament and government are merely organs of the real economic factors in the constitution, in this case the large land-owners, the large banks, the trusts, and the ministerial bureaucracy. (d) The severity of Draconic penalties is in proportion to the unlikelihood of their being enforced, and the unlikelihood of their enforcement is in proportion to the economic power of the class they are aimed at.—*George H. Sabine.*

18843. WINSLOW, E. M. Marxian, liberal, and sociological theories of imperialism. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (6) Dec. 1931: 713-758.—Marxian theorists in their explanations of imperialism are hopelessly divided into two camps. One group, represented by Kautsky and Luxemburg, regard imperialism as a product of capitalism inherent in the working out of that form of economic enterprise. Another group, including Otto Bauer and Rudolf Hilferding, regard imperialism as a policy voluntarily adopted by capitalism, but not an essential ingredient of it. The liberal theory agrees with the socialist analysis in considering imperialism a consequence of the surplus of goods and capital produced by the capitalistic system—a by-product of capitalism. Few writers have given to imperialism non-economic interpretations. Perhaps the leading exception is Joseph Schumpeter, who advances a sociological explanation of imperialism as a survival from pre-capitalistic days, atavistic, and therefore antithetic to capitalism and due for gradual extinction. On the whole, the farther the concept of imperialism departs from its political connotations the more ambiguous it becomes.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

18844. DECKER, GEORG. Sozialismus als Freiheitskampf. [Socialism as the struggle for freedom.] *Gesellschaft.* 9 (2) 1932: 93-100.—The completion of the definitive edition of Jaurès' works, who perhaps above all others felt the pathos of the historic mission

of socialism, renews in us an appreciation of this viewpoint. Its great power resides in the fact that it is at once an ideal of the great oppressed classes and yet embodies a universal humanitarian aspiration. Socialism has taken over from liberalism the championship of human values.—*E. Fischhoff.*

18845. FUTTERER, OTTO. A new type of man and state in modern times. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39 (773) May 1932: 489-500.—The Soviet regime has already assembled, as one assembles the parts of a machine, the future European man, the collectivist. It will be his function to propagate Bolshevism and world revolution. The collectivist is the socialized man, a cog in the great centralized machine.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

18846. LÉMONON, ERNEST. La morale fasciste. [Fascist ethics.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 92 May-Jun. 1932: 412-423.—Fascism is anti-parliamentary, yet is based on representation; it protects capital, yet is revolutionary; it makes the state sovereign, yet makes the interest of the individual its supreme end; it favors the masses, yet opposes uncontrolled mass action. In its moral nature it resembles the church, but it puts the state ahead of the church. Discipline and subordination to the state are its supreme tests of character, while local differences or private antagonisms have no place in its program.—*J. A. Rickard.*

18847. LENHOFF, ARTHUR. Berufsständische und staatliche Rechtsbildung. [Legislation by the state and by estates.] *Z. f. Soz. Recht.* 4 (2) Apr. 1932: 69-75.—A large part of the state's legislative power is delegated either to lesser territorial corporations or, more recently, to corporations which are not territorial but are formed on the lines of occupational interest. Occupational corporations are frequently not regarded as contractual but are conceived rather on analogies drawn from public law; their control is not dependent upon membership or consent. Thus it has come about that the industrial population (so far as its labor is concerned) lives under a law which is made and administered by an occupational estate (*berufsständisch*). This process has gone farther in Austria than in Germany. Proponents of a gild-type of state hold that occupational corporations ought to participate also in the making of constitutional and statutory law. An analysis of the Fascist constitution of Italy shows, however, that the occupational corporations have very little power over legislation. Similarly the economic councils in Germany and France have showed no tendency to enlarge their functions at the expense of the parliament. General political problems concern human beings in other than their occupational interests.—*George H. Sabine.*

18848. THOMAS, NORMAN. The fate of a gamblers' civilization. *Current Hist.* 36 (2) May 1932: 155-160.—Capitalism is doomed. The alternatives of capitalism are sheer catastrophe in another war, fascism which can only put off catastrophe, communism which requires a dictatorship, or socialism to improve democracy and prevent its collapse. Russia is coming to the latter through revolution and catastrophe; perhaps such countries as England, Germany, and the U. S. will come to socialism through less destructive means.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

18849. MOKRE, H. Zur Theorie des Gewohnheitsrechts. [Theory of customary law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 273-297.—Romanticism has wielded a marked influence in German political and

legal thought. In legal science it gave rise to the historical school and its doctrine of customary law. The earliest significant formulation of this theory was given by Hugo. Puchta became the theorist, and Savigny the historian of the new school. A presentation and criticism of the theory of customary law must lean,

above all, on Puchta, the great systematizer of the movement. He seeks the immediate origin of law in the common national conviction as to what constitutes legal freedom, influencing, in a natural way, the actions of individuals. These outward actions, thus brought about, are called customs. Jurists, in developing the law and, similarly, the law-givers, must act as representatives of this national conviction. Of the two requisites of custom, usage and popular conviction, the latter is infinitely more important. The most deplorable shortcoming of the historical school, in spite of the vividness of its thought, is the absence of a clear-cut concept of law.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

18850. RIASANOVSKY, V. A. The influence of Chinese law upon Mongolian law. *Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (3) Oct. 1931: 402-421.—Mongolia, as a dependency and once as a conqueror of China, was greatly influenced by Chinese laws. Apart from administrative law, Chinese criminal law and procedure exercised the greatest influence upon Mongolian law. Chinese influence, however, was negligible upon the civil law and the private relations of the Mongols, chiefly because the agricultural civilization of China was very different from the nomadic life of the Mongols.—*William F. Hummel.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

18851. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. Alcuni aspetti del diritto comparato negli Stati Uniti. [Some aspects of comparative law in the U. S.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 325-332.—Interest in comparative law, which is a characteristic sign of an advanced civilization, has increased in the U. S. There has been the critical examination by the American Law Institute of the many conflicting rules and decisions in this country for the purpose of securing the adoption of single, comprehensive principles in lieu of the present chaos caused by the tremendous volume of case law and the inability of *stare decisis* to cope with the situation. Before drafting uniform laws, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws make a careful study of the divergent rules in force in the different states. Most important is the interest in European legislation dealing with social and economic problems that are common to the occidental, industrial world. But comparative law should not be limited in scope; greater weight should be given to the comparison of philosophic systems, theories, institutions, and ideas. Comparative study of law as a method of social control should produce a closer rapprochement between law and life and should result in the feeling of greater solidarity among the different countries in facing similar social and economic problems.—*George H. Jaffin.*

18852. DASHIELL, J. F. The objective character of legal "intent." *Psychol. Rev.* 38 (6) Nov. 1931: 529-537.—In many cases of litigation, "intent" is wholly unnecessary, as in breach of contract actions, where only the agreement made is considered, not what the parties may have intended. Even where intent is required, however, it can be determined only objectively from the conduct of the parties involved at the time of the alleged acts. It would thus clarify matters if "intentional" were substituted for "intent," which is purely subjective, and intentional conduct could then be inferred from such as leads to anti-social or dangerous consequences, immediately or proximately or which would reasonably be expected to lead to such consequences.—*D. M. Freedman.*

18853. EPPLER, HANS. Rechtspflicht und sittliche Pflicht. [Legal and moral duty.] *Stockholm.* (3) 1930: 212-218.—Customarily, we apply the term "law" only to such social commands as conform to our moral standards. Varying standards of righteousness, however, make it necessary in a scientific consideration of

its meaning, to designate as "legal," all commands of organisms built on command and obedience. Moral duty on the other hand is the inner compulsion of justice. Both derive from different sources and consequently may clash. We therefore seek to have our ethical ideas embodied as law. Recently, the doctrine of positivism has challenged natural law and justified political considerations in law-making. This position is untenable as the conscience of mankind demands that law be founded not alone on power, but on moral foundations.—*D. M. Freedman.*

18854. GUILHOT, J. Les problèmes nés de l'internationalisation du droit pénal et du droit fiscal. [Problems arising from the internationalization of penal law and of fiscal law.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet).* 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 71-77.—There is a steady trend toward internationalization and unification in both fields of law, as well as a tendency toward assimilation of the principles and applications of each. The chief difficulty to be overcome is the conception of the territoriality of law, but the elaboration of international conventions appears to be a useful expedient for obviating future obstacles to assimilation.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18855. HEILMAN, RAYMOND J. The correlation between the sciences of law and economics. *California Law Rev.* 20 (4) May 1932: 379-395.—Analytical jurists have been accustomed to measure physical force as the essence of law; and analytical economists have isolated scarcity as that of economics. But these factors cannot be completely isolated, because they are interacting. Every economic fact has its legal aspect, and the reverse is also largely true. Non-intervention by society in the affairs of subordinate groups is as much an expression of law as positive force. Custom, from which law springs, is largely the outgrowth of the interrelation of group behavior and scarcity. Scarcity in an organized society may be no less potent a factor, though less in evidence, in influencing human behavior, than legal sanctions.—*J. H. Leek.*

18856. MASON, ALPHEUS T. Mr. Justice Brandeis and the constitution. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (6) Apr. 1932: 799-841.—In deciding cases relating to labor Brandeis has always argued for a liberal construction of the constitutional and legislative rights of the working man so long as he did not use violence or intimidation. In considering the question of valuation he has advanced the prudent investment theory in order to get a reasonably fair basis for rates without permitting stock watering corporations to profit at the public expense. A believer in industrial and social liberty Mr. Brandeis has consistently argued for preserving the real liberty of the small business man against that of the corporation. Though coupled with Holmes as a liberal, the two men are fundamentally dissimilar. Holmes is a constitutional skeptic, a believer in letting the legislature burn its fingers with unwise legislation rather than have the courts forever interfering with it. Brandeis is more the advocate and crusader, who feels that the justice of a cause, the facts of a case must be the determining factor. Consequently while Holmes regards judicial review as somewhat irksome to be seldom decided in the negative, Brandeis regards the power of the super legislature, the court, a means for making certain the fundamental principles of economic and social philosophy.—*F. E. Ballard.*

18857. ORTONA, EGIDIO. L'indagine storica del diritto inglese come contributo alla sistematica del diritto comparato. [Historical research in English law as a contribution to the systematization of comparative law.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 412-421.—Comparative study of the two great legal systems, the Roman and the English, could be greatly furthered by a careful study of English legal history. While English law was largely an autonomous,

indigenous development, the Norman Conquest, the development of commercial relations with the Continent, and the interest shown by English jurists in Roman law tended toward breaking down barriers between the two legal systems. The jurist Vacarius started the movement for the study of Roman law in England; Bracton resorted to Roman law to fill in gaps in the early English law; and in the development of modern English commercial law, Lord Mansfield was influenced by the Roman law and its offshoot, the Continental civil law. The recent renaissance of interest in comparative law in England has been manifest in the work of the Society for Comparative Legislation, the cooperation between English and Continental universities, and English participation in the International Congress of Comparative Law. No longer is comparative law limited in scope and method; it provides a scientific basis for the study of the legal institutions of different countries and serves to promote economic and intellectual co-

operation among the different nations.—*George H. Jaffin.*

18858. SARGENT, JOHN G. The common law. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (3) Jan. 1931: 349-363.—*D. M. Freedman.*

18859. TUFTS, JAMES H. A philosopher-king; Justice Holmes. *Univ. California Chron.* 34 (2) Apr. 1932: 168-183.—Justice Holmes has made his thinking count toward a saner and freer development of American civilization. The interpretation of law is essentially the reconciliation of stability with the need for a change. To Holmes the part of history in the explanation of the law should be small; energy should be devoted to a study of (1) the ends to be attained by legal rules, (2) the reasons for desiring these ends. Having determined these factors the next step is to try to find a means of effecting them. The attitude of Holmes is essentially that of a great experimentalist.—*F. E. Ballard.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

18860. DAWSON, EDWARD. The Ottawa Conference. *United Empire.* 23 (5) May 1932: 255-261.—The passage of the Statute of Westminster means that the Ottawa and future imperial conferences will be economic and not political. British trade with the dominions could be increased by (1) supplying goods at present obtained from foreign countries; (2) the abandonment by the dominions of tariff-protection for un-economic industries; (3) complementary production arranged by British and dominion industries to avoid competition. The Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board should become an imperial secretariat functioning in the intervals of imperial economic conferences. An important triangular trade could be developed between Great Britain, the dominions, and the crown colonies.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

18861. KEITH, A. B. Notes on imperial constitutional law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 101-124.—The author deals extensively with the Statute of Westminster and its effects in different dominions upon pending legislation of domestic and imperial interest.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18862. KENNEDY, W. P. M. The imperial conferences, 1926-1930. The Statute of Westminster. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (190) Apr. 1932: 191-216.—Four problems arise out of the imperial conferences of 1926-1930: (1) the nationality of married women presents difficulties shortly to be removed; (2) the project of a commonwealth tribunal has been coldly received; (3) the powers of disallowance and reservation of bills raise the question of Canadian stocks listed as trustee securities in the United Kingdom—a situation which is unsatisfactory to Canada; (4) the manner of appointing the governor-general has been changed, but the obligation to send copies of Canadian acts to England is strangely retained. It would have been better to convert the governor-general's office into a vice-royalty. As for the Statute of Westminster, the provinces secured safeguards against proposing amendments to the Canadian constitution without consulting them first; the recitals of the statute abandon the theory of sovereignty as well as the word "colony;" the Colonial Laws Validity Act will no longer apply to Canadian legislation; the need for new machinery to revise the Canadian constitution remains unsatisfied; no qualifications are placed upon the extraterritorial effect of Canadian legislation—a matter of great practical importance; Canada acquires full control over its shipping laws; but the question of appeals to the privy council was not faced. There is a

danger that the statute will give rise to a new stream of legalism in inter-commonwealth relationships; it must be remembered constantly that the problems involved are ones of statesmanship rather than of law.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

FRANCE

18863. BONNARD, ROGER. Civil responsibility towards private persons in French administrative law. *Economica.* (36) May 1932: 141-159.—For faults in service, responsibility rests with the public authority; for personal faults, that is where these are detachable from the office, responsibility rests with the individual. There is also a dual, concurrent responsibility. Unless provision is expressly made by law, the rule is that the public authority is liable for injuries caused only through the exercise of administrative functions. As established by French jurisprudence, the responsibility is predicated, not upon the theory of fault, but upon the modern theory of risk conditioned by a fault in the public service. In exceptional cases, liability is based solely upon the theory of risk, but limited to abnormal risks. Those cases wherein the personal responsibility of the civil servant is concerned belong to the ordinary courts. Where, however, the responsibility of public authorities is involved, the administrative courts have jurisdiction.—*Leon Sachs.*

18864. MESTRE, ACHILLE. Droit administratif. [Administrative law.] *Cambridge Law J.* 3 (3) 1929: 355-364.—Administrative law in France dates from the Revolution. It has never been codified and consists principally in the case law developed by the *conseil d'état*; this case law, moreover, is concerned with the solution of particular difficulties rather than with the establishment of general principles. The recognition of the Roman principle that public acts are not amenable to the same law as private acts might have led to executive irresponsibility had not the administration developed a powerful corporate spirit which enforced the concept of *faute de service* as a basis for giving redress to the subject who has been injured by the defective working of the public services. This principle of responsibility is subject to some limitations: (1) the liability of the state is not comparable to that of a private person; (2) certain "acts of government" cannot be litigated; (3) in certain types of public works the state will admit liability even without fault; (4) redress is open and free of cost to all who are aggrieved by any administrative act, great or small. (Article in English.)—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

GREAT BRITAIN

18865. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. The right of assembly in England. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9(2) Dec. 1931: 217-221.—The "rights" of public meeting as explained by Dicey are now only matters of the law of libel, slander, sedition, riot, and treason. The constitutional lawyer is concerned only with the powers of administrative authorities for the suppression of rebellion. The criminal law must determine when an assembly is unlawful, the constitutional law says what must be done with an unlawful assembly. The "imaginary code" which deals with the constitution (since it is unwritten) can change as political institutions change under pressure of social and economic forces. Most of Dicey's chapter on public meeting is now regarded as having no relevance to constitutional law.—*E. Cole.*

THE NETHERLANDS

18866. BOER, T. de. De aansprakelijkheid der overheid voor onrechtmatige daden. [The responsibility of the Netherlands government for illegal acts.] *Anti-revolutionaire Staatskunde.* 5 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 311-352.

18867. HEINSIUS, A. J. R. Over den zoogenaamden "bouw" van het koninkryk der Nederlanden. [The so-called "construction" of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 135(4) 1932: 429-451.—The so-called theory of the University of Leiden considers the Netherlands, Netherlands India, Surinam, and Curaçao as four equal corporated bodies making up the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The view of Bordewyk is discussed. The other theory however considers the overseas territories as subordinate to the state in Europe, the Netherlands. Difficulties may arise as to the question whether the Netherlands or the Kingdom of the Netherlands has to be considered as a subject of international law; the author believes the first opinion is the most logical one.—*Cecile Rothe.*

UNITED STATES

18868. BRANDES, SIDNEY. Jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission—Abandonment of road entirely within a state. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(2) May 1932: 347-352.—A railroad carrying interstate business is subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and may be abandoned if continuance of operation places an undue burden on interstate commerce, even though a whole or a part of a purely intrastate line is involved. In the latest case to come before the supreme court (284 U.S. 360 (1931)), the court upheld the commission in allowing the abandonment of a branch line in New York which was a part of a wholly intrastate company, and which did mostly local business.—*E. F. Dow.*

18869. BROWN, ROBERT C. State taxation of non-residents on stock of domestic corporations. *Indiana Law J.* 7(8) May 1932: 495-501.—In the series of decisions attacking double taxation must be listed *First National Bank v. State of Maine* (52 Sup. Ct. 174). Some problems not touched upon are: the economic double taxation where there is taxing by a single state of the stock of a corporation held by its own residents and taxation of the corporation itself; permitting a state to tax stock of foreign corporations not doing business in the state. The court has recently declined to pass upon the business situs doctrine.—*E. Cole.*

18870. C., R. J. State powers over railroads under the Transportation Act. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(7) May 1932: 1001-1007.—The leading cases considered are *Railroad Commission of Wisconsin v. C. B. & Q. R. R.* (257 U.S. 563) as to rates, *Colorado v. U.S.* (271 U.S. 153) as to abandonment of service, and es-

pecially *A. T. & S. F. Ry. v. Railroad Commission* (283 U.S. 380) as to construction of terminals. In this last case, which involved a union station at Los Angeles, which went twice to the supreme court, and in which that tribunal's opinion in the first instance was clarified by its second ruling as a result of two vigorous and convincing reports by the commission, the supreme court disavowed any intention to hold that the commission could order such construction, but merely that the construction could not take place unless the commission acquiesced. The commission's function was limited to certifying that public convenience and necessity required the extension of tracks and that the expense would not impair the carrier's ability to serve the public.—*F. H. Dixon.*

18871. CHAMBERS, M. M. Personnel administration in public higher education. *Kentucky Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 438-444.—A considerable body of administrative law is growing up around the conduct of state universities and colleges of the country, and there is here collected a list of citations regarding the rights, duties, and liabilities of (1) students; (2) faculty members; and (3) governing bodies.—*J. H. Leek.*

18872. D., J. D. Constitutional law—delegation of powers: flexible tariff. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 500-502.—The decision of *Fox River Butter Company v. United States* can be distinguished from *Hampton v. United States* which upheld the validity of the flexible tariff, because in the latter case the court had before it a state of facts which involved only an increase of certain definite rates. In the *Fox River Butter Company* case the president had added descriptive words in addition to raising the rates. If the theory of the Hampton case can be carried further than changing the rates as named and applied by congress in the statute, then it is impossible to ascertain the limits beyond which such delegation of power cannot go.—*Charles W. Shull.*

18873. DAWLEY, J. MURDOCH. Special legislation and municipal home rule in Minnesota: recent developments. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(6) May 1932: 659-678.—The Minnesota supreme court is loath to declare a statute unconstitutional on the ground that it is special legislation unless there is no reasonable basis for the classification used. No decided trend seems to have developed in the field of home rule. Of two important decisions one allows the local electorate or the city council to pass by a majority a local law passed by the legislature, whereas the passing of a similar measure in the form of a charter amendment would require a favorable vote of 3/5 of those voting at an election. The second rule is that neither mayor nor council has a supervisory or veto power over proposed amendments to a charter, but must submit them to the electorate.—*John M. Piffner.*

18874. HESS, SIDNEY, Jr. Power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27(1) May 1932: 53-56.—The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to award reparation to shippers in the case of unreasonable charges has been limited by the federal courts in two recent cases. In *Eagle Cotton Company v. Southern Railway* (46 F. (2nd) 1006) the court said there could be no reparation once a rate was established by the commission and paid without protest, even though changed conditions had made the rate unreasonable. In the second case, *A. T. & S. F. Ry. v. Arizona Grocery Company* (49 F. (2nd) 563) reparation was denied, although the commission had stated that the rate was erroneously fixed in the first instance. This latter ruling was sustained by the supreme court on appeal.—*F. H. Dixon.*

18875. LANDELS, EDWARD D. Zoning: an analysis of its purposes and its legal sanctions. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(3) Mar. 1931: 163-167.—The legality of

certain aspects of zoning is still questioned, so that the limits of city planning and zoning are still uncertain. The sanctions used to justify zoning vary, though they are generally based on public health, safety, or morals; it would appear, however, that economic considerations need not affect the constitutionality of the regulations. Recent cases have considerably extended the police power to include whatever pertains to convenience and general prosperity. The injunction is being employed to prevent violation of zoning ordinances.—*E. Cole.*

18876. O., W. J. Comment on evidence by judge as an essential attribute of jury trial. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(7) May 1932: 780-784.—The constitutionality of a statute denying a trial judge the right to comment on the weight of the evidence in a criminal case was upheld by a recent Illinois case (*People v. Kelly*, 179 N.E. 898). At common law, the judge could comment as long as he made it clear to the jury that the comments were merely his own opinion. This right still exists in England, as well as in the federal courts. In almost all American states, however, statutes exist which limit or prohibit the judge's right to comment. What remarks amount to illegal comments is a close question, depending on the exact wording of the legislation. The right to comment has been approved by the Committee on Criminal Procedure and Judicial Administration of the National Crime Commission.—*E. A. Helms.*

18877. OHLINGER, GUSTAVUS. Limitation of diversity jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign corporations. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(6) Apr. 1932: 923-928.—On Feb. 29, 1932, President Hoover recommended to congress the passage of a bill providing that where a corporation organized under the laws of one state carries on business in another state, it shall be treated as a citizen of the state wherein it carries on business as respects suits brought within that state between it and the residents thereof arising out of the business carried on in such state. Reasons for the diversity jurisdiction clause are (1) the possibility of local prejudice, and (2) the fear of state legislation weakening the power of the local courts, or embarrassing the execution of their judgments.—*Leon Sachs.*

18878. P., J. E., Jr. Due process: police power: business affected with a public interest. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 502-507.—In this case, *New State Ice Company v. Liebmann*, the U. S. Supreme Court sets forth three questions: (1) Is the business of vital concern to the public? (2) Is it of such a necessary nature as to compel the public to resort for such services to the establishment operating in their locality? (3) Are the people of the locality in danger of being placed at the mercy of the operator in respect of exorbitant charges and arbitrary control? If these three questions can be answered in the affirmative, it will be safe to conclude that the business is affected with a public interest.—*Charles W. Shull.*

18879. P., W. F. Intoxicating liquors—forfeiture of vehicles—rights of lienors. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 517-521.—The National Prohibition Act provides for the payment of all *bona fide* liens on carrying vehicles created without the lienor having notice of present or proposed illegal use of vehicle. The courts strictly construe the above act and require positive proof of good faith in the intervening lienor before they will allow him to assert successfully his lien against the vehicle, as a right *in rem*.—*Charles W. Shull.*

18880. PICKETT, CHARLES. Contests and the lottery laws. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(7) May 1932: 1196-1219.—In prosperous times there is little thought given to advertising contests by reputable firms. Today this practice has become common. Legally there is no difference between such a contest and an organized lottery.

The three necessary elements—chance, consideration, and a prize—may generally be discovered. The courts have been unable to develop any absolute definition of these terms, so we find some variations in decision from one jurisdiction to another. The purpose of the lottery laws is to protect the individual from contests in which he seldom realizes how slight his chances of success are, and some courts are very solicitous of the welfare of unthinking persons.—*Charles Aikin.*

18881. PILLSBURY, WARREN H. Jurisdiction over injuries to maritime workers. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(7) May 1932: 740-767.—The U. S. Supreme Court in 1917 held, by a five to four decision, in *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen*, 244 U. S. 205, that state compensation acts could not validly be extended to maritime employments for the reason that such extension would disturb the characteristic harmony and uniformity of the general maritime law in its interstate and international aspects. An attempt by congress to specifically save to the states this right was declared unconstitutional in 1920 in *Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart*, 253 U. S. 149. The steps taken by congress to date are: (1) Section 20, LaFollette Act, 1915, which deals with such matters as food, wages, quarters, safety, etc.; (2) act of Mar. 30, 1920, which provides a right of action for wrongful death on the high seas, similar in content to state death statutes; (3) sec. 33 of the Jones Act, Merchant Marine Act of 1920, which extends to seamen all federal statutes applying to injuries sustained by railroad employees in interstate commerce; (4) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 which is a uniform federal workmen's compensation act for port and harbor maritime workers. Further federal legislation is needed to simplify the jurisdictional confusion which now obtains.—*E. A. Helms.*

18882. R., E. C. Search and seizure: probable cause. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 507-512.—A reasonable search and seizure is one made upon probable cause, and it is essential to determine probable cause. It is sufficient if there are apparent facts occurring under such circumstances as to lead a reasonable man of prudence and discretion to believe that a felony is being committed. Of these three elements of probable cause, apparent facts, substantiating circumstances, and reasonable officers, the one that seems most deserving of deep consideration is the third; thereby the courts may encourage the acquisition of acumen by the experience of the officers, instead of forestalling their efforts by legal technicalities.—*Charles W. Shull.*

18883. S., D. J. Regulation of contract motor carriers. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(7) May 1932: 1008-1017.—The impossibility of regulating motor traffic on the highways without bringing the contract carrier within the range of regulation is evident. After reviewing the leading cases of *Michigan v. Duke*, *Smith v. Cahoon*, and the Frost case, the author discusses the recent Texas law which declares that the public has an interest in the business of carriage over the highways of the state and can therefore determine the conditions which will promote an efficient transportation system. This law has been sustained by a lower federal court. It is not a case of compelling a private carrier to become a common carrier, as was asserted by the supreme court to be the situation in the Frost and Smith cases.—*F. H. Dixon.*

18884. SAMES, HARRY B. Injunction—by one state against municipal corporation in another state—enforcement. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(2) May 1932: 352-356.—The state of New Jersey sought an injunction from the supreme court against the city of New York to restrain the dumping of garbage off the coast of New Jersey. The decree was granted (283 U. S. 473), but such a decree can be enforced only by a fine imposed after action for contempt brought in each case of dis-

obedience. The relief given should be supplemented by a decree to restrain the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York from granting dumping permits to the city. This official is a federal officer, who grants permits under federal law.—*E. F. Dow.*

18885. SCOTT, WARWICK POTTER. Capital returns accruing to a surviving spouse as taxable income. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (7) May 1932: 960-971.

18886. SHEARER, TOM E. Recapture of excess profits under the Transportation Act. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (4) May 1932: 457-471.—This is a detailed study from the legal point of view of the conflict of opinion which has obtained between a majority of the supreme court and a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to the valuation of railroad properties for recapture purposes, particularly respecting replacement cost as an element of value. Not only has the classic rule in *Smythe v. Ames* which requires consideration of such cost been adhered to by a majority of the court, but the commission has been called upon to give an actual and substantial weight to that element. A minority of the court has wished to modify the application of the rule in view of certain economic differences which it discerns between railroad properties and those public utilities for which the rule was originally announced. The author believes that the recent decision of the commission in the case of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R.R. is likely to pass muster with the court and thus furnish the first instance of a successful substantial recapture.—*F. N. Balch.*

18887. UNSIGNED. The consumer's protection under the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1932: 720-736.—The Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act, designed to prevent deception and preserve health, prevents shipment in interstate commerce of misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs, and also the sale of such goods in the original package in which they were shipped in such commerce. The act has been held not to apply to toilet preparations and so-called obesity cures, considered neither food nor drugs. The above note contains a careful and complete compilation of the cases interpreting what constitutes "misbranding" and "adulteration" within the meaning of the act, a description of the methods of enforcement of the law with a table of results in the 25 years of experience under the act, and suggestions of certain amendments to the law to afford greater protection to the consuming public.—*Ray A. Brown.*

18888. UNSIGNED. Judicial determination of the validity of a federal tax before payment. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (7) May 1932: 1221-1226.—The Board of Tax Appeals has performed excellent service in determining the validity of taxes before payment, but is limited in jurisdiction to income and estate taxes. By law the federal government attempted to prevent the obtaining of an injunction against the collection of taxes until their legality be determined. The sweeping language of this statute has been modified by the U. S. Supreme Court in its interpretation of the statute in the cases of *Hill v. Wallace*, 259 U. S. 44, and *Miller v. Standard Nut Company*, 284 U. S. 498.—*Charles Aikin.*

18889. UNSIGNED. Judicial review of administrative findings—*Crowell v. Benson*. *Yale Law J.* 41 (7) May 1932: 1037-1056.—The problem that arose in the case of *Crowell v. Benson*, recently decided by the supreme court, was whether a trial *de novo* should have

been granted in the federal district court in an appeal from the findings of a commissioner in a case arising under the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The district court did not read the evidence found by the commissioner but heard the case anew. This technique was upheld by a divided supreme court. Disregarding the fact that the procedure in compensation cases ought to be different from that adopted in rate cases and others, the court examined "the principle" alone, and, because of the horror of the evils of bureaucratic determinations, decided that these compensation cases (probably only upon an appeal by the employer) should in their review in the federal courts be decided *de novo*. The administrative officer's findings of fact concerning place of injury and employment, the "jurisdictional facts," may be disregarded. The majority was concerned, not with the administration of the workmen's compensation act, but "rather with preparedness against the establishment of a bureaucratic government." The spread of the effect of the decision to other fields of litigation will, indeed, prove harmful to administrative efficiency.—*Leon Sachs.*

18890. UNSIGNED. The strike of the closed shop: Massachusetts precedents. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (7) May 1932: 1226-1230.—*Stare decisis* is applicable to labor cases in Massachusetts. In a case in 1900 the highest court of that state enjoined threats to strike for a closed shop. In that case the object of the strikers was to force non-union men into a union, and this, said the court, is not legal. A later attempt to secure a closed shop was upheld, this in 1906. The aim of this strike was to secure more work for union men. To the mind of the legalist formed in the "proper mold," the distinction is quite valid, even though the aim of the men in both cases was substantially the same. An agreement for the closed shop in Massachusetts is legal, but proceedings to obtain this end must express the object in just the proper terms.—*Charles Aikin.*

18891. WALDMAN, LOUIS. Economic planning in the light of public utility regulation. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6 (2) May 1932: 314-335.—The interpretations of the "due process" clauses of the federal constitution by the supreme court have in the main been based on Adam Smith's concept of property rights, and are not sufficiently elastic to meet social necessities. The court has believed that the use and income of property, as well as the property itself, should be protected, and the consequence has been a series of decisions fixing reproduction cost as one of the major elements in valuation procedure. As no fixed rate base can be legally established, due to the changing nature of reproduction costs, state regulation has broken down. Extension of governmental regulation to the broader field of business does not, in view of this fact, seem desirable. However, the law of the land does not interfere with the public entering business directly through its own agencies.—*E. F. Dow.*

18892. WELTZIN, FREDERICK. The new tendency in the tort liability of school districts. *Amer. School Board J.* 84 (3) Mar. 1932: 52-53; (4) Apr. 1932: 37-38; (5) May 1932: 31-32.—The school district represents the state and since the state cannot be sued for noncontractual acts or neglects without its consent, the school district has had the same immunity. This question of tort action has risen directly in courts of 23 states and only 5 allow recovery for damages. Practice in Oregon, Washington, California, and New York is described.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

GREAT BRITAIN

18893. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. The constitution under strain. *Pol. Quart.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 194-205.—A review of the events of the Aug. 24, 1931, so far as they are known, reveals that the formation of the National Government has resulted in an exaltation of the powers of the prime minister who never before was able to dissolve his ministry nor to advise the crown as to his successor. The great legislative powers conferred upon the new cabinet were an abdication of power unprecedented in the 19th century. The presence of free trade ministers in a tariff making cabinet has not only destroyed collective responsibility but also has wiped out the party system.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18894. MORSTEIN MARX, FRITZ. Zur Reform des englischen Oberhauses. [The reform of the house of lords.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 88(2) 1930: 369-378.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

JAPAN

18895. COLEGROVE, KENNETH. The Japanese privy council. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 589-614; (4) Nov. 1931: 881-905.—The council, created in 1888, was intended to be above political parties and party disputes, a strictly advisory branch of government. It is responsible to the emperor. Other than concerning itself with succession to the throne and regencies, the council also has a jurisdiction in the ordinary affairs of the state which are defined in the Sumitsuin Kausei. Its 25 members are appointed by the emperor. The relationship between council and cabinet is rather mysterious, but it is said that more than half of the cabinet's business is accomplished with the consent and approval of the council. The overthrow of the Wakatsuki cabinet showed the position of the council as an obstacle to parliamentary government. The Tanaka ministry in dealing with the Kellogg Peace Pact was opposed by the action of the Privy Council. The Minseito group has adopted a program for reform of the Privy Council. Its personnel is largely reactionary, the outstanding statesmen being found in the ministry and the lower house. The tendency of parliamentary progress will mean that the council as an institution must adapt itself to the new conditions.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

SPAIN

18896. CARTER, W. HORSFALL. Spain forging ahead. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 32-41.—A discussion of the Spanish constitution, with particular reference to the church and state problem.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

SWITZERLAND

18897. RÜHLMANN, PAUL. Das Problem der "Verschweizerung." [The problem of "Swissification."] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228(2) May 1932: 122-138.—The stable condition of Switzerland during the War and the present depression has been largely attributed to her democratic institutions; it has recently evoked some tendencies aiming to transfer Swiss political institutions to Germany and to a series of autonomous territories to be established along her borders, from Luxembourg to Vienna. The clue for the formation of an independent Switzerland which has proved solid in spite of poor communications, lack of economic uniformity, triplicity of languages, and dualism of confessions, is its situation at the Alpine passes, especially the Gotthard. Sovereignty of the people is still the basic

principle of Swiss political life; it is largely dependent on customary law, conventional rules, and tradition. A party system after the model of Western Europe would break up Swiss unity. Performance of civic duties rather than national feeling is the vehicle of political ethos in Switzerland.—*Hans Frerik.*

18898. WILD, MARX. Die Verfassung und ihr Schutzbedürfnis. [The constitution and its need for protection.] *Schweiz. Juristen-Ztg.* 25(23) Jun. 1, 1929: 353-356; 26(2) Jul. 15, 1929: 17-21.

USSR

18899. PIERRE, ANDRÉ. Le deuxième plan quinquennal (1933-1937). [The second five year plan (1933-1937).] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(739) Apr. 9, 1932: 470-472.—A summary of the high points of the plan as presented to the 17th conference of the Communist party by Molotov.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18900. ŠROM, J. E. Ústavní a politicko-hospodářské uspořádání sovětské východní Evropy a sovětské Asie. [Constitutional and political-economic organization of Soviet Eastern Europe and Soviet Asia.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze.* 4(2) Nov. 1931: 51-59; (4-5) Feb. 1932: 149-156; (7-8) May 1932: 218-225; (9) Jun. 1932: 272-276.—*J. S. Rouček.*

UNITED STATES

18901. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Constitutional duties and inadequate enforcement machinery. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(3) Mar. 1931: 153-157.—Factors precluding enforcement of constitutional duties through legal machinery are: (1) no case between coordinate branches of government may be possible for there is no way of initiating legal proceedings; (2) the court may side-step the question by calling it a "political" one; (3) the "extra-constitutional" expedients are increasing. Many mandatory powers imposed on congress are held non-enforceable; evasions of state duties cannot be remedied by judicial actions, and congress may disregard its duty to restrain or impel; there is no judicial authority to remedy matters on which the constitution is silent as to restrictions. There is no legal machinery to prevent trespasses upon activities of one branch of the government by another. The discretionary powers of congress are not legally enforceable. Advisory opinions by the supreme court should be authorized.—*E. Cole.*

18902. BLACK, FORREST R. Should the senate pass on the social and economic views of nominees to the United States Supreme Court. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(2) May 1932: 257-271.—Eight nominees to the supreme court have been rejected, with 78 appointments made. Due process and other vague provisions of the constitution of necessity require judicial law making, and this fact warrants the senate in investigating social and economic views of presidential nominees to the highest bench. The "rotten borough" character of the senate and the danger of straight party voting on social and economic views of candidates are not real dangers.—*E. F. Dow.*

18903. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Government. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 990-997.—Unemployment measures were not as numerous as might have been expected. The federal government set up a stabilization board of secretaries to provide for long-term planning of public works. New York and New Jersey organized temporarily to encourage employment and aid the unemployment on the basis of local units supervised and financially aided by the state. The principle of executive responsibility through single-headed departments is gaining ground in state administration; though for

minor purposes, especially the regulation of trades and professions, the board holds its own. The interest in improvement of parole administration did not flag in 1931.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

YUGOSLAVIA

18904. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. La costituzione Jugoslava del 1931. [The Yugoslav constitution of 1931.] *Europa Orient.* 12(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 129-168.—The Yugoslav parliament has now lost much of its importance owing to the fact that the ministers are no more responsible to it but to the sovereign. Through the introduction of the two-chamber system the chamber of deputies has been much weakened. When conflicts arise with the senate the decision lies with the king. The functions of the people's representatives are curtailed and those of the government and the king are increased; the king has become the guardian of the national life. In an allayed form, the royal dictatorship continues.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18905. SETON-WATSON, R. W. The Yugoslav dictatorship. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 23-31.—An analysis of the main features of the new constitution showing "that in almost every particular it is a very crude and amateur parody of the principles of political liberty."—*H. McD. Clokie.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES

18906. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. What municipal home rule means today. II. Minnesota: a reappraisal. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1932: 94-100.—Although home rule is optional for cities in Minnesota, 70 of 94 cities have accepted home rule status. The legislature and the courts have adopted a reasonable attitude toward the powers conferred upon cities. In the matter of the ends to be achieved, the rule is followed that, if the legislature itself could have authorized the action in question, and it violates no constitutional provision or settled policy of the state, then the home rule charter provision is valid. The legislature reserves the power to overrule such charter provisions by appropriate general acts. A certain amount of special legislation is produced at every legislative session, despite the constitutional prohibition.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18907. BARCLAY, THOMAS S. What municipal home rule means today. V. Missouri. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(5) May 1932: 312-318.—The principle of home rule is firmly fixed in the public law of Missouri despite certain unsatisfactory features of the practice. The legislature has indicated no hostile disposition to interfere with home rule by consciously restricting the powers of home rule cities. The fact that St. Louis and Kansas City have each been held to be in "special" constitutional classes has permitted legislation directly for them, but this power rarely has been abused. Because of the well meaning but very vague terms of the grant of constitutional home rule, the courts will be burdened continuously with the task of defining and limiting the application. Judicial solution of the complicated problems has left much to be desired, especially in the fields of police administration and public utility regulation, where great dissatisfaction with present conditions exists in the respective cities.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18908. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. What municipal home rule means today. III. Michigan. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 176-182.—Home rule in Michigan exists by legislative liberality rather than by direct constitutional grant. To date, the home rule act, from which cities directly derive their powers, has been broad in its grants and has been construed by the courts in accordance with a home rule spirit. On May 1,

1931, 81, or 60% of the 135 incorporated cities had taken advantage of their power to frame and adopt home rule charters; 41 had adopted city manager charters, 19 had the commission plan, and 21 had mayor-council charters. In addition, numerous cities operating under special act charters have amended them through the use of the home rule procedure. While some special acts for cities continue to be passed, the volume has been reduced almost to the vanishing point.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18909. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH D. Is the city manager plan suitable for New York? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(5) May 1932: 289-292.—The manager plan cannot work well unless the city is assured of an excellent council. There would be every likelihood that a majority of the new city council would be members of the existing dominant political machine. It is open to question whether the election of members to a small council would arouse as much popular interest as the election of the mayor and his colleagues now does. It is probable that a city the size of New York requires more civic leadership than the city manager plan offers. To attempt completely to recast the city government until the manager plan has had more opportunity to demonstrate its possibilities would be folly.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18910. MAXEY, CHESTER C. What municipal home rule means today. IV. Washington—little home rule by constitutional grant. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(4) Apr. 1932: 229-231.—When a constitutional grant of home rule powers is coupled with a proviso requiring the exercise of such powers to be consistent with and subject to the general laws of the state, it is in reality a reservation of power to the legislature to control home rule cities by general legislation in so far as it may care to do so. The courts have not been liberal in differentiating between state and local affairs, but the legislature has not acted in a manner such as to provoke a demand for greater municipal freedom. Home rule is not an issue of the first magnitude in Washington.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18911. MUNRO, WILLIAM B. Pasadena uses the recall. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 161-167.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18912. SCHIEFFELIN, WM. JAY. The city manager plan is suitable for New York. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(5) May 1932: 293-295.—It is reasonable to suppose that there is a body of voters in New York who believe in the merit principle of government sufficiently to elect a council by the Hare system of proportional representation which would not be controlled by Tammany Hall. But even if the majority of the council were machine controlled, the presence of a minority, assured by the Hare system, would serve as a constant whip and spur to the majority.—*W. R. Maddox.*

DEPENDENCIES

FRANCE

18913. SINKULE, V. Transsaharská dráha a koloniální politika Francie. [Trans-Sahara railroad and the colonial policy of France.] *Casopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze.* 4(7-8) May 1932: 244-249; (9) Jun. 1932: 287-291.—The economic, military, and political reasons for the materialization of such railroad prove that it is a capitalistic and imperialistic project. Belgium was invited to participate in the advisory committee. In a favorable moment France will probably fail to observe the Anglo-French agreement of the nineties. France is determined not to allow Italy to make a new Fashoda. The Latin bloc, based on the French trans-African railroad, is also to prevent Italian expansion. But this will result in a lack of equilibrium among the imperialistic powers.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18914. VOGÜÉ, ARNAUD de. Les problèmes de l'heure présente en Indochine. [Present problems in

Indo-China. *Correspondant.* 103(1663) Jan. 10, 1932: 28-58; (1664) Jan. 25, 1932: 203-225.—One phase of the crisis is caused by an insurrectional spirit, the other by excess production and a cessation of investments of European capital. Exports have decreased rapidly and also the circulation of money. Haiphong and Saigon, the only two doors by which Indo-China communicates with the exterior, are badly situated. Lack of rapid communications and contacts has caused the two administrative centers to lack unity. The colony is made up of races, territories, and civilizations absolutely contrasted and opposed. Disunion is shown in the revolts of Yenbay and the insurrectional movements in Ngé-Anh and Ha-Tinh.—*Florence Hoffer.*

GREAT BRITAIN

18915. BARKER, ERNEST, and STARK, FREY A. *Women and the service of the empire.* *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 54-61.—An important factor in imperial government is the influence of the British wives of the men in the overseas services. Yet, though the women have shown remarkable adaptability and courage in diverse far places, they create a local "society" separate from the native. A successful empire needs the sympathetic and conciliatory cooperation of the British women also.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18916. BRAILSFORD, H. N., and BLIVEN, BRUCE. *What next for India?* *New Repub.* 69(892) Jan. 6, 1932: 204-207.—The Indian Round Table Conference was an Indian victory. The Indians are given a further opportunity to prove their worthiness of greater confidence and a larger scope in self-government. Whether or not the dawn of a new constitution for India will bring peace is questionable.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

18917. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. *Government's dual policy.* *Modern Rev.* 51(5) May 1932: 572-575.—When the English rulers introduced the present policy of frightfulness in India last January, they confidently expressed the view that the Indian National Congress would be crushed and the civil resistance movement would be wiped out in a fortnight or a month. Congress with its allied organizations has been declared unlawful, its property seized, and funds confiscated. Over 60,000 men and women have been thrown into prison, and several times that many have been beaten and injured. Abuses of police rule are the order of day and night. There is nothing to indicate that India's desire for liberation, even under greatest sufferings and sacrifices, has lessened in the slightest.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

18918. COATMAN, J. *The Round Table Conference.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 111(659) Jan. 1932: 24-34.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18919. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. *The royal commission on labour in India.* *Modern Rev.* 51(5) May 1932: 507-512.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

18920. EARNSHAW, JOHN. *India in England.* *Modern Rev.* 51(5) May 1932: 551-554.—As long as the London government remains under the control of the Conservative party, whose political and economic ideas are those of the 18th century, India will continue to be suppressed and repressed. The general public in England is either ignorant or indifferent about India, and the English newspapers seldom report Indian news except to the prejudice of India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

18921. YOUNGHUSBAND, F. *The Indian Round Table Conference.* *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 1-8.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

ITALY

18922. PASCHEN, W. *Die italienische Kolonisation in Afrika. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung des italienischen Kolonialbesitzes.* [Italian colonization in Africa. The economic significance of the Italian colonial possessions.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (3-4) Apr. 20, 1932: 64-73.—The economic significance of the Italian possessions in Africa—Libya, Eritrea, Somaliland, and Trans-Jubaland—is a matter for the future. As suppliers of raw material and food the colonies are in their infancy. Libya, the former granary of Rome, is going to play the same role in the life of present Italy. The resistance of the Berber tribes having been overcome, Italy now has a free hand to extend its colonization further into the interior of Africa, and put into practice the colonization plans which Fascism has developed.—*Eli Johns.*

THE NETHERLANDS

18923. VANDENBOSCH, A. *Customary law in the Dutch East Indies.* *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14(1) Feb. 1932: 30-44.—The recognition of native societies and institutions is a cardinal principle of Dutch colonial policy. This policy has been extended to the preservation and application of native law. Despite the demand of many interests for an extension of European law to all groups, native and foreign alike, the government has protected native law by legislation and has steadily refused to codify any particular legal system for the entire East Indies. Although there are twenty *adat* areas, each with its own native customary law, the continuance of this system has contributed to the success of Dutch colonial administration and is advocated by many leading Dutch jurists. As the population of the islands becomes more mobile, an increasing attention to the conflict of laws will have to be devoted by both the judicial and legislative branches of the government. At present, conflict of laws is left largely to the higher courts on appeal; the judges of these courts are not expert in native law, and there is considerable opinion in favor of a separate high court for native cases.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18924. VANDENBOSCH, AMRY. *Nationalism in Netherlands East India.* *Pacific Affairs.* 4(12) Dec. 1931: 1051-1069.—Nationalism in intense form has spread to the East Indies. The late inception of the movement may be partially explained by the fact that the Dutch were slow in introducing either lower or higher education. Other factors are the late penetration by European culture, free inter-marriage between the Dutch and the natives, and the Dutch policy of building upon native institutions. The intensity of colonization is far greater in the East Indies than in either the Philippines or India. There is a large and economically important racial group of 1,200,000 foreign or non-native Asiatics, the vast majority Chinese. Dutch investments are tremendous. The Dutch East Indies are made up of a large number of islands spread over a vast area. Religiously the East Indies are less homogeneous than the Philippines. There has been a nationalist movement since 1908, however, and developments down to the present are traced.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHY

BALKANS

18925. MADOL, HANS ROGER. *Balkan-Tagebuch*. [Balkan diary.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226 (3) Dec. 1931: 253-269; 227 (2) Feb. 1932: 153-166; 228 (2) May 1932: 159-169.—A report on the author's journey to Bulgaria and Turkey, with many interviews of Bulgarian and Turkish politicians, statesmen, and other personalities of public life, which throw a new light on some details of political history and present economic conditions in the Balkans.—*Hans Frerk.*

18926. STEPHANOVE, CONSTANTINE. Bulgaria's solution of post-war problems. *Current Hist.* 34 (5) Aug. 1931: 707-711.

BALTIC STATES

18927. WITTRAM, REINHARD. Wandlungen des baltischen Nationalitätenproblems. [Changes in the problem of Baltic nationalities.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63 (5) May 1932: 253-266.—The beginning of "Russification" in the Baltic territories about 1840 also witnessed the first awakening of German national feeling. Estonian and Latvian nationalism did not come until about 1870. The first German nationalism was cultural. The border nationalities proceeded from cultural emancipation to political demands, the first collision between them and the Germans taking place at local elections in 1877-78. Since that time nationalism is a political force. The history of Baltic nationalism, if properly analyzed, will suggest the future solution of the present-day problems of national minorities.—*Hans Frerk.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

18928. KYBAL, VLASTIMIL. La evolución política de la república checoslovaca desde 1918 a 1931. [The political evolution of Czechoslovakia from 1918 to 1931.] *Rev. de Ciencias Jurid. y Soc.* 15 (59) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 191-215.—The revolutionary government of Czechoslovakia, a bourgeois-socialist coalition set up in November, 1918, by the national assembly, was replaced by a coalition of socialists and agrarians after the first municipal elections, June 15, 1919. A second socialist-agrarian government resulted from the legislative elections of April, 1920, but lasted only four months, being succeeded by a government of *fonctionnaires* (Sep. 15, 1920 to Sep. 26, 1921), which was followed by a government presided over by Beneš (Nov. 26, 1921 to Oct. 7, 1922). In the autumn of 1922 a coalition of socialists, agrarians, democrats, and populists or Catholics was formed under Svehla, agrarian leader. This government was weakened by disintegration of the great political parties, but an amendment to the electoral law eliminated 13 parties from the chamber in the November, 1925, elections which were followed by the second Svehla ministry. Then came a government of *fonctionnaires* lasting from Mar. 19 to Nov. 10, 1926, succeeded by the third Svehla ministry (1926-1929) which included for the first time representatives of the Slovak Catholic and German minorities initially placing the socialists in the opposition. Agrarian-Catholic dissension necessitated elections in October, 1929, which displaced the bourgeois government by a bourgeois-socialist government under Udrzal, agrarian. Thus was restored the equilibrium of the right and left prevailing prior to 1926.—*V. O. Key, Jr.*

18929. MÜLLER, B. Slovenská událost. [The Slovak incident.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (21) May 25, 1932: 329-331.—The decision of the general annual meeting of the "Matice slovenská," in Turčanský Svätý Martin,

Slovakia, which corresponds in its cultural activities to the Czech Academy of Sciences, to give the leadership of this institution to the Populists, is an important political and nationalistic decision. The institution cleared out, or lost, the Czech and Czechoslovak workers. It means the strengthening of Slovak separatism.—*J. S. Rouček.*

FRANCE

18930. L. Naboženská otázka v Alsasku. [Religious question in Alsace.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 11 (4) Apr. 1932: 276-283.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18931. NATHAN, ROGER. Les dix ministères de la législature 1928-1932. [The ten ministries of the legislature of 1928-1932.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (737) Mar. 26, 1932: 397-403.—A complete summary, with statistics, on parties and election returns.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18932. UNSIGNED. Les déclarations des dix ministères de la législature 1928-1932. [The declarations of the ten ministries of the legislature of 1928-1932.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (737) Mar. 26, 1932: 404-416.—Valuable declarations of policy.—*Luther H. Evans.*

GERMANY

18933. LORE, LUDWIG. Hitler's bid for German power. *Current Hist.* 36 (2) May 1932: 166-169.—Contrary to popular conception, the average German is not internationally minded. The idea of monarchy is still strong. Opposition of the National Socialists to the Jews is a strong point in their favor. Hitler has wide support, from socialists, industrialists, bankers, land owners, nationalists, and anti-Semites.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

18934. MATTERN, JOHANNES. The National Socialist movement. *Commonweal.* 16 (3) May 18, 1932: 63-65.—Fascism in Italy and National Socialism in Germany appear as extreme measures designed to correct extremes, as human nature seems destined always to correct one extreme by another. National Socialism as the index to German discontent can be estimated as a political force only if considered in its proper setting. The present article offers a concise analysis of this setting, and of the ambition of Adolf Hitler and of the objectives and propaganda of the National Socialist party.—*Johannes Mattern.*

18935. SCHULZ-WILMERSDORF. Que veut le mouvement hitlérien? [What does the Hitler movement want?] *Affaires Étrangères.* 2 (4) Apr. 25, 1932: 208-216.—The National Socialist movement reflects the personality of its chief. It is based on the glory of force, on the principle that terror, not idealism, gets votes, and that the end justifies the means. The welfare of the individual comes after the welfare of the state. Socialism is foolish unless it be tinged with nationalism. The people, not the individual or humanity, are of importance. The victory of National Socialism means a new Germany, a young Germany, which will liberate the Fatherland from a slavery for which it was not responsible.—*L. L. Snyder.*

18936. SOLLMANN, WILHELM. Les causes et les limites du mouvement hitlérien. [The causes and the limits of the Hitler movement.] *Affaires Étrangères.* 2 (4) Apr. 25, 1932: 217-220.—Hitler's socialism is nebulous. A dictatorship under Hitler is unrealizable; he will not save Germany, but his movement is nevertheless symptomatic of a grave social malady. He may take part responsibility in governing in a coalition, but the working classes will never consent to a strictly Hitlerian rule.—*L. L. Snyder.*

GREAT BRITAIN

18937. HOPKINSON, AUSTIN. Political prospects and reflections. *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (659) Jan. 1932: 1-10.—The true solution of British problems lies in reducing public expenditures, lessened taxation, reduced wages and return to the "aristocratic principle" which is that the well being of the many can be secured only by the self sacrifice of the few.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18938. LASKI, HAROLD J. Ramsay Macdonald: a portrait. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (984) May 1932: 746-756.—Macdonald stands aloof from his colleagues, but his remarkable oratorical ability makes him a favorite with the masses. Unknown to his closest political associates, he appeals to the people in a way that belies the real aristocratic make-up of his mind. His views on important questions are hardly known from the vague generalities in which he deals. The 1931 crisis in England forced Macdonald to choose either his old friends in the Labour party, or business, the press and society. He chose the latter, and is much at home with his new friends. His position today is in direct contradiction to those principles for which he fought the major part of his life. The future for him is uncertain, but many things present themselves.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

ICELAND

18939. BELLQUIST, ERIC CYRIL. Political unrest in Iceland. *Univ. California Chron.* 34 (2) Apr. 1932: 153-165.—The dispute over the proper sphere of authority to be permitted to the King of Denmark in Iceland continues despite the treaty of 1918. The real cause of the excitement arose when in allocating a loan from Great Britain a difference of opinion arose between the Socialists and their allies with the result that the former withdrew from the coalition and served notice of that fact while parliament was not in session. The cabinet then wired the King of Denmark asking for the right to dissolve the althingi before a chance to hold a debate and to vote on the issue of no confidence could be accorded the representatives. The king granted permission and a storm of criticism arose. The Conservatives charged that the action was unconstitutional since it had come before the adoption of the budget for the year, and that in consenting to the dissolution the king had clearly abused his prerogatives. In the election which followed (1931) the Agrarians won a clear majority despite the heaped up criticism of the king by the other two parties. Nevertheless the agitation for a revision of the settlement of 1918 before 1943, when such action is supposed to take place, continues.—*F. E. Ballard.*

MEXICO

18940. RIMMER, JOHN. A Mexican martyr of Catholic action: Anacleto Gonzalez. *Month.* 159 (814) Apr. 1932: 340-346.—Story of the organizer and mouthpiece of the party of resistance against religious persecution in Mexico.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

SPAIN

18941. DUDON, PAUL. La République espagnole, 1931-1932. [The Spanish Republic, 1931-1932.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* (10) May 20, 1932: 432-447.—*John J. Meng.*

18942. PERLA, LUIGI. Lo statuto della Catalogna. [The Catalan constitution.] *Educ. Fascista.* 10 (5) May 20, 1932: 341-353.—A brief account of the phases of the movement for Catalan independence. Cultural at first and a creature of the Romantic movement, it was later accentuated by the economic development of Catalonia. During the last decade of the 19th century it assumed a political aspect which culminated in the revolution of 1931 and in the drafting of the tentative

constitution of July 14. The main provisions of this constitution are examined, together with the modifications they have undergone or must undergo in order to render them acceptable both to the nationalists and the separatists.—*S. E. Scalia.*

TURKEY

18943. HOWARD, HARRY N. The reduction of Turkey from an empire to a national state. *Open Court.* 46 (912) May 1932: 291-305.—Traces events from the 17th century to the Lausanne Treaty of 1923.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

18944. LYBYER, A. H. The political reconstruction of Turkey. *Open Court.* 46 (912) May 1932: 306-319.—Turkey has been a democratic republic in form since 1919. Theoretically all powers are concentrated in a national assembly; actually, however, nearly all flow in the direction of a monarchy virtually exercised by President Mustapha Kemal Pasha.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

18945. SPRENGLING, MARTIN. Modern Turkey: A scion, not a stage of Ottoman "Turkey." *Open Court.* 46 (912) May 1932: 281-290.—The genius of Mustapha Kemal Pasha has coordinated and disciplined rather than created forces of nationalism and westernization which were already in existence a century ago and has organized a strong government which is attempting to make a backward and poverty-stricken people into a compact and progressive modern nation.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

USSR

18946. DIMANTSTEIN, S. די אידישע אײנזאמלעך אין בירא-בידזשאן. [Jewish autonomy in Biro-Bidszhan.] *Icor Year Book.* 1932: 41-45.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

18947. FISCHER, LOUIS. Soviet recognition of the intellectual. *Current Hist.* 36 (2) May 1932: 150-154.—Threats of foreign intervention and the difficulties brought about by the Five-Year Plan widened the breach, already large, between the Soviet leaders and the Russian educated class. Since 1931, however, Stalin has pursued a much more lenient policy and in June of that year issued a sort of Magna Carta for the intelligentsia. His idea is to obtain the support of these people to the Bolshevik government and it should be noted that already the lot of the intellectuals has vastly improved. The gap between the worker and the professional man is narrowing.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

18948. HRYHORIJIV, N. Politické směry ukrajinského hnutí. [Political tendencies of the Ukrainian movement.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11 (5) May 1932: 378-383.—The present political and social divisions in the Ukraine are as follows: (1) the democratic group supported by the wide masses, which favors the recreation of the national republic by its own means; (2) the conservative group which wants to re-create the state through an international Fascist movement; (3) the particularistic-Polophile groups, composed of a small group of intelligentsia, emigrants from Ukrainian, directed from Paris, who want to recreate the state with Polish help, but upon the condition that Galicia and Volyn will not be joined to the state; (4) The autonomous groups made up of (a) the Bolshevik-Russophiles who favor the *status quo*, and (b) the clerical-Polophiles made up of Greco-Catholic clergy in Galicia, who favor Polish sovereignty with local autonomy. Other small groups exist in Volyn, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Carpathian Russia. Representation of Ukrainians in each parliament is given.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18949. PINTOR, MANFREDI NOB. SIOTTO. La psychologie du peuple russe et le régime communiste. [The psychology of the Russian people and the communist régime.] *Egypte Contemp.* (135) Apr. 1932: 334-366.—When the Russian people learns, as it inevitably must learn, that the socio-economic paradise for which

it is now making prodigious sacrifices, is impossible, it will lack that moral resistance against suffering which might otherwise sustain it in its disappointment.—*Arnold J. Zurcher.*

UNITED STATES

18950. KLOSS, HEINZ. *Minderheitenrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten der Gegenwart.* [Rights of minorities in present-day United States.] *Nation u. Staat.* 5 (8) May 1932: 542-549.—The most important minorities groups are the French in Louisiana, the Germans in Pennsylvania, the Spaniards (Mexicans) in New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and California, and the Spaniards in Porto Rico. All, excepting Porto Rico and New Mexico, have lost their right to their original language, and even there the curve shows a distinct downward trend. It is false to describe the problems of minorities as essentially of European nature. It is an American phenomenon as well.—*L. L. Snyder.*

18951. LINDEMAN, E. C. Fascist sympathies in the United States. *Nation.* (N. Y.) 131 (3401) Sep. 10, 1930: 267-268.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

18952. SKÁBA, JOS. Jak volí Češi v obcích, kde sami nekandidují? [How do the Czechs vote in communities where they have no candidates?] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (5) May 15, 1932: 154-156.—In the German communities in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia (136 with German majorities in Bohemia, 41 with German majorities and 3 with Polish majorities in Moravia and Silesia were examined), the Czechs vote for the *Bund der Landwirte*, then with the Christian Socialists, Social Democrats, and Communists. In Polish communities, the Czechs favor the Polish Catholics and Polish Social Democrats.—*J. S. Rouček.*

FRANCE

18953. JOXE, LOUIS. En France: les partis à la veille des élections. [In France: the parties on the eve of the elections.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (741) Apr. 23, 1932: 533-536.—(A summary of the situation.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

18954. PROCHÁZKA, RUDOLF. Francouzské volby přišly pozdě. [French elections came late.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (20) May 18, 1932: 305-306.—The victory of the Left in France should have come at least a year ago. German-French relations could have been improved if elections coincided with electoral tendencies. The governments of France usually show either the peacefulness or the tenacity of the French voter.—*J. S. Rouček.*

18955. UNSIGNED. Les élections françaises de 1932. [The French elections of 1932.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (744) May 14, 1932: 622-638.—A study of the positions taken by the parties, including extracts from speeches by their leaders; charts, figures, and analyses.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18956. WINTER, G. Volby ve Francii. [Elections in France.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 11 (5) May 1932: 353-363.—The overtune was the fight for the electoral reform of Mandel, which abolished the second scrutinium in all districts where in the first scrutinium one candidate gets at least 40% of the votes cast and at least 25% of the votes of all registered voters. The socialist and radical opposition saw in this reform an attempt of the parliamentary majority to guarantee their majority in the new parliament. When the proposal of Mandel was accepted by deputies, the senate defeated Laval's government. Tardieu decided not to intermingle in the electoral dispute, and the reform provided only some

technique and an increase from 612 to 615 deputies.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GERMANY

18957. WERTHEIMER, M. S., and DEAN, V. M. The political outlook in Germany and France. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (4) Apr. 27, 1932: 44-58.—An analysis of the composition and programs of the political parties in the two European countries in which national elections have this year been most significant for future policy, domestic and international.—*Phillips Bradley.*

SWEDEN

18958. THYRÉN, J. C. W. Översikt av handlingsformerna vid brott mot politisk valrätt enligt gällande lagar. [A survey of the forms of action for use in cases of violation of election laws.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 17 (2) Mar. 1932: 105-113.—Violations of the election laws generally classify themselves as follows: illegal influence brought to bear on the voter; illegal pressure on the candidate himself; actions which, if left unnoticed, will affect the validity and freedom of future elections; illegal participation in or failure to participate in the elections; interference in elections which threatens to overthrow the true results. There is at the present time a prescriptive period within which the action for a violation of the election laws must be brought. Any man may bring the case into court as one of the interested parties; or if not that, at least on the basis that it constitutes an *actio popularis*.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

UNITED STATES

18959. HARRIS, JOSEPH P. Seattle gayly elects a mayor. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (5) May 1932: 301-304.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18960. SCHUMACHER, WALDO. Oregonians as voters. *Commonwealth Rev.* (Univ. Oregon). 14 (2) May 1932: 63-71.—A study of the extent of participation in elections by the voters of the state, found to be approximately 54% of the eligible electorate. Figures are also presented showing the percentage of voters who fail to mark their ballots after attending the polls: approximately 11% for state officers and 27% on direct legislation.—*Waldo Schumacher.*

YUGOSLAVIA

18961. PRIBIČEVIĆ, SVETOZAR. Jihoslovanská diktatura. [Yugoslav dictatorship.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (14) Apr. 6, 1932: 214-215.—The last elections were falsified. The author has in his hands: (1) the circular of the ministry of justice of Nov. 2, 1931, #129.150, ordering all judges to vote; (2) confidential act of the district commander in Arilj (Serbia), St. Savović, ordering the communities to have all voters vote and asking for the names of officials and persons not voting; (3) the order of Mayor Oroz of Rešetar (Croatia), addressed to Mato Petrović, making him responsible for the abstention of his neighbors from voting. (Other documents quoted.) The government estimates that 67% of the voters voted, while, the author claims, not even 20%, and in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia not even 15% of the registered voters voted. The government proclaimed 8 laws on the day that parliament met for the first time; on Dec. 15, 8 days after the opening of the parliament, 15 more laws were proclaimed. Thus the government does not take parliament very seriously.—*J. S. Rouček.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

GENERAL

18962. DINGLE, REGINALD J. Catholics and the press. *Month.* 159 (815) May 1932: 435-441.—Depre-

cates the influence of the press in regard to the direct formation of opinion and scorns the belief that the public press has a general anti-Catholic bias.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

FINLAND

18963. HORNBERG, EIRIK. Den psykologiska bakgrunden. [The psychological background.] *Nya Argus*. 25 (7) Apr. 1, 1932: 77-79.—In every community of farmers and woodsmen, such as Finland, there are always primitive and barbarian characteristics, chief among them the desire to use force to gain ends. Mass-hypnosis, primitiveness, and ignorance are responsible for the various acts of violence of the last 14 years. A few men like Kosola, General Wallenius, and their "stable comrades" have been able to gain for themselves *camorra* organizations which have no real *raison d'être* except possibly their hypnotic influence on ordinary ignorant folk.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

FRANCE

18964. ROSENBERG, ARTUR. Psychologie der französischen Parteien. [Psychology of the French parties.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228 (2) May 1932: 97-101.—No party in France is called "conservative," nor does any of them belong to the "right;" it is the "left" that is accentuated. The *Union Républicaine Démocratique*, made up of petty bourgeoisie with a definite tendency to join the upper classes, is largely influenced by the principles of 1789, as are the parties of the center. The Radical Socialists, too, are bourgeois in character, their outstanding trait being an accentuation of "humanism." Socialism is backed largely by the lower middle class. Communism alone has a rigid organization and a clear doctrine, but it is little more than an abstract idea in French political life.—*Hans Frerk.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION PRINCIPLES

18967. ALBERTSWORTH, EDWIN F. The machine-age mind and legal developments. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (4) May 1932: 416-429.—The tendency toward uniformity of laws is partly a result of industrialization. And growing out of this tendency is the move toward greater federal power, as a means to uniformity. The machine-age mind has probably had its effect in the demand for greater efficiency and dispatch in court procedure. There is a peculiar industrial jurisprudence development. However, the dependence of the machine-age upon invention may carry with it the antidote against conservatism and crystallization.—*J. H. Leek.*

18968. EWING, CORTÉZ A. M. The emergency epidemic. *State Government*. 4 (7) Jul. 1931: 1-5.—Legislatures may declare emergencies for their bills apparently without questioning by the courts as to the interpretation of emergency. Since 1907, 60% of Oklahoma statutes have carried such clauses, and in 1929 legislation, 89%. There seems to be a gradually growing habit in state legislatures to declare laws emergencies.—*E. Cole.*

PROCEDURE

18969. UNSIGNED. Control of lobbying. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (7) May 1932: 1241-1248.—None of the

POLAND

18965. NOWOTNY, JULJUSZ. Reforma tiskového práva v Republice polské. [Reform of the press law in the Polish Republic.] *Právní Obzor*. 15 (7) Apr. 1, 1932: 201-209; (8) Apr. 15, 1932: 225-230.—The government proposal of 1923 for a unified press law was not even discussed in parliament. Subsequently the ministry of the interior commissioned the author to prepare a new proposal. But political conditions forced the decree of Nov. 4, 1926, largely repressive and preventive in character. It was unconstitutional and eventually the parliament failed to approve it. On Sep. 19, 1927, parliament cancelled two presidential decrees. Subsequent events showed the determination of the government to continue the oppressive course. The supreme court decided that parliament has the right to abolish the decrees of the president, having the force of law, but, as the parliamentary decision was not proclaimed in the official collection of laws, it could not be considered valid by the courts. Despite the opposition of the government, parliament decided on Jan. 10, 1930, that all laws and decisions of parliament are to be published in the collection of laws. The old press laws became again valid. Proposals for reform are discussed. In practice Art. 77 of the constitution has been violated.—*J. S. Rouček.*

UNITED STATES

18966. NIXON, H. C. The changing political philosophy of the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 246-250.—The change from an agrarian to an industrial civilization has effected changes in the political philosophy of the south. Advocacy of high tariff rates and of Republicanism has become more or less respectable in many sections. A new interest has also developed in economic, social, and political research, as witness the work being done at several of the state universities, the publication of a number of serious journals, etc.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

devices employed to date have proved to be effective in putting an end to objectionable lobbying. Progress was made in the Wisconsin plan of 1899, but the classification in that law is no longer adequate. Simply forbidding certain activities is futile where there is no certainty to believe that the laws will be enforced. A criminal law that would cover the evil and at the same time be enforceable, probably could not be constructed, but a few advances toward it have been made. If the great benefit of the lobby be the information that is thus supplied this service might be taken over by a greatly expanded legislative reference bureau, and all forms of direct lobbying outlawed.—*Charles Aikin.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GENERAL

18970. BLACK, RUBY A. A new deal for the Red man. *Nation* (N. Y.). 130 (3378) Apr. 2, 1930: 388-390.—Appropriations for Indian children in the government schools have been seriously slashed ever since 1921 when L. C. Crampton became chairman of the subcommittee (for the department of the interior) of the house committee on appropriations. Under these conditions, the bureau's "new Indian policy" can scarcely make headway in the fight against starvation of Indian children.—*E. Cole.*

18971. GRAVES, HENRY S. The public domain.

Nation. (N. Y.). 131 (3396) Aug. 6, 1930: 147-149.—A preview of the work of the new commission to study the problems of the public domain.—*E. Cole.*

18972. HART, WILLIAM. Mixed undertakings. *Pub. Admin.* 10(2) Apr. 1932: 138-156.—A mixed undertaking is an enterprise carried on for mutual benefit and profit by a local authority and some private interest. Reasons are given for the development of such enterprises in England. In France, mixed undertakings have been permitted by legislation, but have not yet been widely adopted. They have been more fully adopted in Germany than elsewhere. As distribution, especially that of electricity, outreached commercial bounds, the authorities were invited to collaborate with private enterprise. In later years, many operating companies entirely owned by the public authorities, but separated from the general administration, have been set up. This form of enterprise would not be acceptable in England. The further development of mixed undertakings is not improbable, especially in such services as those of water, electricity, and gas where they extend over an area wider than the local government boundaries. The financial interest of the local authority should be substantial, and its representation on the governing body should usually be at least 51%. The requirement for express statutory powers for every such undertaking should be relaxed.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

18973. SHEARER, E. Agricultural education and research in the east of Scotland. *Pub. Admin.* 10(2) Apr. 1932: 126-137.—For purposes of agricultural education and research, Scotland is divided into three districts. There is a central college in Edinburgh and extension teaching and advisory work in the associated counties; the whole is administered by a board of governors with representation from local authorities within the area, the University of Edinburgh, the department of agriculture for Scotland, and several interested associations. There is informal cooperation between the University of Edinburgh and the college. The government grants-in-aid are administered by the Scottish education department. The proportion of grants from local sources has varied greatly. The system of finance has been, therefore, unstable and inadequate. To overcome the lack of local interest, local joint advisory committees have been set up in each county area. There are central research institutes. Direct state control would overcome the lack of local interest and the indeterminate arrangement for financing and would make for better coordination and economy.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

PERSONNEL

18974. UNSIGNED. The qualifications for a sewerage-works operator. *Amer. City.* 46(1) Jan. 1932: 11.—The qualifications for superintendent of sewage works of different types and sizes have been classified by a committee of the sanitary engineering division of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—*W. R. Maddox.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

18975. BANKSON, PAUL A. Special assessments and city planning. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1932: 110-113.—No special assessment plan can be successful unless it is coordinated with the general tax scheme. All improvements and the assessments therefor should be part of a definite program of improvements within a budgeted city plan. Where a city plan is closely followed, its influence can be forecast and property owners can prepare in advance for the programmed improvements. In cities in which planning commissions are functioning, the official map and comprehensive plan serve as an excellent guide in determining the area of assessment.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18976. CHATTERS, CARL H. Necessary factors in

municipal financial programs. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 3-5.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18977. FREEMAN, HARRY H. How American cities are retrenching in time of depression. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(4) Apr. 1932: 267-281. Supplement.—Freeman states the major features of the retrenchment plans of 26 of the larger American cities, without drawing conclusions.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18978. HART, HENRY. A reconstruction program for municipal finance. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 11(5) May 1932: 116-117.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18979. HERRICK, CHARLES. Every city needs as much play space as it can afford. *Amer. City.* 46(4) Apr. 1932: 65-66.—Neither the standards expressed in terms of one park acre per 100 of population or 10% of the area of the city is valid when applied to unusual circumstances. A mathematical formula can be derived by the process of "least squares" which will give a rough approximation of the probable increase in assessed values which any given park will produce. A formula, derived from the first, gives the percentage of parks which produces the maximum total assessed values with varying densities of population. Another formula, similarly derived, affords a measure of the effect of varying distances from the park on the increase in value per acre of real estate. (Charts.)—*W. R. Maddox.*

18980. HOAN, DANIEL W. Milwaukee financially sound and content. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1932: 88-93.—Milwaukee has been able to maintain a healthy financial position during these times of stress by reason of improved financial practices instituted in 1910. These include the elimination of borrowing for recurring expenditures, installation of scientific budgeting and centralized purchasing, accumulation of a cash reserve to obviate tax anticipation loans, investment of surplus cash in government securities, thus obtaining higher interest returns than those from bank deposits, and the creation of an "amortization fund" into which one half of all interest receipts are paid, to be compounded through investment in government securities.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18981. LYNAGH, PAULA. The surplus that made Milwaukee famous. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 152-156.—Milwaukee's reputation for being a well-governed city is warranted, although the \$4,000,000 "surplus" really is bond funds intended for projects which have been delayed unavoidably, and the county has borrowed \$2,000,000 for poor relief, largely in the city. The amortization fund increased faster than expectations, but the debt it is to overtake increased still faster. An independent government, the metropolitan sewerage commission, has been created which renders functions of which the city is the major beneficiary. This makes the city public debt appear unusually low. Present total debt charges of the city and county are not typical because the retirement of \$17,300,000 in bonds for the sewage disposal system does not begin until 1933. The city has financed its improvements extensively on the pay-as-you-go principle largely because it had used up its bonding capacity. The property tax rate is low because the income tax is the equivalent of \$4.30 a thousand property tax.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18982. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH D. Storm warnings in New York City finances. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 168-175.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18983. MEYER, GEORGES. Les finances égyptiennes. [Egyptian finances.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (743) May 7, 1932: 582-583.—The budgetary situation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18984. MILLS, OGDEN. Financial relations of the federal and state governments. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(8) May 1932: 224-231.—In 1930 the governments collected \$10,266,000,000, or one-seventh of the national income. Property taxes accounted for 76% of state and local taxes. This burden upon real estate is

nearly everywhere heavy and in many communities destructive. The time is past when federal and state governments may follow separate and unrelated courses of taxation. There is danger that combined taxes will become excessive and that difficulties will arise through interstate commerce complications. A study of the problem should be made by a commission on which the federal and state governments shall be adequately represented.—*M. H. Hunter.*

18985. NATHAN, ROGER. Les finances publiques de la France. [French public finances.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (745) May 21, 1932: 645-648.—A study of the anxious situation of the budget.—*Luther H. Evans.*

18986. OBSERVER. Has the Indiana plan been a success? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (2) Feb. 1932: 101-106.—The Indiana plan is no more effective, and often is less effective, than citizen participation in budget making without the privilege of appeal to a state body and the right of that body to have some measure of control. Tax levy reductions are ordered through the expedient of requiring working balances to be used as revenue to finance a portion of the budget; bond maturities must be refunded with new bond issues; sinking funds are robbed of their planned and necessary increments; admittedly needed regularly recurring new construction projects are required to be financed with bond issues, even to the extremity of sending the bonded debt to the very limit allowed by the state constitution.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18987. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. The Los Angeles bureau of budget and efficiency. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (2) Feb. 1932: 107-109.—Created in its present form by the adoption of the 1925 charter, the bureau is becoming the very heart of the city administration. Its main activities include investigations in connection with the preparation of the annual budget, and fact-finding surveys and investigations of, and on behalf of, the city agencies, not directly pertaining to the current budget.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18988. RUSSELL, H. E. Ten essentials of successful purchasing in government. *Amer. City.* 46 (5) May 1932: 93-94.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18989. SHANKS, SANDERS, Jr. The municipal bond market—past, present and future. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (3) Mar. 1932: 148-151.—The municipal bond market followed the collapse of the stock market at some distance, but buyers now are inquiring thoroughly into the cities' financial status. Investors and bankers have adopted the attitude that the deflation of values has threatened the ability of municipalities to collect sufficient taxes to support their debts, which, on the basis of deflated valuations of taxable property, now appear to be far heavier than when they were incurred. The result will be to greatly strengthen the position of the securities of the very communities which are being subjected to the most thorough scrutiny.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18990. STONE, DONALD C. Measuring public works efficiency. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1932: 226-228.—Many cities are now using the demonstration manuals prepared by the Committee on Street and Sanitation Records of the National Committee on Municipal Standards to perfect their own practices. The several demonstration installations of record and cost accounting systems for public works departments have proved their practical application. The committee is confident that, within five years, more than half of the cities in the country will be employing part or all of its proposals for measuring and controlling public works activities.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18991. TILTON, FREDERIC A. Joint costs in the post office department. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 200-207, 231.—The purpose of cost ascertainment is to credit as accurately as may be practicable to each of the classes of mail matter and to each of the

special services its due proportion of the postal revenue, and to charge against each class of mail matter and each special service its proportionate share of the expenditures made from the several sums appropriated by congress for the maintenance of the post office department and the postal service. Detailed studies and tests are made four times each year over a period of seven days and from these the various ratios for use during the particular year are ascertained.—*H. G. Meyer.*

18992. UNSIGNED. Financing of sewage-works operation. *Amer. City.* 46 (4) Apr. 1932: 11.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18993. WELLER, W. EARL. Thoughts on tax delinquency. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1932: 215-217.—An uncompleted study of tax delinquency in Rochester, N.Y., seems to indicate that the city might avoid about half the delinquency items on its tax rolls by mailing tax bills and by properly investigating the financial aspect of proposed local improvements. During the period between the time taxes are due but unpaid and the date at which they become legally delinquent, investigators should examine and report on each case. In cases where social conditions justify it, on application of the owner with the approval of the city treasurer, the council should remit the tax.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18994. WITTICH, JEAN W. An equitable finance program for Minnesota. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (5) May 1932: 246-249.—*W. R. Maddox.*

18995. ZOERCHER, PHILIP. Regarding the Indiana tax plan—a reply to "Observer." *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (5) May 1932: 309-311.—The records in the office of the state board of tax commissioners show that the taxpayers in every county in the state, at some time or other, have taken advantage of the rights given them under the statute of appealing bond issues and tax levies to the board. The Indiana plan has accomplished much more than anything ever before had in the state.—*W. R. Maddox.*

JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

18996. ANOSSOW, J. J. Über das Strafrechtsdogma. [Concerning the theory of criminal law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (5) May 1932: 285-293.—Theoretical concepts are not juridical, nor merely abstractions, for the law is living and active, and theoretical considerations are only one possible manner of mastering the material of the law. This mastery may be only preliminary; even with the most completely developed theoretical system we would know very little about the living law. In practice this view leads to a denial of the application of the law as merely a construction of legal syllogisms and gives greater freedom and activity to the judge, for he now has a strategic and tactical plan which can be constantly adapted to concrete circumstances to simplify the orientation of the state's representative in the world of crime.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

18997. ASCHAFFENBURG, GUSTAV. Die Bedeutung der Untersuchungshaft für die Ermittlung des Tatbestandes. [The importance of detention before trial for the determination of the facts.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (5) May 1932: 257-268.—Detention before trial may aid the determination of the facts by aiding in securing a confession and a more accurate picture of the personality, and by making the destruction of clues impossible. Various psychological reactions to confinement may have permanent effects on the prisoner and, coupled with the possibility of false confessions and the overvaluation of remorse, may prove detrimental. Indirectly the prisoner may be affected by the influence of public opinion which

is likely to regard arrest and detention as nearly equivalent to proof of guilt.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

18998. BAILEY, MARY D. Drug peddling, addiction and criminalism. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 84-90.—The author, Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of drug prosecutions in the federal courts in Chicago, describes the government's attempt to meet the problem of drug addiction.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

18999. BAKER, NEWMAN F. Reversible error in homicide cases. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 28-50.—If one looks only for the legal principles which underlie reversible error, the vital elements in the judicial processes are ignored. The real meaning of the cases is to be found in the study of the entire administrative processes. The author points out some of the factors which influence the decisions of appellate judges in homicide cases. The administration of criminal justice is a process which works upon and through countless individuals. The desire to see justice done, which motivates judges in fitting principles to facts, is as much law as the principles themselves. The judges, in determining whether or not the record reveals reversible error, are seeking to ascertain whether or not the defendant received a fair trial. Factors which dynamically determine the judgment of the court as to whether or not "fundamental" errors have been committed are listed. Opinions of the appellate courts should be studied in their setting, which includes the trial itself as well as the abstracts, briefs, arguments, and conditions of the appeal.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19000. BECK, W. Intensivierung des Strafwesens. [Coordinating the character of punishment.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 238-242.—The various aspects of penal treatment do not hang together either administratively or functionally. A clear and specific stand on modern penal treatment is essential. Judicial procedure, institutional treatment, and physical and spiritual guidance must be interrelated and coordinated.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19001. BEMMELEN, VAN. Een ontwerp tot herziening van ons kinderrecht. [A bill for revision of laws relating to children.] *Maandbl. v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 11 (5) May 1932: 117-127.—The abolition of criminal prosecution of minors under 16 years of age is desirable. The aim must be to concentrate the administration of justice for children guilty of misdemeanors and transgressions in the juvenile court, in close cooperation with the minors protection board. At present the trial of children is divided between the juvenile courts and the cantonal judge. A tentative bill to carry this reform into effect is added.—*A. N. J. den Hollander.*

19002. COWELL, F. R. Printing industries for state use established within state prisons in the U. S. A. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 196-208.—A table is presented, showing, for 1923, the value of the products of prison industries in the U. S. and the extent to which they compete with private enterprise. In 1923 at least 18 state governments, mainly in the east and north, were procuring printed matter from prison labor. The article describes the organization and management of these printing enterprises in Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey. Workmanship compares favorably with that of commercial plants. Printing affords regular work. It is less monotonous than many factory industries. It affords scope for development of skill, and for the exercise of at least rudimentary aesthetic judgments. From the standpoint of the prisoner's later career, printing is attractive, because of the existence in a number of places of the "open shop." There is some opposition from trade unions, but many unions, as well as the American Federation of Labor, take an active share in making prison work more efficient.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

19003. FENNING, KARL. Court of customs and patent office appeals. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 323-325.—Since the court has been charged with appeals from the patent office, the patent lawyers are especially interested in learning the attitude of the court and the possibility of reversals of the patent office.—*E. Cole.*

19004. FREIFIELD, SAMUEL. Some considerations as to case authority as law. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (3) May 1932: 338-347.—Mere precedent is not enough to settle and decide forever a legal principle; infallibility cannot be conceded to anyone. Many early English cases were reported erroneously. Under present conditions, one of the factors almost necessitating a blind and unstudied following of precedent is the pressure of judicial labors. Such a state of affairs tends to make for the establishment of expedient principles, arbitrary rules, whose deleterious effect is particularly observable where equitable considerations are involved.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19005. GILLIN, J. L. The world's oldest training school for prison officials. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 101-102.—The author describes the courses given by the Japanese Prison Association for prison officials. The first course carried on for six months of each year has already graduated about 2,000 prison officials. It is intended for all the lower prison officials. Included are such subjects as American and European prison systems, criminal law, criminal procedure, criminal psychology, the care of discharged prisoners, the history and purpose of prison administration. A second course intended for the higher prison officials is two months in length each year. The subject matter is a development of the content of the first course. The third course is intended for prison physicians. All officials are required to practice jujitsu and fencing.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19006. HELLWIG, ALBERT. Gefährdung der Wahrheitsermittlung durch die Presse. [The press as a hindering factor in a trial.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 216-223.—No general rule excluding reporters from legal proceedings is desirable. Wherever possible the court should attempt to cooperate with the newspaper's representative and only exercise discretion in excluding a reporter where such cooperation is not met with.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19007. HENTIG, HANS v. Die Bedeutung der Untersuchungshaft für die Ermittlung des Sachverhalts. [The importance of detention before trial for the determination of the facts.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (5) May 1932: 268-285.—Detention before trial has been retained to prevent the escape of the accused and the possibility of his damaging the collection of evidence against him. Due to the increasing use of fines, the relationship of detention to imprisonment has changed so that in Prussia today $\frac{1}{4}$ of the persons in prisons are being held for trial. In many ways the inner effects of detention are more serious than those of imprisonment. Examples are given.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

19008. HOWARD, PENDLETON. The English court of criminal appeal. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (3) Mar. 1931: 149-152.—"Speed of determination, brevity of opinion, paucity of judicial rhetoric, concentration on the outstanding issues of fairness and legality of defendants trial and reasonableness of the jury's verdicts are salient characteristics of this tribunals's work."—*E. Cole.*

19009. KUTTNER, STEPHAN. Chinesische Strafrechtsreform. [Chinese penal reform.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 226-228.—The author criticizes the work of Bruno Steinwallner on *Chinese penal reform*. Steinwallner gives the impression of having examined the original

Chinese penal code; in fact, he relied upon a European translation, Jean Escarra, *Code Pénal de la République de Chine*, Paris, 1930, although no reference to this translation is made.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

19010. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. A quarter century of our extraterritorial court. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (4) May 1932: 427-455.—The United States Court for China opened its sessions in 1907. Its territorial jurisdiction extends through Chinese territory; its jurisdiction of the person extends to all American citizens and protégés (including Filipinos) found there; it has appellate jurisdiction over cases brought up from the consular courts and supervisory jurisdiction over the work of consuls in administering estates. The Court applies the laws of the U. S. One of the judges framed and promulgated a code of procedure. The court enjoys the confidence of Chinese as well as other foreign and American litigants.

19011. MESSINI, RUGGIERO. Ubriachi abituali ed intossicati cronici. [Habitual drunkards and the chronically intoxicated.] *Scuola Positiva*. 12 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 203-212.—In the new Italian penal code the habitual drunkard is defined as the person who is addicted to alcohol and is frequently in a state of drunkenness. Chronic intoxication is not defined but is regarded as a mental disease. The former state does not diminish responsibility in the case of crime; the latter does. Considering the great differences in individual tolerance of alcohol and the various ways in which alcohol affects the different parts of the body, this provision would necessitate every judge to be a medical expert in order to be able to distinguish one state of drunkenness from the other.—*G. I. Giardini*.

19012. MILTON, GEORGE FORT. The impeachment of Judge Lynch. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1932: 247-256.—The report of a special southern commission on the study of lynching shows that most lynchings are not for crimes against women; that grand jury indictments are seldom brought against mob leaders although such leaders can easily be identified; that lynchings are relatively more numerous in sparsely settled areas; and that there is a direct relation between lack of education, low economic status, and prevalence of lynching. Further study of the administration of the laws relating to lynching is in progress. Still more fundamental is the tedious process of economic and social betterment of underprivileged communities in the South.—*Earl E. Warner*.

19013. NESERIUS, PHILIP GEORGE. The judiciary under the new constitutions of Europe. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (6) May 1932: 537-545.—The revolution in 1919 left the judiciary in Germany essentially untouched. The important judicial change has been to afford the German citizenry a bill of rights. In Germany, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, and Lithuania, laws contrary to their constitutions are invalid. Czechoslovakia and Austria have special courts to decide the validity of federal laws. The new Hungarian, Austrian, and Yugoslav judicial systems are described in some detail.—*J. H. Landman*.

19014. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Egypt: crisis and capitulations. *Contemp. Rev.* 141 (793) Jan. 1932: 42-48.—The budgetary difficulties in Egypt arise largely from the limitations of the capitulations. Egypt is the only remaining country to be hampered by such immunities from taxation and justice on the part of foreigners. Britain must take the lead in getting the capitulatory regime ended.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

19015. NYCE, PETER Q. Cooperation between engineers and lawyers. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 325-327. (With particular reference to the oil and gas laws.)—*E. Cole*.

19016. ONDEI, EMILIO. Censura, critica e diffamazione nel nuovo codice penale. [Censure, criticism, and defamation in the new penal code.] *Scuola Positiva*.

12 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 213-235.—Public accusation or defamation is forbidden and the offender is denied proving the truth of his accusations as a means of escaping responsibility for libel. The author engages in a technical legal discussion of the question pointing out the shortcomings of the new law, particularly as it involves the conduct of public officials. He favors the exercise of the right to censure by every citizen when there is reason for such censure.—*G. I. Giardini*.

19017. PERKINS, ROLLIN. Iowa criminal justice. *Univ. Iowa College of Law Studies. Iowa Law Rev. Suppl.* (1) May 1932: pp. 136.—This is a collection of statistics on Iowa criminal justice arranged with comparative notes. It deals with case studies made in 25 counties in 1927, with a 30 year study of one county and a state wide study made in 1931. Like most states, over 90% of those found guilty are found so on a plea of guilty. Only 7 or 8% of the criminal cases go to the jury and the majority of those result in convictions, rising to higher and higher percentages each year. The reversals by the supreme court amount to less than .2% of the total prosecutions and to less than .4% of all convictions. Considerable speed is used in handling most cases. There is very little difference in the administration of justice in the rural and urban parts of the state. Offenses known to the police contain a large number of unsolved crimes, yet convictions form a large percentage of the cases reported. Much further study is necessary before certain points, such as the large percentage of unsolved auto thefts, and the absence of convictions for manslaughter, can be properly interpreted. Crime is on the increase, and a greater percentage of the accused are being convicted than hitherto. Liquor prosecutions help to confuse the picture. (Tables.)—*F. E. Ballard*.

19018. SAARMANN, K. Die Strafrechtsreform in Estland. [Reform of criminal law in Estonia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (5) May 1932: 371-380.—In March 1929 parliament enacted a new criminal code and in February 1931 the law concerning imprisonment. A bill for a new disciplinary code is pending and the ministry of justice is expected to conclude in the near future the text for the proposed new code of criminal procedure. The criminal code of 1929 is based upon the old Russian criminal code of 1903, and the article considers in some detail the variations from the Russian prototype.—*Johannes Mattern*.

19019. SELLIN, THORSTEN. Training the prison staff in Prussia. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (1) May-Jun. 1932: 102-104.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

19020. SEN, PROSANTO KUMAR. Das indische Strafrecht und seine Strafrechtstheorie. [The criminal code of India and its theory.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 232-236.—The criminal code of India differs from that of Germany or England in that deterrence is the chief aim, reform plays a secondary role, and revenge has been entirely foreign to it. Punishment has as its goal the safeguarding of the order set up by the king. According to the Mahabharata, punishment is to be imposed only after careful investigation of the crime as well as the hereditary and environmental influences affecting the character of the individual. No distinction is made between moral and legal responsibility, nor between crimes against the individual and crimes against society.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

19021. SMITH, BRYANT. An object lesson in subjective judgments. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 295-299.—A discussion of influences at work in decisions of legal tender cases.—*E. Cole*.

19022. STALLYBRASS, W. T. S. A comparison of the general principles of criminal law in England with the "Progetto Definitivo di un Nuovo Codice Penale." of Alfredo Rocco. II. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 45-61.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19023. SULLIVAN, A. M. The last forty years of the

Irish bar. *Cambridge Law J.* 3(3) 1929: 365-375.—These recollections by the oldest survivor of the old order describe the condition of the new county courts at the moment of their erection; the encouragement of litigation by cheapness; the organization of the county courts and the bar; the working of the jury system; the peculiar method of initiating criminal proceedings; the principal types of litigation (land and marriage contracts); the spoils system in judicial offices; the break-up of the old bar by the division of the country.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

19024. UNSIGNED. Inconsistent verdicts in civil trials. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(7) May 1932: 1230-1236.—*Charles Aikin.*

19025. UNSIGNED. State statutes and the federal equity courts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1932: 688-702.—Though there are early statements that, under the federal act which made the laws of the several states the rules of decision in trials at common law in the federal courts, federal equity decisions were uniform throughout the country, it is now settled that, with certain exceptions, state laws are to be followed in all cases. The principal exceptions are based on the construction of the judicial section of the federal constitution and the judiciary act as preserving the distinction between law and equity. It is often stated that state laws affect substantive rights in federal equity suits, but cannot affect the remedy, but these terms are of such general meaning that in practice it has been largely left to the discretion of the court whether it will apply the state law or not.—*H. L. McClintock.*

19026. WHAM, BENJAMIN. Intervention in federal equity cases. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(3) Mar. 1931: 160-162.

19027. WINN, C. R. N. The criminal responsibility of corporations. *Cambridge Law J.* 3(3) 1929: 398-317.—Criminal responsibility was first imposed upon corporations for the non-feasance of statutory duties; thence it easily spread to mis-feasances; the Interpretation Act carried things further by including corporations in their "person" in penal statutes. A more radical development was to hold corporations liable not merely for statutory offenses where intention was immaterial, but also for those in which intention is necessary. It is as easy to ascribe to a corporation a criminal intention as it is to ascribe to it an intention to contract. In England the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, has produced some unsatisfactory cases. The group-psychology of a directors' meeting is that of the corporation, and it should be responsible. On the other hand, it is obviously unjust to hold it liable for crimes committed by mere servants who are not primary representatives of the corporation. General considerations of law, economics, psychology, and common sense all sustain the criminal responsibility of corporations.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

19028. WOODS, DAMON C. The French correctional courts. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23(1) May-Jun.

1932: 20-27.—The correctional courts of France deal with offenses intermediate between minor misdemeanors and major felonies. Each court is composed of three judges who act without a jury. The president of the court directs procedure throughout. The discretion exercised is so broad that few cases are appealed and only a small fraction of these are reversed. When an appeal is granted, the higher court re-tries the case if necessary and renders a final judgment. Civil liberties arising from the offense are adjudicated in the criminal action. The defendant is put on the defensive from the outset. After all witnesses have been heard, the government procureur and the defendant's attorney may argue the case. One-fourth of French magistrates may be named by the minister of justice, while the other three-fourths are chosen by competitive examination. Progress in a judicial career in France is determined by joint action of a grading commission and a minister of justice. Judges of all the courts in France above that of justice of the peace are irremovable. Judicial salaries in France are low; yet the magistracy continues to attract the highest legal talent.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19029. ZEILER, and VOLLMANN. Die strafrechtliche Bedeutung des Verstosses gegen ärztliche Grundsätze. [The penal consequence of an offense against medical principles.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23(4) Apr. 1932: 223-226.—A discussion of the difficulty in establishing suitable criteria determining malpractice or negligence on the part of physicians which make them criminally liable.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

PROCEDURE

19030. BRUCE, ANDREW A. The judge and the grand jury. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23(1) May-Jun. 1932: 10-19.—Must the prosecuting officer be present during the deliberations of the grand jury? May any member of the grand jury make any investigation personally outside of the jury room? May a private citizen make a statement which is more or less a public rumor without being held for libel? Case citation shows that, in the absence of a public statement being made as part of conspiracy, a citizen might comment upon such rumors. A state's attorney, the author shows by reference to the constitutions of Illinois, is not part of and not necessary to the composition of a grand jury. Furthermore, the grand jury is an investigatory as well as an indicting body and may, by personal inquiry, discover facts which will disclose who has violated the law. They are not dependent upon the evidence which the prosecuting attorney chooses to put before them. Finally, being an independent body, the grand jury should have been immune from all unnecessary interruption during their deliberations.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19031. MOLEY, RAYMOND. The use of the information in criminal cases. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(5) May 1931: 292-294.—A survey of the states using information and of those still requiring indictment shows that the former method is preferable.—*E. Cole.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

19032. BEARD, CHARLES A. Making a bigger and better navy. *New Repub.* 68(880) Oct. 14, 1931: 223-226.—There is one excellent treatise which gives a realistic description of the forces at work in armament rivalries: *Schlachtflottenbau und Parteipolitik 1894-1902* (Berlin, 1930) by Eckart Kehr, which discloses the big navy policy for Germany which was largely the work of von Tirpitz. It gives a minute survey of the rise and development of the battle over big navalism with data

on profit makers, prices of steel and shipyard stocks, intrigues, newspapers, journalists, officials, millionaires, propagandists, and politicians. It shows that the naval armament struggle is a phase of the domestic, social, and economic conflict, mirrored in patriotic ideology.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

19033. MORRISON, ROGER L. Comparative efficiency of stop signs and signals. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 6-8.—Observations of obedience to stop signs and signals covering 36 signed intersections and 22 signaled intersections in Ann Arbor, Michigan,

were made with the assistance of students in traffic control classes. With lighter volumes of traffic, a larger proportion of drivers ignore the signs. It is doubtful if, under the same conditions, signals are obeyed better than signs. At light traffic intersections, stop-and-go signals are vastly more expensive than stop signs, but are no more effective in preventing accidents.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19034. NUTTALL, JOHN H. Warning—ice and snow ahead—III. *Amer. City.* 46 (1) Jan. 1932: 90-92.—The area of roads from which snow should be removed is a problem for each locality, and can be solved only by local authorities upon the basis of cost, benefits, and local expediency.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19035. PARKS, BURTON M. Reducing automobile accidents by municipal control of operators. *Amer. City.* 46 (4) Apr. 1932: 92-94.—By the use of proper organization and procedures, the 15% of the drivers who are responsible for accidents can be brought under control in such a way as to materially reduce the number of accidents.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19036. STEPHEN, W. W. The drill school in small-town fire department practice. *Amer. City.* 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 98-99.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19037. UNSIGNED. Economics of traffic signals. *Amer. City.* 46 (4) Apr. 1932: 97.—A study of the cost of traffic delays at three signalized intersections in Akron, Ohio, shows that the cost per vehicle is less with traffic-actuated signals than with either pre-timed independent or pre-timed correlated signals. A formula was devised to make allowance for the relative position of the cars in line awaiting the "Go" signal.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19038. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. Fighting your city traffic accidents with education and organization. *Amer. City.* 46 (3) Mar. 1932: 103-105.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19039. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. Fighting your city traffic accidents with legislation and enforcement. *Amer. City.* 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 102-104.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19040. WILLIAMS, SIDNEY J. Fighting your city traffic accidents with records and engineering. *Amer. City.* 46 (1) Jan. 1932: 106-108.—*W. R. Maddox.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

19041. DANIEL, EDWARD G. Inequalities in the Oregon system of elementary and secondary school support. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon).* 14 (2) May 1932: 72-83.—A statistical presentation of inequalities in support of elementary and secondary education existing within and between different counties and school districts in Oregon. Conditions responsible for discrepancies are given and recommendations made for more equitable support.—*Waldo Schumacher.*

19042. FRANK, HERMAN. Die zentrale Bücherei und die Bibliographie der Völker Sowjetrusslands. [The Central Library and the bibliography of the peoples of Soviet Russia.] *Osteuropa.* 7 (8) May 1932: 459-474.—A review of the development within the R.S.F.S.R. of the State Central Library, whose functions include besides the usual ones, the creation of a national bibliography of each book printed by the state press; the distribution of several copies of each book to the branches; the publication of catalogues; and the dissemination of publicity to increase the interest of the masses in reading matter.—*Samuel Kalish.*

19043. SPENCER, PAUL R. A state minimum teachers' salary schedule. *Teachers College, Columbia Univ. Contrib. to Educ.* #519. 1932: pp. 147.—The purpose of this study is to make recommendations with respect to a state minimum salary schedule that will fit into and become a part of the state minimum educational program recommended by the Florida Educational Survey Commission. It suggests a state minimum

salary schedule based upon the definition of the state minimum program for teacher training and experience. A means of operating the schedule is sought in the study so that every community in the state will be encouraged to secure teachers with the qualifications, as to training and experience, defined for the minimum educational program; and so that the cost of securing such teachers will not be more than 75% of the proposed cost of the minimum program in each county. Suggestions are made with respect to the administration of the state salary schedule that will tend to equalize the qualifications of teachers with respect to training in the schools and districts within a county according to the standard of teacher training defined for the minimum program. This involves suggestions as to corrections in the minimum salary schedule due to variations in the cost of living throughout the state. A technique for determining these variations is applied to a representative group of cities.—*Walter C. Eells.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

19044. ALBEE, FRED H. Opportunities. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 6 (4) Apr. 1932: 97-105.—During the past year 21,988 examinations of handicapped persons were made by New Jersey clinic doctors for the purpose of compensation, rehabilitation, and vocational training. Over 300 handicapped were placed in employment. Case reports and assisting agencies are discussed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19045. ALDERFER, H. F. The fate of the Pinchot relief program. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1932: 221-225.—*W. R. Maddox.*

19046. BELMIN, CHASSAGNADE. Rapport sur la loi du 5 Avril 1928 instituant les assurances sociales. [Report on the law of Apr. 5, 1928, instituting social insurance.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 66 Nov.-Dec. 1928: 536-558.—The law covers the risks of sickness, permanent disability, old age, death, and maternity, as well as the "accessory" risks of family dependency and unemployment. Payments are made both in money and in kind. The administration includes the superior council of social insurance under the ministry of labor and the national office for social insurance, working through the *caisses départementales*, controlled by the insured; the *caisses primaires*, which may be formed by unions of professional or trade syndicates or mutual agricultural societies or other spontaneous groupings; the *caisses autonomes*; the *caisses général de garantie*. The departmental fund is made up of assessments levied upon the insured and the employers and dispensing aid for all risks. The other funds are limited.—*E. Cole.*

19047. BLAND, F. A. A note upon unemployment relief in New South Wales. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8 (14) May 1932: 94-101.—The Bavin government in 1930 passed legislation providing for the financing of relief work. When a particular work became "relief work" wages awards and industrial agreements were set aside, and wages and conditions of employment were fixed by the ministry for labour and industry, and relief was granted from the unemployment relief fund. Under the Lang government such relief works ceased because of the policy of the ministry to offer not less than state award rates and conditions on any public works. The new government thus restricted itself to the easier policy of distributing food relief. The applicant must be without resources (other than a house), but may have an income up to a certain amount, varying with the size of the family. The ration scales also vary with the number in the family. Special provision is made for infants under one year of age. The system of food distribution is administered partly through the labour exchanges and partly through the police force. At first politics exerted an influence on the administration, but experience has engendered a greater willingness to

leave it in the hands of responsible officials.—A. C. Gernand.

19048. BUTLER, GEORGE D. How much play space does a city need? *Amer. City.* 46(1) Jan. 1932: 97-98.—Many leading park and city planning authorities believe that one acre of open space is needed for each 100 of population and that from 30 to 50% of this area should be devoted to active recreation use.—W. R. Maddox.

19049. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. The President's Housing Conference—and after. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1932: 83-87.—W. R. Maddox.

19050. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. Trends in present-day city planning in the United States 1931. *City Planning.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 99-112.—Randolph O. Huus.

19051. CAMPBELL, R. M. Unemployment relief in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8(14) May 1932: 101-103.—Four-fifths of the unemployed men in New Zealand are given relief under "Scheme No. 3." Relief carries with it the obligation to work for the local public authorities on roads, parks, and other domains. Since 1931 relief workers have also been used on private property without charge to the property owner. Insufficient funds have necessitated the omission of relief every fourth week and have thus forced men to accept charity. This discontinuity of relief has been condemned for obliterating the line between the unemployed and the unemployable, thus forcing all alike to seek charitable aid, and for lumping together all types of labor. Up to the end of March 1932 one-half the funds to finance relief came from special taxation, in the way of a poll-tax and an ungraduated income tax; the other half was raised by ordinary taxation.—A. C. Gernand.

19052. COLL, JORGE EDUARDO. Protección de la infancia desamparada. [Protection of abandoned children.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal.* 2(2) Sep. 30, 1930: 167-191.—The former lack of concern in Argentina for the welfare of her abandoned childhood resulted in a vast amount of vice and crime. Law 10903 has remedied some of the worst evils of abandonment; still needed are (1) a law of adoption, which will give to foster parents legal rights, and (2) a law making family abandonment a crime punishable with fines, imprisonment, and the enforced care of dependents. The principle of the juvenile court is now established, but there is further need for separating delinquents of 18-22 years from the procedure applied to adults. The principle of separate treatment for the juvenile delinquent has also been established, but the agencies for his care in Argentina are still imperfect. Placement in families is developing. The state should establish farm colonies far from the city, such as the Ricardo Gutierrez Home was from 1924-1928 under the leadership of José Amatuzzo. Although this colony, developed on the basis of the cottage system, self-dependence, and trade education became the equal of the best in the U. S., politics has now destroyed it. There should be an autonomous child welfare commission with power to supervise and control all private agencies and to supervise and promote the probation system.—L. L. Bernard.

19053. CONANT, RICHARD K. The Massachusetts system of public social service. *Soc. Forces.* 10(4) May 1932: 574-578.—The basic unit of organization for public social service in Massachusetts is a city or town board of public welfare. It is responsible for relief, mothers' aid, old age relief, for the care of dependent children, and for the administration of the infirmary or city home. The state department of public welfare is responsible for the care of unsettled adults and children, for the care of all children committed by the courts as neglected, and for all delinquent children. In addition, it has the usual supervisory activities of a state board. A plan is now under way to effect a district organiza-

tion of state workers in order to relate the specialties of the districts.—Mary Phlegar Smith.

19054. CRANE, JACOB L., Jr. State planning in Illinois and Iowa. *City Planning.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 89-98.—Illinois has three major state planning problems—decreasing farm acreage, conservation of natural resources, and unbalanced distribution of population. While big towns increase in population, the small towns and rural districts decrease. Farming is in the beginnings of a fundamental change towards large-scale farms, managed cooperatively. The exhaustion of northern Illinois water supplies is a serious planning problem. In Iowa, state planning emphasizes conservation. Elaborate surveys are in progress. Two objectives feature the plan. The first is to insure to its citizens the best use of the state's natural resources for outdoor recreation. The secondary purpose is to restore Iowa's lands and waters to their highest economic utility.—Randolph O. Huus.

19055. EASTWOOD, C. H. Untreated ground water supplies are potential hazards. *Amer. City.* 46(3) Mar. 1932: 66-70.—Eight drawings illustrate typical cases of pollution; charts show: (1) relation of cases of typhoid and dysentery in the U. S., 1920-1929, resulting from untreated ground waters to those from untreated surface supplies; (2) comparison of causes of water-borne epidemics from ground-water supplies; (3) that nearly one-fourth of water-borne epidemics in the U. S., 1920-1929, came from untreated ground-water supplies.—W. R. Maddox.

19056. FOARD, F. P. Development of local health service in county as unit. *Colorado Medic.* 29 Feb. 1932: 64-68.

19057. HINTZE, LEO. Das Armenwesen und die Altersfürsorge als Bestandteile der sozialen Verwaltung. [Poor relief and old age relief as parts of social administration.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(4) Oct. 15, 1931: 23-35.

19058. HUBBARD, THEODORA KIMBALL. Brief survey of city and regional planning in the United States, 1931. *City Planning.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 113-120.—Randolph O. Huus.

19059. KINGERY, ROBERT. Park and playground standards and achievements in the Chicago region. *Amer. City.* 46(1) Jan. 1932: 98-99.—W. R. Maddox.

19060. LANDIS, BENSON Y. The controversy over federal unemployment relief. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(5) May 1932: 305-308.—W. R. Maddox.

19061. PARKER, BARRY. Modern parkway and neighborhood unit design in large Manchester (England) development. *Amer. City.* 46(3) Mar. 1932: 96-99.—W. R. Maddox.

19062. PIPKIN, CHARLES W. Social and labor legislation. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 910-916.—All states but Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia held regular sessions of their legislatures in 1931. There were special sessions of the state legislature in several of the larger states to deal with public relief of unemployment. Major interest in social legislation was centered in unemployment insurance measures and in relief. Old-age pensions made progress and child labor legislation was added to in many states.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

19063. RAYNAUD, B. Les étrangers et l'assurance maladie professionnelle en France. [Aliens and industrial accident insurance in France.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet).* 59(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 65-70.—National legislation, as well as international treaties, has conferred on foreign workers rights of insurance and compensation equivalent to those enjoyed by French workers for a constantly expanding list of industrial sicknesses. The process has followed the same tendency as legislation regarding industrial accidents; its further elaboration will

probably come by way of labor treaties.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19064. RAZZA, LUIGI. Le migrazioni interne e la colonizzazione. [Internal migrations and colonization.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1438) Feb. 16, 1932: 532-539.—The *Commissariato permanente per le migrazioni interne e per la colonizzazione*, an office for internal migration and colonization, was established in Rome in 1930, to act as a clearing house for Italian labor and to aid transfer of agricultural families from the over-populated Po Valley to the newly reclaimed districts in southern Italy and Sardinia, where entire new villages have been created. During the fiscal year 1930-31 the office spent or otherwise advanced 1,188,000 l. (about \$62,000) for premiums, loans, and relief to families of farmers who settled in the new districts. During the first semester of 1931-32 a larger sum was paid for the same purpose than in the whole preceding year. During the first year and a half of the experiment, 650 families moved from the Po Valley. It is planned now to send 1,500 more families to Sardinia where inmates of agricultural penal colonies are being put to do the preliminary work of land reclamation, so that the farmers can start tilling the soil soon after they settle in the new districts.—*Giovanni Schiavo.*

19065. ROUAST, ANDRÉ. Les assujétis à la loi des assurances sociales. [Those subject to the law on social insurance.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 66 Nov.-Dec. 1928: 524-535.—Unlike the law on compensation for industrial accidents, the new social insurance law is more social than juridical in nature. The beneficiaries fall into two classes: compulsory and optional. Those who must live from their work and those receiving a wage below a certain amount may be insured. Special classes exempt from application of the law include employees of the state, departments, and communes, of railroads and of mining enterprises. There are difficulties in drawing the line between those receiving benefits and those not entitled to them. Some agricultural workers, for instance, should be benefited though they do not receive a salary for the requisite 120 days during the year. It would appear that those who come within the optional provisions are at a disadvantage.—*E. Cole.*

19066. SCHIECKEL. Le problème social de la maternité. [The social problem of maternity.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 5 (48) Oct. 1931: 910-918.—German criminal law prohibits abortion, and this prohibition is maintained by the new criminal law which is being prepared since 1927, in spite of extenuating circumstances recognized in some verdicts of the *Reichsgericht* and embodied in some complementary laws. Advertisement of contraceptives is not allowed, nor the permission of abortion in case of extreme poverty, as demanded by doctors. The author suggests the extension of protective measures for women as stated at the Conference of Washington in November, 1919, the application of which to women in Germany, along with the assistance given to mothers and children by public welfare, has proved useful.—*Hans Frerk.*

19067. SCHWEEERS, O. Sparmassnahmen der Stadt Berlin auf dem Gebiete der Gesundheitsfürsorge. [Economics of the city of Berlin in the field of public hygiene.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 7 (2) 1932: 135-140.

19068. SHAW, FRANK R. Trends in bathing beach and swimming pool sanitation. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 153-158.—A brief history of the swimming pool idea is given. It is probable that there are now over 5,000 public and private pools in cities of over 5,000. A special committee of the Society of Directors of Physical Education reports that pool and beach recreation received the highest general average when scored with other recreations on the basis of physical and organic growth, traits and qualities of good

citizenship, social and moral ideals, psychological development, skill for self-protection, aid to others, etc. Trends in construction, water treatment, operation, and control of communicable diseases are discussed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19069. UNSIGNED. The depression and public health. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (4) Apr. 1932: 395-396.—The need for preventive measures, curtailed by the depression, is emphasized.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19070. UNSIGNED. State care of dependent children in New Jersey. *New Jersey Pension Survey Comm., Rep. #5.* Apr. 1932: pp. 64.—This report on state care of dependent children in New Jersey contains a discussion on (1) the historical development of the plan, (2) the increase of children under care, (3) statistics of expenditures, (4) eligibility requirements, (5) relief grants and (6) administration. (13 tables and appendix with Commission Revision of Home Life Act with amendments.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

19071. BOBCHEV, K. Stopanskata politika v Bulgaria perz 1931 g. [Economic policy in Bulgaria during 1931.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhество.* 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 39-54.—Measures taken to help producers of grain and farmers include: a law for creating the bureau for buying grain, a bill for lightening the burden of debtors, stopping the sale of real estate for debts, reducing the interest of the mortgage loans with the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, etc., and a law for controlling cartels and monopoly prices. Credits for unemployment insurance and for creating work were provided. A general commissariat for regulating prices of goods was organized. Foreign commerce was spurred by the law for the export institute, and by some new tariff measures, creating a section for concluding commercial treaties, etc. A measure of more general politico-economic character is the law for creating the fund for economic promotion of the country.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

19072. CHEN TA. Toward factory legislation in China. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (4) Jan. 1932: 506-558.—The factory regulations of 1923, 1927, and 1929 are reviewed in order to trace the history of factory legislation in China and to indicate the direction which it should take in the future. Little progress has been made in the enforcement of existing laws or in the investigation of industrial and labor conditions as a basis for future legislation. At first minimum standards should be set up and enforced. These standards should be raised as rapidly as an enlightened public opinion supports government action.—*William F. Hummel.*

19073. D., M. M. Proposed amendments to the bankruptcy act—Discharge provisions. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (7) May 1932: 788-793.—A summary of results of the investigation, authorized July 29, 1930, by the president of the U. S. and undertaken at the direction of the attorney general, looking to reforms in the national bankruptcy law and in its administration. The most pertinent amendments proposed relate to discharge provisions and to extension of power of the attorney general. Radical revision of the Bankruptcy Act is recommended by Chief Justice Hughes, reporting for the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges, who found that the act has heretofore failed of its purpose and that its administrative machinery is inefficient.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

19074. ELLIOTT, SHELDEN D. Unobstructed airport approachment. *J. Air Law.* 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 207-225.—To assure a safe aerial approach to an airport or landing field of average dimensions, all obstacles of an ordinary nature within an exterior zone of some 1,000 to 1,500 feet in width contiguous to the perimeter of the airport should, in the interest of safe aviation, be

subject to regulation. In some countries governmental regulation is limited to simple preparation of restricted scope and application. In others, particularly Italy, Poland, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia, more ample projects for the regulation of obstacles and adjustment of property rights were conceived and put into operation. Within the past few years and particularly during 1931, a noteworthy increase has been manifested in the enactment in states of statutes embodying principles of protection of airport approaches. Statutes in some instances exhibit a tendency to confuse or duplicate needlessly the powers of condemnation and of zoning regulation. Recommendations of the principles to be incorporated in a uniform state law for the protection of airports from neighboring obstacles are made.—*Rowland W. Fixel*.

19075. FAGG, FRED D. Jr., and FISHMAN, ABRAHAM. Certificates of convenience for air transport. *J. Air Law*. 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 226-281.—Section 3-F of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 provides that any person, firm, co-partnership, or corporation desiring to conduct a scheduled operation of passenger air transport service in interstate air commerce shall obtain from the secretary of commerce a certificate of authority to operate such service. The federal certificate gives the federal department a measure of control similar to that which a certificate of convenience and necessity would give. The certificate of authority places limitations upon the establishment of air carrier services. Furthermore, the certificate or letter of authority is in the nature of a temporary certificate. Regulatory bodies of states are of two types: (a) public utilities commissions and (b) aeronautic commissions or officers. In either case their powers are conferred by statute and are strictly construed. It is doubtful whether aviation statutes creating aeronautical boards even with broad powers pertaining to rules and regulations, permit certificate regulation. The arguments for and against state certificates are given. Appendixes cover questionnaire; procedure for making application for certificate of authority; summary of jurisdiction and air transport operations; certificate and air transport data pertaining to all states; representative certificate application form; representative order granting certificate and also a table showing data pertaining to eleven states requiring certificates.—*Rowland W. Fixel*.

19076. GRZYEWICZ, STANISŁAW. Ustawodawstwo zagraniczne w sprawie przymusu używania surowców pochodzenia krajowego w produkcji przemysłowej. [Foreign legislation and the obligation of using raw materials of national origin for industrial production.] *Rolnictwo*. 3 (1) Apr. 1932: 39-50.—By a series of decrees issued since July 4, 1929, all German mills with the grinding capacity of more than 20,000 kg. per 24 hours are obliged to use the wheat produced in Germany, in ratio to total production. This percentage, originally 30%, has been raised up to 97%. The enforcement and the control of the obligation rests with the *Deutsche Getreide-Handels-Gesellschaft*. The German president's decree of Oct. 6, 1930 imposes upon bakeries the duty of adding 5% of potato flour to the total amount of wheat flour used in their production. A similar decree of Dec. 1, 1930, regulates the compulsory use of German hops in beer production. In France, the minister of agriculture is empowered, since Dec. 4, 1929 to institute the percentage of home-produced wheat that must be ground by the French mills. A presidential decree of Nov. 16, 1931, authorizes the ministers of agriculture and of trade and industry to regulate the obligatory use of chicory grown in France. A royal decree of June 10, 1931, introduced in Italy a compulsory use of Italian wheat. In Sweden the royal decree of June 13, 1930, make the use of Swedish wheat and rye obligatory. Similar laws concerning wheat exist in Hol-

land, England, Portugal, Finland, and Latvia.—*A. Gazel*.

19077. JENKS, E. The Japanese commercial code. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 62-65.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19078. KAUPER, PAUL G. Insolvency statutes preferring wages due employees. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (4) Feb. 1932: 504-530.—The underlying problem in determining the scope of the preferences accorded wages by insolvency statutes is one of statutory construction. Courts have aimed to ascertain the legislative intent. In arriving at this they have, with the exception of the New Jersey court, treated these statutes as intended to lend security to the income of a class of workers occupying an inferior economic position. The courts in different states have construed their statutes with varying degrees of liberality. Typical problems have occurred in many states, such as the inclusion of clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, employees in supervisory positions, officers and directors of corporations, persons performing professional services, and various kinds of independent contractors.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

19079. KERSCHAGL, RICHARD. Die Devisengesetzgebung und Devisenbewirtschaftung in Südosteuropa. [Bills of exchange in legislation and business practice in Southeastern Europe.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (5) May 1932: 321-345.—The article analyzes the present state of legislation and business practice and the mutual clearing agreements in and between the following countries: Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania.—*Johannes Mattern*.

19080. MAGNIN, PAUL. La réforme de la société à responsabilité limitée. [The reform of associations with limited responsibility.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit*. 66 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 308-326.—The proposal of Deputy Georges Richard to repeal the law of Mar. 7, 1926 on corporations and other societies for limited responsibility is criticized; and proposals of the society of legislative studies are analyzed. In general, the advantages to such associations have not been commensurate with the invaluable services they have rendered.—*E. Cole*.

19081. POE, EDGAR ALLEN, Jr. The proposed Federal Merchant Airship Act and its comparison with the existing Maryland Act. *J. Air Law*. 3 (2) Apr. 1932: 179-193.—This act applies only to air carriers engaged exclusively in foreign commerce and appears to propose governing only aircraft engaged in overseas transportation. It limits the liability of the owner of any aircraft engaged in foreign commerce for any loss or destruction of any property or merchandise shipped on such aircraft, or for any loss or injury caused by collision, or for any loss or damage done to such property or merchandise, provided such loss is incurred without the privity or knowledge of such owner, to the value of the interests of such owner in such aircraft and her freight then pending. This limitation of liability has been adopted from the admiralty statutes and it is fair to assume that should this act become law and should it be held to be constitutional, its application would be interpreted in accordance with similar decisions rendered by the admiralty courts. Section 12 of the act relieves the owner of an aircraft engaged in foreign commerce of liability to pay damages for death or injury to passengers or for loss of baggage, if the owner of such aircraft exercises due diligence to make the aircraft in all respects airworthy, properly equipped, and supplied.—*Rowland W. Fixel*.

19082. PÔNE, C. Towards the establishment of a factory inspectorate in China. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 591-604.—On Jan. 31, 1931, the Chinese government promulgated a comprehensive factory inspection law to become effective October 1. Two three-months' training courses were held in Shang-

hai to train inspectors. At the request of the Chinese government, the International Labour Office sent a mission to assist in the inauguration of the system. The mission urged a gradual enforcement of the act beginning with collection of facts, followed by concentration on the problems of accident prevention and industrial hygiene, and finally enforcing the other provisions of the law. As a result of two conferences of officials from the Chinese government, the International Settlement, and the French Concession, it was decided to have a uniform law for inspection in Shanghai, the International Settlement and the French Concession, to hire Chinese government trained inspectors responsible to the central factory inspection department, but to report to both the Chinese and foreign authorities and to hold monthly meetings to exchange views on mutual problems.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

19083. ROSENDORFF, R. The new German company law and the English Companies Act, 1929. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14(1) Feb. 1932: 94-100.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19084. UNSIGNED. Competition and monopoly under the Agricultural Marketing Act. *Yale Law J.* 41(6) Apr. 1932: 888-894.—By the Agricultural Marketing Act, the spectre of government monopoly forebodes ultimate extinction of those cooperatives which have been unwilling to surrender their independence of action for the advantages proffered through the Farm Board. The avenues of self-help through boycott of the cooperatives by the independent marketing agencies has been definitely closed. Therefore the future of the independent marketing agencies would seem to depend upon the constitutionality of the act. Technical grounds upon which to uphold the constitutionality of the act would not be found wanting in event of a test case.—*John W. Boatwright.*

19085. UNSIGNED. Judicial supervision of the one man corporation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(6) Apr. 1932: 1084-1089.—The limited liability protection afforded to corporate investors is peculiarly susceptible to fraudulent use when made available to individual or sole shareholder corporations. When the courts are convinced that the capital structure of the corporation is disproportionate to the size of the enterprise, or when the shareholder has withdrawn corporate assets, or mingled personal accounts with those of the corporation, or represented to others that no difference existed between himself and the corporation, those facts have been regarded as sufficient evidence to justify the imposition of corporate liabilities upon the shareholder.—*John W. Boatwright.*

19086. WILLEBRANDT, MABEL WALKER. Federal and state control of air carriers by certificates of convenience and necessity. *J. Air Law.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 159-166.—The intent of congress as shown by Sec. 3, Par. F of the Federal Air Act providing for the issuance of such other certificates as the secretary of commerce deems necessary in administering the functions vested in him under the act, is the only provision to which authority for the so-called certificates to establish a line may be traced. It is plain that with such authority as provided if, as, and when, the secretary deems it necessary to enlarge the number of certificates in order to carry out provisions of the act, there is no authority for a regulatory commission or body to regulate beyond the express provisions of the statute. It is apparent that there has been some diminishing of discretionary power to issue other certificates, but the secretary of commerce has been given power to issue certificates to operate. But he must first deem it to be necessary and justify his decision and his action in granting or refusing such certificates within the purposes of the act, to wit, promotion of public safety. The secretary of commerce acting under this authority has not fully occupied the field of issuing certificates to operate. There-

fore states may at least occupy that portion of the field which the federal government has left untouched.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

19087. DEWEY, RALPH L. The trend toward municipal ownership of water utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(11) May 26, 1932: 634-640.—In general certain economic and social factors have brought about municipal ownership of waterworks: sanitary and hygienic considerations; fire protection; the large construction costs of a waterworks system; the large amount of water used for public purposes.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19088. DOBBINS, H. T. How Nebraska is projecting a statewide hook-up of municipal plants. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(11) May 26, 1932: 627-632.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19089. FISHER, CLYDE OLIN. Commission regulation of public utility service in Connecticut. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 200-208; (3) Aug. 1932: 313-322.—The Connecticut Commission approves in general the principle of classification of telephone service into zones and classification of different types of subscribers for rate-making purposes but the commission has not taken the initiative in examining instances of inadequate service. For the water utility the commission has insisted upon an adequate supply of pure water but has not taken the initiative to secure it; it cannot be said to have a definite policy concerning service pipes; it favors metered service for water. The commission has inclined to require a liberal policy in gas extension cases. Commission policy concerning extension of electric service has been less uniform than that involving adequate service to those already supplied. A review of the service cases indicates that the commission is reluctant to take an aggressive attitude in administration of the law, but rather emphasizes its judicial functions.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

19090. HILL, THURMAN. A new job for the state commissions—the regulation of oil. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(11) May 26, 1932: 642-646.—Public utility commissions are now extending the scope of their powers to include the regulation of oil. Five years ago the oil industry was opposed to any form of regulation; now every branch of the industry is demanding protection by regulatory bodies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19091. RIPLEY, WILLIAM Z. A round table conference discusses the liberal viewpoint on regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(10) May 12, 1932: 584-588.—A summary of the conclusions and an estimate of the significance of the recent round table conference on public utility regulation held in New York City.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19092. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Regulation of aircraft as common carriers. *J. Air Law.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 194-206.—The traditional methods of public utility regulation can be applied to aircraft common carriers within the due process of law clause of the constitution. Upwards of ten states have required the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity of airplane common carriers. In all of them except West Virginia and Colorado, the existing public utilities commission has assumed jurisdiction under its general powers over common carriers and public utilities. In West Virginia jurisdiction has been delegated to the Board of Aeronautics. In Colorado the public utilities commission act pursuant to a specific statutory authorization. In order to wisely guide the development and prevent unnecessary duplication and destructive competition, commission control through certificates of convenience and necessity should be resorted to. From the aspect of the security of investment in aircraft companies, certificates will prove useful; also as a means of

enforcing safety and operating regulations.—*Rowland W. Fixel.*

19093. SPURR, HENRY C. The right to regulate a utility's salaries and wages. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*, 9 (11) May 26, 1932: 619-626.—Although the general rule has been established that a commission has no power to fix salaries of the general officers of a utility, the commission may disallow excessive salaries as an operating expense, and may actually fix wages in case of dispute.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

PUBLIC WORKS

19094. GROOMS, H. H. Some problems of coverage under public works bonds. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (4) May 1932: 430-437.—Those who supply labor and material for private construction are protected by mechanics' and materialmen's lien laws, but these laws do not apply to public construction. Of recent years the federal government and most of the states have passed laws requiring contractors to give surety bonds for the protection of those who supply them. These laws generally specify labor, material, supplies, and so forth, and numerous cases are cited showing just what is included or excluded under these terms.—*J. H. Leek.*

19095. UNSIGNED. Tests and analyses necessary at sewage treatment plants. *Amer. City*, 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 11; (3) Mar. 1932: 11.—*W. R. Maddox.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

19096. HOFFMAN, B. E. Seattle's watershed controversy. *J. Forestry*, 30 (5) May 1932: 558-568.—Until recently, the city's policy was to acquire land control without cessation of operations, and in 1917 it conveyed timber and occupancy rights on city lands to the Pacific States Lumber Company. In 1930, however, it reversed its position, alleging in a suit before the Kittitas County Superior Court that forest growth, as an integral part of the water supply, should not be removed, especially by the clear cutting method. The court decided adversely on the grounds that evidence as to the alleged effects was inconclusive and that the city could not void the contract made with the defendant. The supreme court, on appeal, sustained the superior court.—*Bernard Frank.*

19097. VAN ZUYLEN, et al. Loi relative à la protection des bois et forêts appartenant à des particuliers. Documents parlementaires. [Law concerning the protection of privately owned forests. Parliamentary documents.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique*, 39 (2) Feb. 1932: 81-96; (3) Mar. 1932: 140-168; (4) Apr. 1932: 203-228; (5) May 1932: 273-299; (6) Jun. 1932: 335-355.—Includes the report of the commission appointed to draw up a law for governmental restriction of cutting in privately owned forests in Belgium, the text of the law as finally adopted, and the discussion in parliament relating thereto. The law gives the minister of agriculture power to forbid excessive cutting in certain classes of forests that serve to protect the soil, maintain springs, safeguard the public health, or contribute to national defense.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

19098. ALTINOFF, I. La question de la prétendue existence des capitulations en Bulgarie. [The question of the capitulations claimed to exist in Bulgaria.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*, 58 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 352-361.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19099. ANDRÉ-PRUDHOMME. Les emprunts extérieurs devant la cour de cassation de France. [Foreign loans before the French court of cassation.] *J. du Droit. Internat. (Clunet)*, 58 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 5-17.—The author analyzes various decisions and finds them in accord with the judgments of the Permanent Court of International Justice in analogous cases.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19100. B., N. Nationality in the mandated territories. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*, 12 1931: 149-151.

19101. BABINSKI, L. La solution des conflits de lois en Pologne. [The resolution of conflicts of laws in Poland.] *J. du Droit. Internat. (Clunet)*, 58 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 18-31.—A critical analysis of the Polish law of Aug. 2, 1926.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19102. BARTINI, E. Adoption et transmission. [Adoption and hereditary transmission.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*, 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 5-25.—A French colonial court determined the succession to real property of British subjects resident in the colony according to French law which prohibited inheritance by adopted children when natural children were living, although British law allowed succession in the situation of the parties. The grounds of the decision were that it was against the *ordre public* of the territorial sovereign to allow adoption and transmission in the situation stated. While correct from the point of view of municipal law, there may be an international public order which

requires in such cases the recognition of the law of foreign states with its interpretation.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19103. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. Recent opinions of the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*, 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 735-740.

19104. BOUCHER, C. De la nature des règles relatives à la protection en France des auteurs étrangers. [The nature of the rules relative to the protection of foreign authors in France.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*, 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 26-52.—Recent French cases dealing with the rights of Russian authors to protection of their works in France base the equal protection afforded them on French common law, since the treaties between France and Russia have been abrogated by the USSR. These cases raise many questions in the conflict of laws and must be looked upon as based on convenience rather than logic and as conferring privileges rather than rights.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19105. BRAUN, F. Les nouvelles lois successorales de l'état de New-York. [The new succession laws of the state of New York.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*, 58 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 337-348.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19106. BRIERLY, J. L. The future of codification. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*, 12 1931: 1-12.—The task of "codification" in the realm of international law is rather legislation. From this point of view, the results of The Hague Conference of 1930 are more encouraging than the tangible product of its work might suggest, since this distinction came to be realized. The British, French, German, Greek, and Italian delegations proposed a resolution which would make this distinction the basis of future League activity in the elaboration of international legal conventions, and it is greatly to be hoped that, with improvements in the procedure of

treaty drafting, and in the international stimulus to ratification, also brought to the attention of the League through other committees which recommended specific methods to attain these ends, further progress can be made along lines already marked out.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19107. DESBOIS, H. Des conflits de lois en matière de transfert de propriété. [Conflict of laws concerning the transfer of property.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 281-321.—The resolution of conflicts of laws regarding transfers of property requires a distinction between the document and the proceedings of transfer. The *lex rei sitae* can be applied to the documentary or other legal evidence of transfer and offers the least difficult rule for the solution of conflicts. Nor does it impair the rights of third parties as compared with any other rule.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19108. FACHIRI, A. P. Recognition of foreign laws by municipal courts. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 95-106.—A critical examination of the rules laid down in *Luther v. Sagor & Co.*, (1921) 3 K.B. 532, *Princess Paley v. Weisz*, (1929) 1 K.B. 718, and *The Jupiter* (No. 3), (1927) P. 122. The author approves the holding of the courts in each case; in the first two, British courts upheld Soviet decrees of confiscation operating on property situated within the territorial limits of the USSR, in the last such decrees were not recognized as having extraterritorial effect on property outside those limits. Any enforcement of municipal law in a foreign country is *ex comitate*.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19109. GUTTERIDGE, H. C. The unification of the law of bills of exchange. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 13-30.—A critical analysis of the results of the League of Nations conventions, by one of the principal experts engaged in their drafting. The conference of 1930 at Geneva carried the work of the conferences of 1910 and 1912 considerably further toward successful completion. From many points of view the convention relating to the conflict of laws is the most important of the three elaborated at Geneva. The question is primarily one of commercial rather than juristic importance in which a bold policy is called for, which would brush aside technicalities and adopt the maxim *locus regit actum*, as a guiding principle, supplemented where necessary by the application of the law of the place of payment.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19110. HAWLITZKY, WERNER. Fragen des internationalen Privatrechts bei der Ehescheidung polnischer Staatsangehöriger wegen bösslicher Verlassung. [Questions of international private law in the matter of divorce of Polish citizens in consequence of willful desertion.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*. 6 (5) May 1932: 352-370.—*Johannes Mattern*.

19111. HEYDTE, FRIEDRICH AUGUST von der. Die Erscheinungsformen des zwischenstaatlichen Rechts; *jus cogens* und *jus dispositivum* im Völkerrecht. [Basic phenomena of international law; the right of force and dispositive right in international law.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht*. 16 (3) 1932: 461-478.—The knowledge that hitherto the title international law sources has not included all of the interstate law field has progressed slowly. Gradually the science has evolved to embrace, besides treaty law and customary law, a third so-called source of interstate law, namely, general legal bases. The writers are not in agreement on this concept. Under state practice not only are those rules valuable which have been established by state consent but also others which, however they may originate, are effective as actual rules of intercourse. General basic legal principles and the bulk of the customary law combine to form the common interstate law, the substance of all the rules which are of value to the whole interstate legal fabric. Knowledge of the graduated structure of interstate law is enormously important; first of all, it permits of the development of binding law in the international field;

further, international law source doctrine is impossible without regard to this matter, since the rules of interstate law have different steps, different sources, and different phenomena. Accordingly, a sharp distinction is to be made between *jus cogens* and *jus dispositivum*. Every rule of interstate law shows in itself whether the law therein falls under the one principle or the other. It was one of the most significant defects of the prevailing source studies to overlook the step-like structure of interstate law since the interstate rules were evolved from varied phenomena, sources, and developments. In the lofty heights of the interstate system general juridical principles and general international customary law prevail absolutely. The underlying principles are derived partly from customary law, partly from treaty rights, and partly from the decisions of established super-national judicial agencies.—*H. S. LeRoy*.

19112. KAHN, R. Depreciation of currency under German law and German conflict of laws. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 66-77.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19113. KAYSER, P. L'autonomie de volonté en droit international privé dans la jurisprudence française. [Freedom of election in international private law as applied in French jurisprudence.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 32-57.—The author discusses the application of the right of parties to determine the law which they elect shall govern contractual relations as a part of French international private law, especially when the election of the parties alters the normal rules.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19114. KRAUS, G. De l'effet international en Allemagne des jugements étrangers et des sentences arbitrales étrangères. [The international effect in Germany of foreign judgments and of foreign arbitral awards.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 66-80.—The author discusses in detail the operation of German law, and of bilateral and multilateral treaties to which Germany is a signatory upon the applicability in Germany of foreign decisions and awards.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19115. KUNZ, J. L. Prolegomena zu einer allgemeinen Theorie des internationalen Rechtes nationaler Minderheiten. [Introduction to a general theory of the international law of national minorities.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 221-272.—The problem of national minorities, a typically European problem, may be solved through obligatory or voluntary exchange, or through the creation of international obligations in their favor. The minority problem requires a discussion of the difference between state and nation, for the minority laws are to abolish the tension between the two. The present law of minorities is international in character; checks and controls are in the hands of the League of Nations. Since the law of national minorities is particular international law, demands have been made for its generalization. There is no generally accepted jural definition of minorities, and in many instances it is hard to tell whether an individual should be counted among a minority group or not. The subjective approach has been victorious, however. Minority provisions are personal, the individuals being the beneficiaries of its norms. Yet, individuals cannot avail themselves of the rules in their favor, except by petition. The rights guaranteed to minorities fall into three groups, rights as inhabitants, rights as citizens, and rights as members of the minority group. The duty correlated to these rights is loyalty. In addition to the individual rights of minorities, there should be created a collective law of minorities, which will grant territorial or cultural autonomy.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

19116. LANDAU, B. La question de la nationalité des sociétés dans le droit soviétique. [The question of the nationality of companies in Soviet law.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 610-618.—

Soviet law and treaties recognize two bases for the nationality of companies: the location of the place of business; the place of incorporation. In general, a combination of the two criteria is adopted; exceptionally, the place of incorporation alone is admitted. A clear distinction is established between the recognition of foreign companies and their right to operate within the USSR: only upon express permission of the authorized officials may the latter right be exercised.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19117. LAUTERPACHT, H. The so-called Anglo-American and Continental schools of thought in international law. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 12 1931: 31-63.—There is no substance in the view that there exist two schools of thought either in regard to specific questions of international law, or in respect of differences in those questions of municipal law which are of possible relevance in international law, or in the matter of general legal approach and method. The author draws his conclusions from an exhaustive analysis of the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice as well as from a wide review of the authorities in many countries as to specific questions of law. But there is a further reason for abandoning the concept, especially as it relates to the idea of a fundamental difference in legal approach and method. International law, even today, constitutes a successful attempt at a common law of mankind; while we are still a long way from the future realization of the coincidence of international law with *jus gentium* as conceived by Greek philosophers, Roman jurists, and scholastic writers, there is no reason why the present achievement should be imperilled for the sake of traditional notions of doubtful legal value.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19118. LEFEBVRE, J. La résidence habituelle en France condition d'assujettissement à l'impôt général sur revenu. [Habitual residence in France as a condition of liability to the general income tax.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 73-82.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19119. MACARTNEY, C. A. General conventions signed at Geneva in 1930. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 12 1931: 153-158.

19120. NISOT, J. Le traité signé doit-il, par l'effet d'une obligation internationale, être soumis au parlement en vue de sa ratification? [Should a signed treaty, as the result of an international requirement, be submitted to parliament as a prerequisite of ratification?] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 349-351.—A government which signs a treaty is only the agent of the state which it represents and which is bound by the treaty. Constitutional arrangements as to ratification are not the subject of international responsibility. Municipal law alone determines the question, in the absence of express provisions to the contrary in a given treaty.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19121. RAYNAUD, B. Les étrangers et l'assurance contre le chômage en France. [Aliens and unemployment insurance in France.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 619-626.—Aliens in France are protected as to unemployment insurance by French law, by the Washington convention (1919), and by bilateral treaties with certain countries. The principle of the Washington convention is reciprocity between signatories; while it may be sustainable as to accident insurance, it is not a satisfactory rule for unemployment insurance. Future progress lies rather along the road of special agreements and bilateral treaties with particular countries, since the development of unemployment insurance itself within the different countries lacks any uniformity.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19122. RAYNAUD, B. Traités de travail et conventions internationales en matière d'accidents de travail. [Labor treaties and international conventions regarding industrial accidents.] *J. du Droit Internat.*

(*Clunet*). 58 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 322-336.—The principle of automatic reciprocity which is applied in international conventions through the equal treatment of foreigners with nationals regarding industrial accidents is a myth. It is impossible to apply equitably, nor does it provide as permanent a basis for the progressive equalization of conditions for aliens as do bilateral treaties entered into between individual states having mutual interests and equivalent legislation.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19123. ROHRlich, CHESTER. World citizenship. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6 (2) May 1932: 246-256.—Solutions to eliminate statelessness revolve about several theories which propose that the domicile should determine the citizenship, or that a state require naturalization of its inhabitants, or that expatriation be dependent upon the acquisition of a new allegiance. Notable exceptions to the general body of nations which consider a state of double allegiance theoretically impossible and practically undesirable are Germany, Persia, Soviet Russia, and Spain. These countries not only recognize the possibility of a man being a citizen of two states, but encourage the condition by constitutional provisions and appropriate legislation. When extraterritorial activities of two states are inflicted upon a person suffering from dual nationality the situation may become difficult and dangerous.—*E. M. Seufert*.

19124. SACK, A.-N. Immunité des services publics d'un état étranger dans la jurisprudence des Etats-Unis. [Immunity of the public services of foreign states in the law of the United States.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 970-982.—In recent supreme court cases, a distinction has been made between foreign sovereigns or states on the one hand, and the public services of foreign states on the other, so far as immunity from legal proceedings is concerned. In the former case, no evidence of status is required by the court: the question is a political one; and, moreover, the court will take judicial notice of the existence of the foreign state. In the latter case evidence is required: if the political department of the American government intervenes, the court acquiesces in its action; otherwise a "suggestion" submitted directly by the foreign government or through its diplomatic representative is usually sufficient. This action does not make a defendant of the foreign state.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19125. SCHLEFTEL, JACQUES. Des effets des décrets de nationalisation sur les sociétés russes ayant conservé des biens à l'étranger. [The effects of the nationalization decrees on Russian companies retaining property abroad.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 565-589; (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 953-969.—Territorial law is competent to determine the legal conditions for the extinction of a foreign company which has established in a particular country a branch, an agency, or an actual place of business. In so far as Russian law regulates the legal status of Russian companies, it is the pre-Soviet code which governs the contractual relations of such companies. The old code allowed the continuance of the personality of a company until the complete liquidation of its assets, so far as foreign liquid assets were concerned. Hence the Soviet nationalization decrees have not modified this situation nor modified the personality of such companies as have not liquidated their foreign assets.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19126. SPAIGHT, J. M. Self-defence and international air power. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 20-29.—The right of self-defence is universally recognized in international law and is both unregulated and unlimited. Air power is in reality a valuable war-breaking instrument, perhaps the most effective yet devised, since it can readily be mobilized in aid of a state against which an aggressive war has been commenced. But if it is to become a useful peace-enforcing agency, the unregulated and illimitable right of self-defence must be subjected to definite rules and

limitations, so that the cooperation of an international air force will not conduce to an act of aggression under cover of justifiable self-defense. It will, however, probably be far in the future that the utilization of air power under international control for keeping the peace will be realized.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19127. UNSIGNED. The International Law Association. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 142-143.

19128. VALÉRY, J. De la communication internationale des naturalisations. [The international exchange of naturalization proceedings.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 985-990.—Modern ease of communications, which has led to increasing migration between countries, coupled with increasing facilities for naturalization, has led to the possibility of double nationality and falsification of actual citizenship status. The simplest solution of this problem would be an international convention embracing the greatest possible number of states, providing for a mutual exchange, through diplomatic channels, of notifications of naturalization to the country of which the person concerned was previously a national.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19129. VALÉRY, JULES. De l'autorité dont jouit en France une décision judiciaire étrangère interdisant à une femme mariée de participer à un spectacle public sans le consentement de son mari. [The authority enjoyed in France by a foreign decision which prohibits a married woman from participating in a public performance without the consent of her husband.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 58-65.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19130. WITTENBERG, J.-C. Les tribunaux arbit-

raux mixtes et le droit international privé. [The mixed arbitral tribunals and private international law.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet)*. 58(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 991-1003.—The mixed arbitral tribunals have fulfilled a significant role in the reconciliation of the conflicts of laws within their jurisdiction, especially because of their freedom to apply principles of both domestic and international law to problems of private relations, and because of the wide discretion of the judges to interpret the law as applied.—*Phillips Bradley*.

PROCEDURE

19131. BRIERLY, J. L. British reservations to the General Act. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 132-145.

19132. O. The Imperial Conference of 1930 and "arbitration." *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 144-145.

19133. SOULE, GEORGE. The fallacy of the boycott. *Harpers Mag.* 164(984) May 1932: 702-709.—An economic boycott, as one form of sanction, will not prevent war; rather it becomes an instrument of war because there must be a broken pledge on the part of a nation to bring it into effect. An economic boycott to be effective will need military and naval support. Starvation must result from such action if it is to be successful. Reprisals will follow a boycott. In addition, war is almost inevitable.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

19134. UNSIGNED. The mixed arbitral tribunals created by the peace treaties. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 135-142.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

19135. AMMENDE, EWALD. Minorities and the peace of Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 83-87.—The guarantees of minorities protection recognized by the League have been inoperative. They were originally applied only to the new states, though this was slightly modified when the League adopted Gilbert Murray's resolution exhorting all the states to follow the same principles. The most promising position is found for the German-Balts under the Estonian Autonomy Law. The minority elects a cultural council which is given a revenue by the government and which may also tax the minority additionally. The council then provides for whatever educational expenditures, etc., it desires. Greater harmony than was anticipated has been produced and mutual respect has increased under this law.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

19136. GODSHALL, W. LEON. What can China expect from the League of Nations? *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 16(1) Apr. 1932: 67-74.—The League can serve China only as a means of aligning world opinion in such a way as to cause the member states of the League to modify their attitude toward Japan's policies in Manchuria. The problem of control over Manchuria must, ultimately, be solved by China and Japan who have the greatest interests at stake.—*William F. Hummel*.

19137. GREENE, RUSSELL D. Progress of the International Court of Justice. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(2) May 1932: 226-245.—Chart of states accepting the statute and the optional clause.—*E. M. Seufert*.

19138. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Nature of the world court's jurisdiction. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(3) Mar. 1931: 147-148.—Six members of the court declared with regard to the free zones of Upper Savoy and Gex that if the negotiations between the parties failed to produce an agreement, the court itself might deal not only with the legal position of the parties, but with the establishing of the customs regime in those terri-

tories. To this Judge Kellogg replied with a discussion of the nature of the World Court and the limits of its functions. "In passing upon a political question there is no rule or principle of law nor form of equity, justice nor even conscience which the court can apply, for unless limited by treaties, the power of a state is unlimited."—*E. Cole*.

19139. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The new rules of the world court. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(5) May 1931: 306-307.

19140. LUCARDIE, W. J. Het Chineesch-Japansche conflict voor den Volkenbondsraad. [The Sino-Japanese conflict before the League of Nations.] *China*. 6(4) Apr. 1932: 289-336.—The present Sino-Japanese conflict and its discussion before the League of Nations is treated in detail. Although the conflict in Manchuria is certainly the most difficult problem that has been put before the League, nevertheless the interferences of the League must be considered as a complete failure. That they did not succeed must be attributed to a lack of cooperation, unwillingness of some to apply sanctions, and impracticability of using military power. The imperfections of the League of Nations have come clearly to light; if it is to continue, every effort must be made to introduce ameliorations.—*J. C. Lamster*.

19141. MACH, HARRY. Činnost mezinárodní organizace práce v r. 1931. [The activity of the International Labour Office.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11(4) Apr. 1932: 290-298.—*J. S. Rouček*.

19142. MAURETTE, FERNAND. La XVI^e session de la Conférence Internationale du Travail. [The XVIth session of the International Labour Conference.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(745) May 21, 1932: 666-667.—A summary statement by the chief of the scientific division of the I.L.O.—*Luther H. Evans*.

19143. PAPANASTASIOU, A. P. La deuxième conférence balkanique. [The second Balkan Conference.] *Esprit Internat.* 6(22) Apr. 1932: 209-230.—

It was impossible to secure the adoption of the Balkan pact, a draft of which was read, because the Bulgarian and Albanian delegations insisted on considering that the minorities question must be first settled. The conference passed a vote in favor of disarmament, and decided upon the creation of inter-Balkan offices for the consumption of cereals and tobacco, the principal Balkan products, of an inter-Balkan chamber of commerce at Constantinople, and a similar chamber of agriculture. The female section of the Rumanian delegation offered scholarships for young people desirous of studying in Rumania, an institute of Balkan historical research was voted, and a special committee formed for the unification of Balkan civil law. The suppression of passport visas, the unification of social legislation (of which the writer was the pioneer in Greece), the creation of a Balkan labour bureau, the preservation of a married woman's original nationality, the creation of a Balkan sanitary bureau with a permanent sub-commission of hygiene, and a Balkan postal union with special stamps were adopted. A Balkan press association and a Balkan tourist confederation existed already. The second conference marked a considerable advance, and the Turkish government showed exceptional interest in it.—*William Miller*.

19144. ROPER, ALBERT. The organization and progress of the International Commission for Air Navigation (C. I. N. A.). *J. Air Law*. 3(2) Apr. 1932: 167-178.—The International Commission for Air Navigation was created for the study of the following questions: operational and materials, legal, wireless, meteorological, medical and maps. The commission is composed of the representatives of the governments of the states parties to the convention. The subcommissions are composed of experts designated by these representatives. The commission has held 19 sessions. It directs all proposals of modification of the articles of the convention. It is also competent to settle agreements between contracting states relating to the technical regulations annexed to the convention. Approximately 180 items have since July, 1922 been submitted to the commission. In addition, the commission has put itself at the disposal of the Council of the League of Nations and is in direct and regular relationship with the Committee of Communications and Transit. In 1930 it entered into relations with the Pan-

American Union. It also follows the work of other conferences, bureaus, etc.—*Rowland W. Fixel*.

19145. STONE, J. The legal nature of the minorities petition. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 76-94.—The "right" of a minority or other interested party to submit a petition to the League of Nations concerning the operation of the relevant clauses of treaties or declarations, and the "right" of any member of the League to bring the matter to the attention of the Council must be distinguished. A petition is not a legal document nor does its submission produce any new legal situation; it is merely informative in character. The rules for receivability laid down in various Council resolutions between 1920 and 1929 govern origin, form, and content. It is important to note, however, that questions of substance are not a matter of consideration during the preliminary determination of receivability. As an administrative rule to be followed by the minorities section of the League Secretariat, the elimination of questions as to the merits of the petition is a sound one. But, since the rules of receivability are not legal in character, a wide discretion is in fact left to the expert officials who are given, in effect, by the rules directions as to the kind of information suitable for submission to the procedure of the Council in considering minorities cases.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19146. UNSIGNED. The work of the Eleventh Assembly relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 12 1931: 107-131.—The necessity of putting the proposed amendments to the statute of the court into effect are stressed. A modification in the method of electing the judges should be made before the next elections. The nomination by national groups often means in practice that the governments nominate in fact though not in name, while not less frequently do they indicate an exclusive preference for one of their nationals during the elections, thus actually precluding the consideration of the other. The double method of election no longer insures control by the Great Powers, since they have lost their majority on the Council; nor is it necessary, since it is politically unthinkable that any coalition of the smaller states would be set up to defeat the nominees of the Great Powers. The present cumbersome system should therefore be revised.—*Phillips Bradley*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

19147. BLANCO, JORGE J. Portrait of a sovereign state. *Amer. Mercury*. 26(101) May 1932: 54-61.—Importation of all sorts of products into the Canal Zone by Americans in competition with Panama merchants has gradually been increased until these merchants are practically driven out of business. Other treaty rights of the United States make Panama's sovereignty a sham when it may conflict with American policy in the state, war, and navy departments. The city of Colon is practically owned by a foreign corporation. American marines in the Canal Zone have also been an effective check upon the tendency of Panama to indulge in revolutions. Sanitary conditions in Panama are very bad even though their control is in the hands of American officials.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

19148. BROWN, CONSTANTINE. French policy in the Far East. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 32(5) May 1932: 284-290.—The new Franco-Japanese understanding seems to be based on informal military conversations and a general friendly understanding—that France will not interfere directly in Japanese affairs in Manchuria or North China, while Japan in return will support

France's stand on security and disarmament and will not oppose French expansion into Yunnan province of South China. The purpose of this hypothetical advance into Yunnan would be to get control of Thibetan caravan routes and to establish connection with Burma, where oil fields might be exploited to advantage if ever Burma should succeed in divorcing herself from the British Empire.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

19149. ECKEL, EDWIN C. Economic sanctions, blockades and boycotts. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 32(5) May 1932: 277-283.—A national blockade, undertaken by all nations at the behest of the League and from which foodstuffs would be excepted for humanitarian reasons, would be the logical method for applying the League sanctions, but would inevitably lead to a war of physical force. With respect to the immediate possibility of applying the blockade to Japan, there would be great difficulty in getting the two nations who would lose most by it to concur; the burden of enforcing it would rest entirely upon the navies of those two nations, (the U. S. and Great Britain); and it would be ineffective because, from a military point of view, Japan is fairly self-sufficing. A refusal by all neutral

nations to recognize the territorial, economic, or political gains of the victor in any war might possibly be a more effectual guarantee of peace.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

19150. GABRIELSKY, HARRY. *Polens aussenpolitische Ideologie.* [The basis of Poland's foreign policy.] *Osteuropa.* 7(8) May 1932: 442-456.—The heritage of modern Poland includes three bases for her present ideology: (1) The partitioned sectors separated by a century in history, culture, and industry must now be unified; (2) the Versailles Treaty which gives constitutional status to the state must be kept intact; (3) the memory of a Poland from the Baltic to the Black Sea must keep alive the ambition to expand. The insistence upon the rigid observance of the Versailles Treaty forced Poland actively to hinder any trend toward Franco-German 'rapprochement' in the West. The dream of ultimate extension of her domains guides her policy against Soviet Russia in Rumania and the Baltic, as well as her interference with Franco-Russian amity. Both policies demand internal solidarity.—*Samuel Kalish.*

19151. GLEAVES, ALBERT; HOLCOMBE, ARTHUR N.; and QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. *The Far Eastern conflict.* *Current Hist.* 36(1) Apr. 1932: 47-67.—An account of the attack on Chapei and succeeding events.—*Herbert Wender.*

19152. HACKWORTH, GREEN H. *Legal work in the department of state.* *Georgetown Law J.* 20(4) May 1932: 411-426.—With the expansion of trade and commerce, and the development of facilities for travel and communication, the volume of legal work of the state department has developed until today 24 lawyers are engaged exclusively in handling the legal questions pertaining to U. S. foreign affairs. These men, trained in municipal and international law and practice, pass upon questions relating to treaties, federal and state laws, laws of the territories and possessions of the U. S., the applicability of the laws of the U. S. to such possessions. Questions involving admiralty law, constitutional law, extradition, patent law, the conflict of laws, and international law are of daily occurrence.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19153. HOWARD, HARRY PAXTON. *China's economic need of Manchuria.* *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 323-332.—The need for Manchuria is a matter of life and death to the millions of North China. It serves as a relief granary and absorbs millions of farmers and laborers. Japan wants Manchuria to serve as a granary for her own people, who already enjoy a higher standard of living than the people of North China, and as a stepping stone to world dominion. The Japanese now resident in Manchuria are largely petty traders, government officials, and speculators.—*W. H. Taylor.*

19154. HUDDLESTON, SISLEY. *France and the world.* *Contemp. Rev.* 141(793) Jan. 1932: 9-16.—For several reasons France has been put in the position of opposing the other nations—in disarmament, in reconsideration of the peace treaty, and in the view of reparations as causing the world depression. Briandism was cast aside, and at the same time France's financial superiority was revealed while other countries were collapsing. It is true that advice to France costs the advisers nothing, and will be costly to France, but the future lies with the countries recognizing the nature of international interdependence.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

19155. HUMANUS. *Ostpreussen Alarme.* [Alarm in East Prussia.] *Zeit.* 3(9) May 1932: 304-307.—The government and all political parties in Poland support vehemently the boundary fixed in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles. Even extreme Polish nationalists are wary of further annexation. The East Prussia alarm is criminal humbug. Poland plans no war on Germany; she wants stabilization rather than war. The East

Prussian alarm will not bring the credit which is needed more than war propaganda.—*L. L. Snyder.*

19156. RAY, MARCEL. *French foreign policy.* *Internat. Affairs.* 11(3) May 1932: 297-320.—The editor of the *Petit Parisien* here presents what he claims to be the views of the great majority of Frenchmen on foreign policy. Peace is the first objective. The political order must be founded on respect for contracts and on law. France does not insist that the law be unalterable—there have been many alterations of the Treaty of Versailles—but that it should not be changed every six months or by unilateral action. The only real defense lies in mutual aid. France's position was made clear by Tardieu at the Disarmament Conference. The discussion of reparations has been rendered somewhat out-of-date by recent events.—*Luther H. Evans.*

19157. ROHAN, KARL ANTON. *Europa und der Donaauraum.* [Europe and the Danube basin.] *Europ. Rev.* 8(5) May 1932: 261-279.—The economic predicament of the Danube Basin is the condition of the continent in miniature with certain aggravated features. Relief for the basin and for Europe should take the form of a conservative Continental system of commercial preference akin to that now in process of development in the British Empire. Such a system might appropriately be initiated along the Danube. Each nation might enter into various unions, each union involving one or more commodities. The products of agriculture and of the extractive industries should form the basis of the first unions; subsequently these could be supplemented by unions involving manufactured goods.—*Arnold J. Zurcher.*

19158. SCHUMAN, FREDERICK L. *American foreign policy.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 883-888.—Foreign policy is determined and controlled by the interplay of political forces within the state and by the traditionalized behavior patterns which have developed out of past contacts between the state and other states. While the exigencies of a changing world, plunged in economic depression and acute international rivalries which can be ameliorated only through international collaboration, demand a new orientation of foreign policy for the more adequate protection of American interests abroad, popular allegiance to inherited policies and attitudes tends to paralyze the efforts of the administration in this direction. American endeavors to contribute toward world peace, disarmament, and financial and economic rehabilitation have been rendered ineffective by this circumstance.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19159. SERAPHIM, P. H. *Die Wirtschaftsbedeutung der Weichsel für Polen.* Ein Beitrag zum Korridorproblem. [The economic significance of the Vistula for Poland. A contribution to the problem of the Corridor.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136(5) May 1932: 729-748.—One of the reasons for the acquisition of the Corridor was the contention that the possession of the Vistula is an economic necessity for Poland. This contention has proved to be unsound by the experience of the first decade of Polish possession. The river has been neglected and there has been a marked decline of water-borne traffic. For economic and political reasons, the Polish government has not provided means for the development of the river, but has promoted railroad construction. In order to direct traffic away from Danzig toward Poland's own seaport, a scheme of discriminating railroad rates has been established with which water-borne traffic cannot compete.—*H. Janzen.*

19160. STAA, WOLF MEINHARD von. *Die auslandkundlichen Institute der deutschen Universitäten.* [The institutes for the study of foreign countries at the German universities.] *Inter-Nationes.* 2(2) Apr. 1932: 57-59.—Since 1920 the study of foreign countries has been systematically pursued by the German universities. Special fields were assigned to some of them, e.g.

Romance to Bonn and Cologne, Anglo-American to Göttingen, Slavonic to Breslau and Königsberg, etc. At the big universities (Hamburg, Leipzig, Berlin) the study of foreign countries is equally developed in all its branches. Such studies have proved useful for the development of international relations.—*Hans Frerk.*

19161. WEHBERG, HANS. *Der Rechtsbruch Japans.* [The violation of law by Japan.] *Friedenswarte.* 32 (4) Apr. 1932: 97-102.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

19162. YOUNG, C. KUANGSON. *Real property rights of aliens in China and the United States.* *Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Rev.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 184-228.—As a means of allaying the patriotic fears of Chinese that the government of China is bartering away immense blocks of real estate to aliens, a wealth of material dealing with the real property rights of aliens is gathered in the compass of one article. The author expects his findings to guide Chinese diplomats in the making of future treaties and laws.—*William F. Hummel.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

19163. ALOISI, FOLCO. *La questione degli stretti.* [The Straits question.] *Educ. Fascista.* 10 (5) May 20, 1932: 365-373.—Brief review of the international rivalry for the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles from the days of Catherine II to the present time. These Straits have been a bone of contention and a constant menace to peace since the days of the Trojan war. The Kemalist government which controls them now holds the key to the political equilibrium and the maintenance of peace in the Near East.—*S. E. Scalia.*

19164. ANDRÉ-PRUDHOMME, and GALLAIX, M. de. *L'accord polono-allemand de 31 octobre 1930 et les créances pour dommages de guerre.* [The Polish-German accord of Oct. 31, 1930 and reparations for war damages.] *J. du Droit Internat. (Clunet).* 59 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 57-64.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19165. BISSON, T. A. *Railway rivalries in Manchuria.* *Foreign Policy Rep.* 8 (3 pt. 1) Apr. 13, 1932: 29-42.—A detailed study of the railway systems of Manchuria, and of the respective claims of China and Japan. The issue is fundamentally that of the future division of the economic resources of Manchuria, which depends on the control of the arteries of communication. The author proposes as a possible solution the creation of a joint board of railway control with neutral members responsible to the League of Nations.—*Phillips Bradley.*

19166. G. *Origins of the Sino-Soviet dispute in Manchuria.* *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 12 1931: 146-149.

19167. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. *La diplomatie, fonction vivante.* [Diplomacy, a living function.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (745) May 21, 1932: 661-663.—The rôle of diplomacy is "to interpret natural laws, to humanize the instincts, to deaden whatever there is of the brute in these urgings," and to adjust rivalries.—*Luther H. Evans.*

19168. RAO, P. KODANDA. *India and South Africa.* *Indian Rev.* 33 (5) May 1932: 333-335.—In the recent Cape Town agreement, the Union government has shown a little abatement of its customary fury against the Indians; it has stipulated to stop repatriation of Indians to India and has agreed to explore the possibilities of colonization for Indians in the South African Union to such places as Brazil, British Guiana, and Tanganyika.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

WORLD POLITICS

19169. ANGELL, NORMAN. *Popular education and international affairs.* *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (3) May 1932: 321-345.—The catastrophes of the last 20 years have been due to failure on the part of the multitude, the nations, to apply to their policies knowledge which is already in their possession and which is very often indeed self-evident. In the long run the multitudes do settle policy. Present-day education fails to develop sufficient skill in the interpretation of facts, in reading the meaning, particularly the social meaning, of the commonplaces of life; it fails to leave on the mind of the student any clear notion of the necessary mechanism of society; it fails to convey any adequate sense of the shortcomings, as social beings, of our nature as revealed in the history of man. The masses can be given a better understanding of the commonplaces by which we must live.—*Luther H. Evans.*

19170. ATKINSON, HENRY A. *World religious leaders and international peace.* *Relig. in Life.* 1 (3) Summer 1932: 374-387.—Interviews with religious leaders, from Ghandi and others in the East and including Europe and the United States, reveal pessimism in the East with a tendency to abandon peaceful measures and resort to force. Western Christianity is regarded as the greatest stumbling block to peace by its example. Peace in Europe is uncertain because the nations lack the spirit to follow their own reason. Christianity in America has a great opportunity to build a world structure of lasting peace.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

19171. CUNNINGHAME, THOMAS MONTGOMERY. *Disarmament:* (2) *Some European difficulties.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (659) Jan. 1932: 49-60.—Two chief causes of fear for the future are found in the water-tight organization of European nations and in the constant expectation of war between communist Russia and capitalist nations.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

19172. KENWORTHY, J. M. *Disarmament:* (1) *The freedom of the seas.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 111 (659) Jan. 1932: 35-48.—The British public has not been kept informed of the situation, namely that the right to blockade an enemy which depended on a predominant navy has been lost by American parity, and that under modern conditions effective blockade is increasingly impossible. Advance to freedom of the seas can come only from creating new elements of "security," pooled naval defenses, reduced armaments.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

19173. MARLIO, L. L. *Solidarité ou antagonisme.* [Solidarity or antagonism.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 92 May-Jun. 1932: 383-411.—As the world becomes more closely associated and perceives the number and strength of its common interests it will become more and more inclined toward solidarity, but the movement will not come through socialism.—*J. A. Rickard.*

19174. MYERS, DENYS P. *Manchuria—the A B C of peace.* *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (5) May 1932: 203-209.—The Sino-Japanese trouble offers a splendid opportunity for an appraisal of the world's peace machinery due to the fact that its occurrence came at a time when conditions were favorable to sober thinking and to a greater fluidity of judgment as a result of the depression. An examination of the existing peace machinery reveals how far the present principles of the peace regime may be twisted without breaking and it also shows what may be expected from the military mind if it keeps its head.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

19175. BECKER, HOWARD. Processes of secularisation: an ideal-typical analysis with special reference to personality change as affected by population movement. *Sociol. Rev.* 24(2) Apr.-Jul. 1932: 138-154. (See Entry 4: 12234.)

19176. LASBAX, EMILE. Daniel Essertier et les sources du bergsonisme sociologique. [Daniel Essertier and the sources of sociological Bergsonism.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 183-191.—Daniel Essertier (1889-1930) studied at the University of Bordeaux where he was much influenced by Gaston Richard, a Kantian, and by Théodore Ruyssen, also a Kantian who had written a book on Kant but who considered him merely as a forerunner of Schopenhauer. Under these influences he reacted against the school of Durkheim and attempted to renovate sociology with the aid of Bergsonian psychology. His books include *The inferior forms of explanation and Psychology and sociology, an essay in critical bibliography*. He criticized Durkheim along the lines set down in Kant's *Critique of pure reason*. He said Durkheim had erected phenomena into noumena, an illegitimate procedure from the epistemological viewpoint. The Kantian categories of the mind cannot be reduced to mere social facts. On the analogy of Bergson's *élan vital* and his famous trilogy—vegetative torpor, instinct, intelligence—Essertier spoke of an *élan mental* with three directions—technique, inferior forms of explanation, and positive science. In spite of Durkheim he conserved the best of the Kantian critique and combined it with the intuitionism of Bergson.—*Jessie Bernard*.

19177. PIMENTA, JOAQUIM. O facto economico no ponto de vista sociológico. [The economic fact from the sociological point of view.] *Rev. da Facul. de Direito de São Paulo.* 26 1930: 47-56.—Numerous writers in the 19th century have treated economic facts as a phase of sociology, because they considered social life and institutions to be determined primarily by economic facts. Just as the major error of the materialistic theory of history is to reduce all manifestations of social life to economic phenomena, so it is an equal error to suppose that all economic phenomena are also sociological. There is an overlapping of biology, psychology, and even of the inorganic sciences, quite as well as of sociology, with economics.—*L. L. Bernard*.

19178. SMETS, GEORGES. Ethnologie et sociologie. [Ethnology and sociology.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 36(1) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 9-30.—Primitive groups change their habits and institutions when there is need, or standardize their social organization and control when such is necessary to enable them to take care of all their members and survive as a group. The Australian groups, because their population had reached the limits of subsistence on their level of technology and in their environment, developed and applied controls to keep the population stationary. Custom and tabu regulate in great detail the distribution of their food and other products. One of the marks of collective intelligence, as leadership is a sign of individual intelligence, is the development of record keeping as a control. The Australians accomplished the same ends by means of a system of names. Jolina-piramurana, chief of the Dieri, was as great a leader relative to his situation as our western leaders. It is the business of sociology to discover those general facts and principles that are common to all peoples and to all types of social organization. Ethnology, like all the other non-normative special social sciences, deals with concrete particular data on

the one hand and interprets these in the light of sociological generalizations on the other hand. Thus ethnology and the other special social sciences employ both the historical and the sociological methods.—*L. L. Bernard*.

19179. TAZEROUT. Théorie économique et sociologie économique. [Economic theory and economic sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 303-320.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

19180. CHASE, VERA. Educational achievement of delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(3) Jul. 1932: 189-192.

19181. CLARK, ROBERT. A direct study of the child's sentiment of honor. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 42(4) Jul. 1932: 454-460.—This a questionnaire study of the sentiment of honor among 2,000 school children in six different states. The study seems to show that these children did not have a very strong sense of honor, although girls showed a stronger sense than the boys. It is claimed, however, that the study does clearly show that when "placed on honor" the child will act accordingly even though it may not be from a spirit of honor itself.—*Charles A. Ellwood*.

19182. KASANIN, J., and VEO, LOUISE. A study of the school adjustments of children who later in life became psychotic. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2(3) Jul. 1932: 212-230.

19183. KAWIN, ETHEL. A preliminary report of a kindergarten guidance project in a public school system. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2(3) Jul. 1932: 242-252.—The Pre-School Department of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research studies every child entering the public kindergartens of Hinsdale, Ill. The data for each child include a rating of traits by the teacher, results of the Stanford Binet test, of a physical examination, and a parent's report on the child secured through personal interview in which early development, special abilities or handicaps, and behavior and personality problems are stressed. Of the 101 children included the first year, 29 were selected for further study because of frequency of problems reported; in 12 of these, clinic study was deemed advisable. (Tables.)—*Conrad Taeuber*.

19184. PRESTON, GEORGE H., and ANTIN, ROSEMARY. A study of children of psychotic parents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2(3) Jul. 1932: 231-241.

19185. SEAGOE, MAY V. The transient child. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(3) Jul. 1932: 251-257.

19186. WASHBURN, JOHN N. The impulsions of adolescents as revealed by written wishes. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(3) Jul. 1932: 193-212.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

19187. CANTRIL, HADLEY. General and specific attitudes. *Psychol. Monog.* 42(5) 1932: pp. vii+109.—This monograph is devoted to the problem of attitude, which it claims is the chief interest of contemporary social psychology. It is a criticism of the view that personality is composed merely of specific action-tendencies, based upon a series of careful laboratory experiments. Its purpose is to ascertain whether or not there is such a thing as "general determining tendencies" in personality, and to attempt to throw some light upon the relations between these determining tendencies and

more specific habits, attitudes, and conscious contents. The investigation lends experimental support to the supposition made by those who have recognized empirically the existence and influence of general attitudes. The investigation starts with the meaning of words, and the author concludes that the meaning of a word is always prior in time to the specific reference. "General comprehension" of meaning develops before specific imagery. The author attacks those who hold strongly to the thesis of specificity of attitudes, such as Thorndike, May and Hartshorne. General attitudes are more constant and more determinative of personal character than specific attitudes; general evaluative attitudes are more determining than specific evaluative attitudes. He states his findings in five general propositions: (1) Generality of some sort in mental life is independent of specific (conscious) content. (2) General determining tendencies are more constant and enduring than specific content. (3) The formation of a general determining tendency may in some cases be due to a cumulation and integration of specific thought processes. (4) If a stimulus situation is applicable to an existing general determining tendency, then that determining tendency is aroused before any more specific attitude or content. (5) A general attitude seems to serve as a dynamic or directive, or at least as a determinative influence upon more specific attitudes and reactions.—Charles A. Ellwood.

19188. COLE, PERCIVAL R. The development of an Australian social type. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 18 (2) 1932: 49-62.

19189. FLETCHER, JOHN M. The verdict of psychologists on war instincts. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 35 (2) Aug. 1932: 142-145.—This paper is intended to represent a kind of official expression by psychologists regarding the traditional doctrine concerning man's war making instinct. The members of the American Psychological Association were asked, "Do you as a psychologist hold that there are present in human nature ineradicable, instinctive factors that make war between nations inevitable?" From a total of 528 members, 378, or 70%, replied. The answers were 346 "no," 10 "yes," and 22 unclassified.—O. D. Duncan.

19190. MARCH, H. Der religiöse Sinn der sexuellen Krise. [The religious meaning of the sexual crisis.] *Kleine Schr. z. Menschenkenntnis u. Seelsorge.* (3) 1930: pp. 46.

19191. STEVENS, GEORGE C. Autobiographical material concerning the childhood environments and the effects on the after-adjustment of one hundred recidivists and one hundred college freshmen. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (3) Jul. 1932: 279-303.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

19192. HARVEY, O. L. A note on the frequency of human coitus. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (1) Jul. 1932: 64-70.—The investigations of Davis, Dickinson and Beam, Hamilton, and Pearl have been used for the derivation of a distribution of frequencies of coitus among human beings. The original published tables differed among themselves in the nature and size of the sample group and in the class intervals of age distribution, but they appear to be fairly representative of the "comfortably well-off" portion of the American people of relatively superior intelligence. The reliability of the information is open to question, but the informants seem to be sincere, and the different studies agree with each other fairly closely. The median frequency of this composite report is approximately eight times per month, the mid-

dle 50% ranging from three to fifteen times per month.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

19193. RODENWALDT, ERNST. Das Geschlechtsleben der europäischen Frau in den Tropen. [Sex life of European women in the tropics.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-Biol.* 26 (2) Mar. 30, 1932: 173-194.

19194. SCHMIDEBERG, MELITTA. Einige unbewusste Mechanismen im pathologischen Sexualleben und ihre Beziehung zur normalen Sexualbetätigung. [Some unconscious mechanisms in pathological sex life and their relation to normal sex life.] *Internat. Z. f. Psychoanalyse.* 18 (1) 1932: 51-85.

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

19195. HALL, FRED S. Marriage and the law. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 110-115.—The subject of marriage laws has been relatively neglected in comparison to divorce legislation. The public on the whole is little inclined to increase current regulations, or even to respect what regulations exist, as indicated by the fact that common-law marriages are recognized in 24 states. This apathy on the part of the public is further shown by the universal practice of permitting the candidates to establish their own qualifications for marriage. This timidity on the part of the state to restrict marriage is based upon historic background. Marriage was first accepted and sanctioned, rather than regulated. This is to be seen in the common-law regulations governing child marriages, as well as those unions entered into without ceremony, which still prevail.—Ernest R. Mowrer.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

19196. GÉRIN, LÉON. La famille canadienne-française, sa force, ses faiblesses. [The French Canadian family, its strength and its weakness.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 19 (69) Mar. 1932: 35-63.—This is a study of a particular French Canadian family of Saint-Irénée on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. The writer points out the general changes which modern developments have made in the mode of living and thought of the French Canadian peasant.—Alison Ewart.

19197. MOWRER, ERNEST R. Divorce and readjustment. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 191-196.—The nature of the divorce situation is related both to the type of domestic discord which culminated in the divorce action and to certain differentials in the attitudes of the two persons. Where domestic discord has developed out of the disorganization of the personality of one or both parties of the marriage, the situation is quite different from that in which conflict has arisen out of marriage itself. Sexual readjustment, possibly involving illicit sexual contacts, because they are tabooed, often results in mental conflict which, in the case of women, is accentuated by fear of pregnancy. Emotional dependency likewise stands in the way of ready adjustment to divorce. Certain ambiguities in social relations seem inevitably to complicate the problem of readjustment.—Ernest R. Mowrer.

19198. YOUNG, KIMBALL, and DEBRICK, C. L. Variation in the duration of marriages which end in divorce, with special reference to the state of Wisconsin. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 160-167.—An examination of the statistics of divorce for Wisconsin from 1887 to 1906 as compared with the records of the year 1929 shows that the mean duration of marriages ending in divorce was 10.37 years in the earlier period and 9.83 years in 1929. The mean duration of such marriages previous to separation appears, however, to have increased in the past 30 years while the period

between separation and divorce has decreased. Where both parties were residents of the state at the time of marriage, and married within the state, the mean duration of those marriages which ended in divorce in 1929 was 10.561 years, while for residents of the state married in adjoining states the mean duration was only 5.772 years. If, however, this last comparison is restricted to marriages of 10 years or less duration, the difference in duration between the means of in-state and out-of-state marriages is very slight.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

19199. SKOWRON, WLADYSŁAW. Emigracja sezonowa do Niemiec, jako zagadnienie społeczne i gospodarcze. [Seasonal emigration from Poland to Germany as a social and economic problem.] *Droga*. (2) 1931: 161-170; (3) 1931: 249-259.—Polish emigration to Germany amounts to 80,000 people yearly. The undesirable results of that emigration are felt mainly in the border territories (77% in 1928 and 71% in 1929 of the emigrants came from Polish-German frontiers districts).—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

19200. STÁDNÍK, MILOŠ. Problém migrace a doba krise. [The problem of migration and the crisis.] *Obzor Národohospodářský*. 37 (7) Jul. 1932: 478-484.—The migration from Czechoslovakia was 54,373 in 1922-31; in 1924 it was more than 100% above the average. In 1929 there was a sudden increase; in 1931 the lowest point was reached. The seasonal migration of the agricultural workers is steadily growing. The countries of destination are now Russia (especially in 1931), France, Belgium and Germany, Canada, the U. S., and Argentina. Migration overseas, however, is falling off.—*J. S. Rouček.*

19201. TERSZTYÁNSZKY, JENŐ. A magyar kivándorlás. [Hungarian emigration.] *Magyar Kúpol.* 12 (3) Mar. 1931: 14.—Statistical survey of the country of destination of emigrating Magyars.—*Dezso Lázár.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

19202. BUTTERFIELD, KENYON L. Rural work and mission policy. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 21 (83) Jul. 1932: 412-422.—There is an entirely fresh approach of Christian forces to the civilizations of the East in the work of the rural mission. This is not a department of activity, but is the whole Christian enterprise at work among village populations. The importance of this approach is increasingly recognized in "the field," but an adequate understanding of it will involve a conscious reshaping of policies by the boards as well as by the field agencies.—*H. W. Hering.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

19203. HALBWACHS, MAURICE. Chicago, expérience ethnique. [Chicago, an ethnic experiment.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 4 (13) Jan. 1932: 11-49.—In 1920, 29.8% of the Chicago population was foreign born, 42.3% came of foreign parents, while only 27.9% was made up of American stock. For the United States as a whole, the respective percentages were 13, 21.5, and 65.5. In no other American city may the problem of non-homogeneous groups be studied more effectively. The Russian

and Italian groups in Chicago tend to preserve their national characteristics to a greater extent than the Swedish and German groups.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

19204. NEUMEYER, ESTHER. Problems of cosmopolitan clubs. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 562-574.

19205. ZUBERMAN, WILLIAM. Soviet Russia solves the Jewish problem. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 741-748.—While under Czarist Russia the Jews had been confined to trading, the revolution completely wiped out this sole occupation. Accordingly, the new government made them free grants of land in the Ukraine and the Crimea, amounting by 1930 to 1,000,000 acres. Capital, machinery, and aid were provided by international organizations, especially by the American Jewish Agricultural Corporation and the four districts in which Jewish peasants now predominate are governed as autonomous units with Yiddish as the language and will develop into a Jewish republic in time. Anti-Semitism has declined as the Jews have become productive.—*H. McD. Clouke.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

19206. BITTERLING, RICHARD. Binnenwanderung und Verstädterung der Neger in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Internal migration and urbanization of the Negro in the United States.] *Geog. Anz.* 33 (7) 1932: 208-210.—This is a brief analysis of the statistics of Negro population of the United States appearing in Volume III of the Population Reports of the Fifteenth Census. The writer is particularly interested in the declining percentage of Negroes in the American population, the increasing urbanization and the northward and westward migration of the Negro during the past 20 years.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

19207. BODENHEIMER, FRITZ S. Thesen für eine menschliche Bevölkerungslehre auf biologischer Grundlage. [Theses for a theory of population on a biological basis.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 9 (8) Aug. 1932: 470-474.

19208. BRIX, HANS. Die Versicherten-Sterblichkeit in Japan. Neue japanische Sterblichkeitstafeln. [The mortality among insured in Japan. New Japanese life tables.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (7) Jul. 1, 1932: 262-275.

19209. CALLON, G. Le mouvement de la population dans le département de la Gironde au cours de la période 1821-1920 et depuis la fin de cette période. [Population fluctuation in the Gironde during the period from 1821-1920 and since the end of that time.] *Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux.* 26 (162) 1932: 392-399.

19210. CANNAN, EDWIN. The changed outlook in regard to population, 1831-1931. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep.* 99 1931: 110-120.—During the last hundred years the treatment of the subject of population has undergone a great change. In 1831 the theory of population was dominated by Malthus and was characterized by a fear of the results of the natural tendency of population to increase, and it was associated with the theory of diminishing returns to agriculture. After the year 1876, however, the birth rate in England began to decline, and as early as 1895, Cannan called attention to the probable effects of the declining birth rate. This decline became more rapid after the beginning of the 20th century and was still further accentuated by the war. Since the war the annual number of births in England has been only three-quarters of the number in 1876, when the population was only 26 millions. The approach to a stationary population has been accompanied by an increase in the returns to agriculture and

to labor generally. Partly as a result of these changes, the question of the division of income between capital and labor is losing whatever importance it possessed, and in distribution, emphasis on the old categories of land, labor and capital is rapidly becoming obsolete, and is being replaced by emphasis on individual riches and poverty, however arising. It is no longer the lowness of the standard of earnings which worries the philanthropic economist, but the fact that so many people are unable to find employment. Unemployment results from lack of mobility of labor in place and occupation, and is not increased by an increasing population or diminished by a declining population. (A table is presented giving births and the ratio of births to marriages in England by years from 1851 to 1930.)—G. B. L. Arner.

19211. CONRAD, HERBERT S., and JONES, HAROLD E. A field study of the differential birth rate. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 153-159.—This is an intensive statistical study of 129 families to determine the relation between two sets of variables: (1) the intelligence, education and social status of parents and children; and (2) size of family, age of mothers at childbirth, and natal interval between children. The results indicate that parents of high intelligence, education and social status begin to have children at a somewhat later age than those who rank lower in these qualities. Children born to older mothers, however, appear to be just as intelligent as those born to younger, when intelligence of the mother is held constant. The period of childbearing, the average natal interval, and the size of completed families show no significant relation to intelligence.—G. B. L. Arner.

19212. COUVELAIRE, A.; LEREBoullet, P.; LACOMME, M. Études sur la mortalité précoce des nouveau-nés. [Early mortality of the new-born.] *Nourrisson (Paris)*. 20 Jan. 1932: 1-15.

19213. DE PORTE, J. V. Recorded and resident death rates in New York State. *New York State J. Medic.* 32 Jan. 15, 1932: 82; Feb. 15, 1932: 202; Mar. 1, 1932: 257-258.

19214. [HARDY, FLORENCE G.] Marriages and divorces in Pennsylvania: 1931. *Vital Stat. Bull., Pennsylvania Dept. Health.* 7(7) Jul. 1932: 4-5.—Only 60,160 marriages were performed in Pennsylvania in 1931. This is the smallest number reported in any year since 1909. The number of divorces, 7,241, was smaller than in any year since 1922.—G. B. L. Arner.

19215. HUTTON, J. H. Proceedings of the society. Indian section: Census of India, 1931. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4154) Jul. 1, 1932: 783-805.

19216. KELLING, M. A. J. Java's overbevolking. [Java's overpopulation.] *Indische Gids.* 53 (6) Jun. 1931: 513-535.

19217. LEWIS, EDWARD E. Economic factors in Negro migration. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 45-53.—The economic causes of the recent exodus of Negroes from farms may be resolved into two general factors, namely, the demand for labor in industry and agricultural disorganization in the cotton belt of late years. Though quantitative data on these underlying factors are lacking, there are extensive data on three distinct phenomena into which these factors enter, namely, Negro migration, white migration, and changes in the amounts of cotton cultivated. Let A and I represent the agricultural and industrial factors respectively, and N , W , and C the indexes of Negro migration, white migration, and changes in the amount of cotton cultivated. Also, let each one of these series be expressed in terms of its standard deviation, and as deviations from its mean, and assume that $r_{AI}=0$. The correlation coefficients r_{NA} and r_{NI} are the measures sought. Then, the following equations may be written for the simple cor-

relations:

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad N &= r_{NA} A + r_{NI} I + e_N \\(2) \quad W &= r_{WA} A + r_{WI} I + e_W \\(3) \quad C &= r_{CA} A + r_{CI} I + e_C\end{aligned}$$

After two values for the constant K are determined, the following results are obtained:

	$K=0.87$:	$K=1.73$
r_{NI}	0.83	:	0.96
r_{NA}	0.32	:	0.11

The procedure in this solution is more mathematical than purely statistical. Despite the methodological difficulties involved, it is the peculiar virtue of the mathematical method that it brings to light a greater proportion of the foundations underlying an argument than the "literary" method.—O. D. Duncan.

19218. LOEFFLER, LOTHAR. Familienstatistische Untersuchungen an württembergischen Volksschullehrern unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Problems der unterschiedlichen Fortpflanzung. [Family statistics of school teachers in Württemberg with special consideration of the problem of differential birth rates.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 26 (2) Mar. 1932: 121-142.

19219. MACPAIL, E. S. A statistical study in maternal mortality. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (6) Jun. 1932: 612-626.—Of a total of 2,631 deaths from all puerperal causes in Canada during 1927-28, 49% were associated with a live birth, 19% with a stillbirth, and 32% with "no birth," i.e., abortions, ectopic gestations, and non-deliveries. There were 2.7 deaths among 1,000 live births and 34.2 deaths among 1,000 stillbirths. This points to the fact that in combating the prenatal conditions which result in maternal death we are at the same time assisting in reducing the number of children born dead. The lowest mortality rate for all orders of birth occurred among mothers between 20-30 years, or 2.8 per 1,000 births. Each age group over 30 years showed an increase in mortality rate up to 8.9 per 1,000 births among mothers of 45 years or more. The lowest rate for any age group was among women between 20-25 years bearing the third child, —1.7 per 1,000. Finally, puerperal deaths according to racial origin reveal that, compared to the general rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births, the Scotch had a death rate of 6.6, the Irish 6.3, the English 6.1, the French 4.9, the Austrians, Russians and Ukrainians 6.3, Italians 3.9, and Jews 3.2. The Indian figure, although probably inexact, was given as 11 per 1,000.—E. R. Hayhurst.

19220. MANSVELT, W. M. F. De positie der Indo-Europeanen. [The position of the Eurasians.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (3) Jun. 1932: 290-311.—There is a widespread belief that the Eurasians in the Dutch East Indies as a class have been steadily losing ground. This idea, however, is not correct. It does not take account of the fact that about 10% of the Eurasians live outside of the East Indies (in the Netherlands), and this 10% represents the upper stratum of Eurasian society. As a matter of fact the position of the Eurasians was very unfavorable throughout the 19th century, and was the object of several governmental investigations. The extension of education, the increase of industrial enterprises and the extension of the civil service in the present century brought in a period of prosperity for them. The present economic crisis and the rapid increase in the number of educated Indonesians may again reverse their position.—Amry Vandenbosch.

19221. MODI, JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI. A note on the mating seasons among men. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (8) 1931 (pub. 1932): 962-968.—The average number of births in Bombay during the cold season exceeds the average number of births during the hot

season. This is the reverse of the proportions for deaths. The six hot months in Bombay, from May to October, are more healthful than the cold months from November to April, and that fact accounts for the larger number of conceptions during this season.—*W. D. Wallis.*

19222. MOMBERT, PAUL. Bevölkerungsentwicklung und Wirtschaftsgestaltung. [Growth of the population and economic conditions.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellsch. f. Konjunkturforsch.* (3) 1932: pp. 77.—The influence of the growth of the population is at present smaller than in the past, therefore a stagnation of the economic development is not to be feared as a result of the decline of population. In this condition the demand for capital is decreasing and capital production increasing.—*Igon Treulich.*

19223. SHAPIRO, H. L. The French population of Canada. *Natural Hist.* 32 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 341-355.

19224. TAMSS, FRIEDRICH. Erste Völkzählung in Grossrumänien. [First census in greater Rumania.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (7-8) 1932: 195-200.

19225. UNSIGNED. Birth, general mortality, and infant mortality statistics in the birth registration area, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (32) Aug. 5, 1932: 1647-1649.

19226. UNSIGNED. Kwangtung vital statistics. *Chinese Econ. J.* 11 (1) Jul. 1932: 54-62.

19227. UNSIGNED. Mortality in the United States registration area, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (32) Aug. 5, 1932: 1645-1647.

19228. WASOWICZ, JÓZEF.- II powszechny spis ludności w Polsce. [The second census of population in Poland.] *Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny.* 4 (37) 1932: 153-158.—The main results of the second population census of Poland (Dec. 9th, 1931) are presented by means of maps showing (1) the movement of population in the various districts, and (2) the increase of density during the preceding decade. These maps indicate that Poland has found no difficulty in disposing of her 5,000,000 increase in population. This has been due to (1) urban and industrial development, (2) settlement of Poles in Pomerania, (3) construction of harbor works at Gdynia, and (4) colonization of idle land in Polesia and the Carpathians.—*A. Zierhoffer.*

19229. WHITELEY, A. S. The peopling of the prairie provinces of Canada. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 240-252.—During the period 1886-1926 a cycle of population growth in the three prairie provinces of Canada was completed. The population rose from 150,000 to more than 2,000,000, while from 1901 to 1926 the increase was 1,647,881-393%. The prairie born constituted the largest single element in the population in 1926 and with those from other provinces comprised 62.75% of the total. With respect to "origin," about one-half of those from central, south, and east Europe and less than one-fourth of those from north-west European stock were foreign born. The central European stocks have the highest fertility. Immigrants are concentrated between the ages of 20 and 50 years and have a disproportionate number of males. The native born are concentrated in the lower age groups. Unless industrial development proceeds apace there is little likelihood of another cycle of population growth.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

19230. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. Residential propinquity as a factor in marriage selection. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 219-224.—Five thousand consecutive marriage licenses, in which one or both applicants were residents of Philadelphia, were tabulated according to distance between the residences of the couples. One-third of all the couples lived within five or less blocks of each other, and the percentage of marriages decreased steadily and markedly as the distance between residences of the contracting parties increased.

The extent to which the role of residential propinquity is confined to social areas in which specific attributes or combinations of attributes are concentrated will be considered in the series of projects of which this was the initial step.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19231. BRUCK, A. W. Die eugenische Bedeutung des kindlichen Schwachsinns. Bericht auf Grund von Feststellungen an Berliner Hilfsschulen. [Eugenic significance of infantile feeble-mindedness. Report based on observations in Berlin special schools.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 7 (2) 1932: 125-131.

19232. CARRIS, LEWIS H. "Hereditary" blindness. *J. Heredity.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 305-311.—In this paper the sociological importance of inherited blindness is especially considered. (Two figures.)—*L. M. Dickerson.*

19233. DAWSON, SHEPHERD. Intelligence and fertility. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 23 (1) Jul. 1932: 42-51.

19234. WILLCOX, WALTER F. Changes since 1900 in the fertility of native white wives. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 191-202.—The writing of this paper was prompted by the author's reading of the *Study of the fertility of native white women in a rural area of western New York*, by Edgar Sydenstricker (see Entry 4: 8554). Sydenstricker concluded that there had been no significant downward trend in the fertility of such women. The author was at once inclined to doubt the probability of such a tendency, and judging from the trend in fertility of native white women for the United States as a whole, for New York State, and from other evidences his skepticism seemed supportable. After studying fertility rates as carefully as the census data permitted, the author found that the trends for native white women since 1900 have been upward in seven states near the Canadian border. These are North Dakota, Michigan, and all of New England except Connecticut. Elsewhere the fertility rates of native white women, using the number of children under five years of age in proportion to 1,000 married women 15-44 years of age as a measure of fertility, have been downward. He attributes the increase in those seven states to the presence of the high proportions of first generation American born women of foreign parentage.—*O. D. Duncan.*

19235. WINSTON, SANFORD. Birth control and the sex-ratio at birth. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 225-231.—A previous study of a socially select group showed a sex-ratio at birth which was significantly higher than the average. This was traced to social factors which operated so as to produce a decrease in the prenatal deaths and, consequently, an increase in the ratio of males born alive to females born alive. The analysis of the original data from this group of 5,466 completed families gave rise to a hypothesis that the possibility of birth control might operate in the same direction. The sex-ratios of families of various sizes are mathematically compared with the sex ratios of the last children of these families. After taking the biological elements into account, the conclusion is reached that, in addition to favorable social factors, an added factor is that of birth control, which operates in connection with the greater satisfaction with male births than with female births.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19236. WINSTON, SANFORD. Some factors related to differential sex-ratios at birth. *Human Biol.* 4 (2) May 1932: 272-279.—Statistical analyses of stillbirths indicate that the sex ratio at conception is about 110. By the time of birth, however, due to the higher prenatal mortality rate of male fetuses, this ratio is reduced to 105. Further analyses of a selected group of a relatively high social, economic, and educational status—descendants of early American families—indicate that on this plane the sex ratio is much higher than in the general population. Furthermore, the ratio is higher

in small families than in large ones. The conclusion is that an important relationship exists between socially desirable factors and a high sex ratio. When society provides better socio-economic environmental conditions for mothers, a higher sex ratio may be expected.—*Jessie Bernard.*

EUGENICS

19237. PITT-RIVERS, GEORGE. Anthropological approach to ethnogenics. A new perspective. *Human Biol.* 4(2) May 1932: 239-251.—Social anthropology aims to explain what has happened and is happening in the regulation of human history. But it has an applied aspect also. Problems of eugenics are co-extensive with those of anthropology. Anthropology may be approached as the bio-cultural history of man, including an etiology of change or movement within a nation, or as the history of population, regionally considered, including the history of races, migrations, and changes of stock, all of which are related to the history and evolution of culture. Since eugenics has a value connotation, a new term is required to describe the new scientific synthesis of race, population, and culture conceived as tri-partite aspects of man in time adapting to his environment. Cultural facts may produce profound changes in racial stock by overspecialization, by miscegenation, by racial substitution, and by altered sex ratios. Applied social anthropology and applied human biology cannot be divorced, since human biology affects the cultural, physical, and environmental influences working on ethnic survivals and variations. Ethnogenics is therefore the study of those forces, amenable to social control, which may influence the fertility and survival rate of variations of type in a population.—*Jessie Bernard.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

19238. TERPENNING, WALTER A. Two kinds of country people. *Amer. Mercury.* 26(104) Aug. 1932: 425-434.—This paper is a description of American rural social life in contradistinction to that of the German agricultural community. In America recreation and religion stand at opposite ends of the scale; in German rural villages they are closely associated. The intense coordination of all phases of community enterprise, the mutual cooperation of its people, and the general spirit of neighborliness which pervades the German agricultural community give the inhabitants a sense of continuity of life that is scarcely to be found in any typical American farming neighborhood.—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

19239. ŠMEJKAL, KAREL. Antimilitarism čsl. vojáka. [Anti-militarism of the Czech soldier.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2(3) 1931: 326-332; (4) 1931: 441-461.—Phenomena of anti-militarism are difficult to study through statistical methods. Their study is qualitative and their evaluation only approximate. Militarism exists where the military organization serves for protection of some privileged class. There follows an analysis of anti-militarism as it appears in the Czech army. Its elements are traced to the environment of the soldier serving his compulsory term in the army and to the psychic background of the individual. A great deal of anti-militarism is due to the false conception on the part of the individual soldier of the interests of state and society. The interests of the individual become exaggerated. The negative attitude of the soldier is not as anti-militaristic as it seems.—*Jacob Horak.*

THE PRIMARY GROUP

19240. FARIS, ELLSWORTH. The primary group: Essence and accident. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(1) Jul. 1932: 41-50.—The primary-group concept has been assumed to be identified by three criteria: face-to-face association, temporal priority in experience, and the feeling of the whole for which "we" is the natural expression. But since some face-to-face groups are not primary groups (e.g., formal institutions) and since some primary groups are not face-to-face (e.g., a widely scattered kinship group), the spatial contiguity is not essential. Temporal priority is not essential, since many primary groups are formed by adults. These are accidents, the essence of the primary group being the relation which corresponds to ideas, images, and feelings of a specific and easily identified character. A family is a primary group only if these relations exist. Discipline in school and home may follow institutional forms or primary group patterns, but the family is not a primary group merely because of a common dwelling. The essence of the primary group is its functional and emotional character. Temporal priority and spatial contiguity are accidents.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

19241. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. Sensational news in the modern metropolitan newspapers. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23(2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 191-204.—An analysis is made of the newspaper content in a selected group of metropolitan newspapers with special emphasis on materials dealing with crime and other sensational news. Six papers were selected. All the issues during a two month period were analyzed. The unit of measurement was the column inch. The newspaper content was classified into 12 major categories. (14 tables.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19242. UNSIGNED. Soviet magazines. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 149-155.—An estimate of some of the 2,000 periodicals published in the USSR with descriptions and illustrations.—*Samuel Kalish.*

19243. WOOLSTON, HOWARD. Propaganda in Soviet Russia. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(1) Jul. 1932: 32-40.—Two years ago the writer found plenty of evidence. Red flags, censored newspapers, directed excursions, indoctrinated schools, motivated plays, didactic pictures, and continuous radio messages preach communism. Appeals to the need for security and class loyalty, dogmatic assertion of Marxian philosophy, the example of leaders, and calls to participation are used as incentives to action. The results are a new orthodoxy, rigid partizanship, and a mechanical order of life. This policy was necessary to move ignorant masses to accomplish results within a short time. Although similar methods are used in other countries, the divergent aim of Soviet propaganda arouses our antagonism.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

19244. HERTZ, ALEXANDER. Socjologja Vilfreda Pareta i teorja elit. [Vilfredo Pareto's sociology and his theory of the élite.] *Droga.* (2) 1929: 121-134; (3) 241-255; (4) 354-367.—Pareto's theory of the élite found a practical application in a contemporary democratic government as well as in the system of fascism and communism.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

19245. ANDERSON, V. V., and KENNEDY, WILLIE-MAUDE. Psychiatry in college: A discussion of a model personnel program. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(3) Jul. 1932: 353-383.

19246. CRAWFORD, ALBERT BYRON. A critical analysis of the present status and significant trends of state education associations of the United States. *Univ. Kentucky, College Educ., Bull. Bur. School Service.* 4(4) Jun. 1932: pp. 155.

19247. FOX, FLORENCE C. Safety education. Helps for schools in constructing a course of study. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #8. 1932: pp. 73.

19248. HERZ, HERMANN. Landwirtschaftliche Jugendzuchtungsarbeit in Dänemark nach amerikanischem Vorbild. [Agricultural youth education work in Denmark on the American model.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 15(4) 1931: 659-681.—In 1923 Denmark began to develop and expand her rural vocational education system by adopting the principles of the American 4H-Club work. The existing institutions—schools, rural clubs and associations—subsidized by the International Education Board and the Danish Government, took over these activities. Within a period of three years, from 1925-28, the number of boys and girls engaged in some phase of this work increased from 1,500 to 8,800. Financial proceedings and the development of activities are described in detail.—*R. W. Schickele.*

19249. LINDBORG, ARTHUR E. Education in the Virgin Islands. *U. S. Office Educ., Leaflet* #42. 1932: pp. 4.

19250. LONG, HOLLIS M. Public secondary education for Negroes in North Carolina. *Teachers College, Columbia Univ., Contrib. Educ.* #529. 1932: pp. 113.

19251. LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. Universities, graduate schools, and colleges. *Atlantic Mo.* 150(2) Aug. 1932: 215-222.

19252. MACPHAIL, ANDREW H., and JOSLIN, HOPE L. Psychological testing in schools of nursing. A general statement including results from the Rhode Island Hospital. *Amer. J. Nursing.* 32(8) Aug. 1932: 875-884.—The results of a questionnaire received from 17 schools of nursing show that about half of them are using psychological tests.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

19253. NELSON, ERNESTO. Función educacional y social de la plaza de juegos. [Educational and social functions of the playground.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 6(1) Jul. 1932: 5-34.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19254. PUNKE, HAROLD H. Subsidized opera, concerts and related agencies in German adult education for leisure time. *School & Soc.* 36(916) Jul. 16, 1932: 86-88.

19255. SMITH, RENNIE. Education in British Africa. *J. African Soc.* 31(122) Jan. 1932: 54-76; (123) Apr. 1932: 133-147; (124) Jul. 1932: 255-281.

19256. SUMNER, DWIGHT R. Educational trends in Africa. *So. Workman.* 61(9) Sep. 1932: 358-360.

Italy very little until after the World War. Two Italian schools, starting with 100 pupils, now have 1,000, and a third Italian school has been located at Burgas by the Italian consul and the Fascist leader. As a first fruit of this cultural penetration, a series of translations of Italian classics is being published in Bulgaria and the culture of ancient and modern Italy is beginning to have its influence on the country.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19258. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. South American contrasts. *Current Hist.* 36(2) May 1932: 183-186.—There is more manifestation of educational and social life in some of the South American countries than in the United States because the people there make a conscious effort to display their cultural accomplishments, particularly to foreigners. A middle class hardly exists in any country of South America and it is difficult to make comparisons on this basis with the United States. Illiteracy is high and educational standards generally are low in South America. In art the United States must rank first; in music the honors go to South America; while in literature it is difficult to say. In the field of beneficent activities the United States is far in the lead.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

19259. BOIS, JACQUES, and PHILIP, ANDRÉ. Le christianisme et la guerre. [Christianity and war.] *Christianisme Soc.* 45(4) Jun. 1932: 486-511.

19260. HUGGINS, WILLIS N. The Catholic Church and the Negro. *Opportunity.* 10(9) Sep. 1932: 272-275.—There are 203,986 Negro Catholics in the United States, 196 priests engaged exclusively in the work of Negro missions, and 1,000 sisters, of 32 sisterhoods, educating Negro children. Exclusively colored Catholic churches number 121, with a membership of about 125,000. For the ten-year period ending in 1928 there were 16,722 converts added to the Church. In the same period 47,999 baptisms were consummated. There are 38 Catholic high schools for Negroes in 34 cities, three of them in the north. The Church maintains 15 institutions for neglected, dependent and delinquent children, under the direction of 96 sisters.—*E. L. Clarke.*

19261. KRUEGER, E. T. Negro religious expression. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(1) Jul. 1932: 22-31.—The chief elements in Negro religious expression are spontaneity, expressiveness, excitement, rhythm, interest in the dramatic, love of magic. The forms of expression vary, but follow well-defined patterns and are heavily ritualized. They take their origin from the white religious revivals of the 18th and 19th centuries. These met the Negro's need for escape and release as the Anglican and Catholic churches had not done. An isolated group, without a cultural heritage, the Negro modified the adopted forms into something unique and particular. Having no moral tradition, his religion lacked an ethical turn. The more recent formalizing tendency is a consequent of the impact of the educational process and cultural expansion which much earlier affected the forms of white religion. The Negro's religion has had the significant function of preserving his race from decay and annihilation.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19262. MARESCA, MARIANO. La religione come espressione della vita associata. [Religion as an expression of social life.] *Ric. Relig.* 7(3) May 1931: 214-226.—Religious symbols lose their vitality when they become incapable of expressing new religious experience and when they conflict with criticism. The dogma represents normally that body of doctrine which expresses the religious intuitions of the great mass of communicants. When the conservational aspect of dogma outweighs its expressive function, divergent ideas and experiences will arise within the religion; this is heresy. The collective practice of a religion produces

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

19257. DAMIANI, ENRICO. Rapporti di cultura fra Italia e Bulgaria. [Cultural contacts between Italy and Bulgaria.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 5(9) Sep. 1929: 901-908.—In recent years Bulgarian poets (Văzov and Pencio Slavèjkov) have visited Italy, and Dante has been translated. Italy is now awakening from her long lethargy and is beginning to be active in the diffusion of her own culture abroad. Russia, because of similarities of history, culture and language, has been the natural model of Bulgaria. After Russia, Germany and France have exercised most cultural influence on Bulgaria, and

a cult, which is not negative and conservative like the dogma, but expressive. It arises in magic and ritual, but in modern spontaneous religious expression, ritual becomes formal and dead religion.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19263. SEMEN, P. Utilisation par les catholiques des oeuvres officielles d'assistance. [The use of official charity by Catholics.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 155-169.—*Jessie Bernard.*

19264. UNSIGNED. Russian realities: the Protestant religion. *Round Table.* (85) Dec. 1931: 58-70.—Russian Protestantism was discouraged before the revolution. But the Bolsheviks gave its sects—mainly Baptists and Evangelical Christians—freedom and encouragement, so that alone of the Russian religions the Protestants increased and gained a hold on youth. This success, however, at once aroused Bolshevik enmity, and soon swords were crossed over fundamentalism versus science, dogmatism versus flexibility. Protestant reverence for authority, clannishness, and pacifist tendencies are also anathema, while the Protestants' thrift and prosperity create severe conflict in the economic sphere. Official propaganda has in consequence been turned against the Protestants, while the law of April 1929, by prohibiting religious bodies from pursuing any activities except worship, has probably administered a coup de grâce.—*H. D. Jordan.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

19265. DUDAN, BRUNO. Il valore sociale dell'individuo come elemento per la commisurazione della pena. [The social value of the individual as an element in measuring punishment.] *Riv. di Cultura Lett. Sci. Artistica.* 18 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 109-119.

19266. LAMBERT, H. Orientation nouvelle de la répression en Belgique. [A new viewpoint on suppression of crime in Belgium.] *Écrou.* 12 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 185-196; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 334-343.—The negative expiation, penitence, and humiliation have given way to a more positive education and socialization of the delinquent. Through constructive work there is a unique process for the reclassification and rehabilitation of criminals.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

19267. CARR, LOWELL JUILLIARD. Disaster and the sequence-pattern concept of social change. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 207-218.—Social change is much broader than cultural change and includes also populational changes, relational changes, and catastrophic changes. Study of catastrophic changes supports the hypothesis that all social change tends to follow a definite sequence-pattern: (1) a precipitating event or condition; (2) adjustment-dislocation; (3) individual, interactive, and cultural readjustments. As a working hypothesis this means that episodic views of social change must be given up: no single event in the series can be called the change to the exclusion of the rest. Applied to statistics this suggests the value of selective sampling to describe the cycle. Other research problems include the search for possible analogues of cultural lag in relational and populational changes and for techniques of identifying the precipitating event to facilitate the study of contemporary social process.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19268. KROUT, MAURICE H. Culture and culture change. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 253-263.—The application of psychology to the study of culture resolves itself to the study of individuals in terms of cultural situations in which individual behavior goes on. From this point of view, the study of culture becomes a problem in the study of cultural types. Adapting biological terminology to our need, we may call them

"variants," "hybrids," and "mutants." The "variant" is a group functionary whose task is to dispose of the accumulating cultural lags by maintaining some degree of consistency between the philosophy and practices prevailing in the group. The "hybrid" is a form of discontinuous variant whose function is to adapt borrowed culture forms to the prevailing forms in his own group. The "mutant" is a genius-leader who conceives his task to be the change of the fundamental pattern of a given culture. Thus do the cultural types, themselves determined by culture, explain the several aspects of the problem of culture change.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19269. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Social transformations in East Africa. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 175-184.—The processes of adaptation in the Tanganyika Territory in East Africa are relative to such geographical factors as permanent and temporary character of soil and climate, and social conditions such as organization of tribes and clans. Different degrees and kinds of acculturation must be distinguished. Peace, following on European rule, has brought about a different character in the movements of the peoples. Whereas in times of warfare they moved in groups, such as clans or bands, they now are able to wander individually. The introduction of modern money is dissolving the former bonds of kin and family. The younger generation strives for education and knowledge as a means of prestige and wealth. In this way originates a class of new leaders. Education of the women makes them despise the old field work and increases the number of their wants. This operates against polygamy. Everywhere, however, old customs and ways of thinking persist.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

19270. BEACH, WALTER G. Oriental crime in California. A study of offenses committed by Orientals in that state 1900-1927. *Stanford Univ. Publ., Univ. Ser., Hist., Econ., & Pol. Sci.* 3 (3) 1932: pp. 98.—The crimes of Orientals in California are the consequences primarily of failure to observe city ordinances and similar state enactments. During 1900-1927 there were 71,626 Chinese arrests of which 1.44% were for crimes punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison. 2.2% of the 17,727 Japanese arrests were for the same offenses, as compared with 3.2% of all arrests made in the state during those years. The proportion of Orientals arrested varies from 0.2% in Marin County to 57.1% in San Francisco. The high ratio of males to females among both groups is a factor. The influence of the greater segregation of the Chinese is reflected in the fact that among them arrests for lottery, gambling, narcotics, vagrancy, miscellaneous city ordinances and the immigration laws are most numerous, whereas among the Japanese traffic violations, miscellaneous city ordinances, gambling, drunkenness, liquor laws and lottery are most important in the order named. The differences in age composition of the two groups are reflected in the greater concentration of arrested Japanese in the young adult groups. In all but one center the proportion of Orientals has decreased or remained stationary. (66 tables.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

19271. FETSCHER, R. Die wissenschaftliche Erfassung der Kriminellen in Sachsen. [The scientific study of criminals in Saxony.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 321-335.—The author made an investigation of the biological traits of sex offenders. A questionnaire was drawn up and sent, first, to the prison inmates who were asked to

record their personal history. The police were then asked to check these records by data in their files. The data in penal institutions served as a further check as well as a source for new material. A separate record of the offender's family was also provided for. Among the data asked for in the questionnaire were the nature and circumstances of the offense, the physical characteristics of the inmate and samples of the offender's handwriting. At the present time about 9,500 individuals and 90,000 of their blood relatives have been registered. The author illustrates the value of such investigations by citing the results of an inquiry into 818 cases of individuals convicted under section 176, paragraph 3 of the German penal code. (The section deals with sexual offenses against children under 14 years of age.) The offenders, classified according to age, show a fairly equal distribution between the ages of 20-45. Of the 818 cases, 132 were feeble-minded, 89 psychopaths and 67 drunkards. A correlation was found between the sexual offense and the divorce rate. The offenders also show peculiarities in handwriting as compared with "normal" samples taken from the author's personal communications. Various anthropometric traits of body proportions are also correlated with certain classes of sexual delinquents.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19272. FRANK, REINHARD. Del danno ideologico del reato. [A study of the criminal mind.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale*. 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 25-35.

19273. GRECO, FRANCESCO DEL. Il maggior problema della psicologia criminale. [The major problem of criminal psychology.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 28 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-11.

19274. HACKER. Schweizerische Kriminalstatistik 1930. [Criminal statistics of Switzerland, 1930.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 377-378.—The last official statistics for the entire country were gathered for the years 1909-1911. The present data reveal that crime has increased in Switzerland, as in other countries. Despite this increase, Switzerland's crime rate appears relatively low in comparison with that of other countries (as indicated by an accompanying table). Very light sentences are imposed in most cases. Fines are being substituted in many cases which had hitherto carried terms of imprisonment. Crimes against persons decreased in 1929 as compared with the earlier years 1909-1911 but crimes against property increased. Of the 15,026 convicted in 1929, 42% were recidivists.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19275. HACKER. Ungarische Kriminalstatistik 1930. [Criminal statistics in Hungary, 1930.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 363-365.—A comparison is made of the years 1929 and 1930. In 1930, 44,297 persons were convicted as against 42,432 in 1929. Stated otherwise 729 persons of every 100,000 twelve years or over were convicted in 1930 and 698 of every 100,000 in 1929. Burglary, robbery, assault, murder, and "crimes against public decency" all increased. Data are presented showing the age, sex, marital status, economic condition, religious affiliation, occupational status, degree of recidivism and literacy of the convicted. (Statistics.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19276. HANSEN, HAROLD. Österreichische Kriminalstatistik 1929. [Criminal statistics of Austria, 1929.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 355-363.—The data of 1929 are compared with the previous ten years. The crimes are classified according to minor violations, misdemeanors and felonies. The lowest point was reached in 1927. The number of crimes for which convictions were had rose in 1928 and again in 1929. In 1929, however, the greatest violations were minor in character (98,462) while in 1921, when the minor violations (*Übertretungen*) were fewest (70,139), misdemeanors and felonies reached their high point. Exner had explained this on the ground that

in the years of inflation immediately after the war the public, the police, and court officials were unable to cope with the minor violations. In the light of the more important problems insignificant violations were overlooked. In accordance with the new juvenile law of Austria of January 1, 1929, separate data of juvenile delinquents appear for the first time.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19277. HENTIG, VON. Englische Kriminalstatistik 1930. [English criminal statistics, 1930.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 371-374.—The figures for 1930 show for the first time the effects of the current economic crisis. The absolute number of indictable offenses known to the police was 130,469 in 1928, 134,581 in 1929 and 147,031 in 1930. The industrialized north has a much higher rate than the south of England although the population of the north is four-fifths that of the south. The unemployed young offenders of northern England account, in greatest measure, for the increased crime rate. Data are presented showing the reactionary tendency to increase the severity of punishment in the last three years, 1928-1930.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19278. LANDESCO, JOHN. Crime and the failure of institutions in Chicago's immigrant areas. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 238-248.—This study is a chapter in a book soon to be published, *The neighborhood criminal gang*. The present chapter concerns itself with an analysis of the political, educational, religious, and recreational factors which influence the west side Italian children in Chicago.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19279. LEVY, DAVID M. On the problem of delinquency. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (3) Jul. 1932: 197-211.—Delinquency involves the interaction of an individual and a social environment and may result from stresses within the social environment, in the interaction of the patient's personality and the personalities about him, or in the mental mechanisms of the patient. Every patient may illustrate all three. The treatment in any case is therefore an alliance of social therapy, personality therapy or psychotherapy, utilizing psychoanalytic methodology. In any given case, one group of factors may be especially pronounced and so determine selection of the therapeutic procedure.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

19280. LEVY, JOHN. A mental hygiene study of juvenile delinquency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 12 (1) Jul. 1932: 73-142.—To understand the nature of juvenile delinquency, a child guidance clinic made a study of juvenile delinquency and children's emotional and personality problems, of the different types of behavior deviation, and of methods of prevention and cure. The study extended over two years. Its material consisted of children supplied by schools, a crime prevention bureau, and other social agencies. The results point to the importance of such influences upon delinquency as heredity, economic status of parents, methods of discipline, sibling relationships, cultural patterns and the physique, personality, intelligence and conflicts of the child. The most efficacious therapeutic means proved to be the provision of the right kind of recreation, change of environment and home conditions. (Case histories. Guide for psychiatric study.)—*Lina Kahn.*

19281. LUMPKIN, KATHARINE DU PRE. Parental conditions of Wisconsin girl delinquents. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (2) Sep. 1932: 232-239.—Among the parental conditions having significance for the delinquent behavior of 252 girls committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School, socio-economic status is one. Ninety-five per cent of the girls came from manual worker homes, and, according to the investigator's estimate, in 71.4% of 220 cases socio-economic conditions were distinctly unfavorable. The family group tended to be considerably larger than families in general. About two-thirds of the homes were broken and in 42.2% of these there

was a step-parent or foster parent. Social defective tendencies appeared 443 times in 189 families. The most prominent among these were delinquency, alcoholism and sex irregularity. Not only were important aspects of the girl's parental background unfavorable in the large majority of instances, but the group averaged far below normal in intelligence. The modal I.Q. class was 66-75. Forty per cent of those with an I.Q. of 75 and under belonged to the unfavorable background group.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19282. MANNZEN, WALTER. Konfession und Kriminalität. [Religion and crime.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 365-371.—The author comments upon the work of Ervin Hacker, *The influence of religion upon crime in Hungary* (1930). The study is based upon data for the years 1924-1928. The assumption that strong religious convictions curb crime is highly questionable. Data are presented showing the degree of education, the kind of social and economic relations of the several religious groups in Hungary. These factors will more satisfactorily explain the crime percentages. There is a need for specific investigations into the cultural and biological antecedents of the convicted. On the other hand one cannot deny that attempts to show the broader relations between crime and religious belief are worthless.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19283. RIEDL, MARTIN. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Fortpflanzung von Verbrechern. [Contribution to the question of procreation among criminals.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 25 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 257-267.

19284. ROSENQUIST, CARL M. Differential responses of Texas convicts. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (1) Jul. 1932: 10-21.—At the Texas state prison 3,240 convicts were studied in order to determine the extent to which the convict differs from the normal person in moral sense. Twelve crimes were selected, representing four groups: crimes against public policy, against property, against the sex mores, and against the person. Rating of these as to degree of heinousness by a class of students corresponded closely with the position taken by the law, the courts, and the public. The convict's account of his crime fell into one of three classes: admission of guilt, complete denial of crime, or admission and justification of crime. Each group of crimes had its own peculiar set of rationalizations. The results indicate a normal moral sense among the vast majority of convicts; their excuses are directed to appeal to people at large, either as completely exonerating or strongly mitigating their crimes.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19285. SANCTIS, SANTE DE. Criminalità latente e realizzazioni criminali. [Latent criminality and criminal behavior.] *Scuola Positiva; Riv. di Diritto e Procedura Penale.* 10 (7) Jul. 1930: 289-297.

19286. SEELIG, ERNST. Das Typenproblem in der Kriminalbiologie. [The problem of types in criminal biology.] *J. f. Psychol. u. Neurol.* 42 (5-6) 1931: 515-526.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

19287. ALLEN, FLOYD P. Physical impairment among one thousand Negro workers. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (6) Jun. 1932: 579-586.—This sampling shows a considerable amount of physical impairment in Negro male labor groups under 40. The situation is not without hope of improvement. In the recent mortality records of small groups of Negroes in a higher economic class and in favorable environment, there is an indication of definite improvement. Morbidity and mortality rates among them can be lowered to a point which compares favorably with those for whites. (Tables and graphs).—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19288. CLARK, TALIAFERRO. Prevalence of venereal disease in New Orleans, La. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (22) May 27, 1932: 1187-1197.—The 28th prevalence

survey of venereal diseases in cities made in New Orleans showed that 32% of the physicians had one or more cases of venereal disease under treatment. The totals amounted to 2,676 cases of syphilis and 2,144 of gonorrhea. The rate was nearly twice as high among the colored. Of the private practice cases 90% were in the hands of 15% of the physicians. New Orleans was found to have a lower venereal disease prevalence rate than any other of the ten large cities surveyed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19289. COSTA MANDRY, O. La sífilis en Puerto Rico, su frecuencia según se demuestra por la reacción Wassermann. [Syphilis in Puerto Rico, its prevalence according to Wassermann tests.] *Bol. de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico.* 34 (196) Jan. 1932: 6-12.

19290. GALLIOT, A. Le mariage des syphilitiques. [Marriage of syphilitic persons.] *Clinique (Paris).* 27 Jan. 1932: 25-26.

19291. MYERS, BEATRICE A., and REID, IRA DeA. The toll of tuberculosis among the Negro in New Jersey. *Opportunity.* 10 (9) Sep. 1932: 279-282.—*E. L. Clarke.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

19292. BOISEN, A. T. The problem of values in the light of psychopathology. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38 (1) Jul. 1932: 51-63.—A study of the ethical and religious factors in 176 cases of dementia praecox in the Worcester State Hospital indicates that moral self-judgment is among the most important causative factors. This is shown in the case of a patient who in his acutely disturbed period was occupied with the idea of effecting a reconciliation between God and Satan. The standards by which this man judged himself appear to have been functions of his social relationships, particularly to those whom he accounted supremely worthy of love and honor. Like the others in this group he was one of those who accept the standards implanted by their early guides and have succeeded neither in conforming to them nor in growing into a larger loyalty or a more comprehensive understanding. His religious concern was associated with his attempt to face his difficulties and to bring himself into accord with those loyalties and to realize those values which he felt to be of cosmic importance.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19293. GLOVER, EDWARD. On the aetiology of drug-addiction. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 298-328.

19294. GREENWOOD, MAJOR. "Nerves" and the public health. *Human Biol.* 4 (2) May 1932: 155-178.—Physicians' diagnoses and psychological tests of people with "nerves" show more than chance correlations. Modern economic insecurity and unemployment foster "nerves." Uneducated people have time on their hands but they cannot amuse themselves. Commercialized amusements, especially the cinema, furnish perverted stimuli.—*Jessie Bernard.*

19295. JONES, D. CARADOG. Mental deficiency on Merseyside. *Eugenics Rev.* 24 (2) Jul. 1932: 97-105.—A study of mental defectives was made in connection with a survey of social conditions on Merseyside—in Liverpool, Bootle, and several neighboring urban districts. The estimated proportion of mental defectives found in the first investigation of samples was 1.76 per 1,000 of the general population, and in the second, 1.44 per 1,000 in the sample studied in Liverpool only. The study showed that mental defectives come mainly from the social problem class, while imbeciles and idiots are found in all classes; that the fertility of the mentally defective families, which is parallel with the defect, is almost double that of normal families; that men are more prone to mental defects than women; that mental

defectives die young; and that their occupation is mainly unskilled work. (Table.)—*Lina Kahn.*

19296. MOWRER, HARRIET R. Personality disorganization and domestic discord. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 388-394.—It has long been thought that domestic discord frequently leads to the disorganization of personality. That such disorganization, however, could give rise to domestic discord is a relatively recent idea, growing out of the discovery of the relationship between conflict in marriage relations and the early lives of the individuals concerned. The form of personality disorganization, accordingly, is particularly important since it determines the pattern of domestic discord. Thus for each of the patterns of personality disorganization (viz., personal conflict, dual role, and escape response), there are corresponding sets of configurations of domestic discord. Thus the essential elements in the individual's response to the problems of married life are the direct counterparts of his attempts to adjust himself outside marriage. Domestic discord, accordingly, is but a part of the larger conflict pattern, the understanding of which requires the discovery of these common mechanisms.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

19297. MURPHY, MILES. The incidence of feeble-mindedness among cases examined in the Psychological Clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. *Psychol. Clinic.* 21 (1) Mar.-May 1932: 49-54.—The records of the Psychological Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania show that 10,168 individuals have been examined in this clinic since it was founded in 1896. Of this number 9,043, or 89%, have been examined during the period from 1912-31 inclusive. The present study is an investigation of the incidence of feeble-mindedness among the cases examined during this period. This study, however, is based upon 6,958 individuals for whom records were available. Of this number, 2,036, or 29% were diagnosed as feeble-minded. Of the feeble-minded group, 7.5% were of the Mongolian type. During this period there has been a general decline in the incidence of feeble-mindedness among the cases examined, and particularly during the past five years. The reason for this change is probably to be found largely in a changing orientation on the part of the public toward clinical psychology. (One table and one graph.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

19298. TREADWAY, WALTER L. Drug addiction and measures for its prevention in the United States. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 99 (5) Jul. 30, 1932: 372-378.—About half have been addicted to the habit for 11 or more years before the first prison sentence. Males predominate about four to one, but there is a large group among prostitutes. Figures are higher for Negroes, especially females. Divorce occurs among addicts about five times above the average. Educational status is somewhat higher than the average. Geographic distribution corresponds to the density of the population. Persons from 15 years of age up are represented, the peak number falling at 30 years of age, while 57% occur under 40 years. The estimated number in the U. S. is 110,000. The causes of addiction are ease of access, medical treatment, especially the relief of pain, but also emotional distress, and association with other addicts, with drunkenness and with the desire for thrill, or bravado. In 1929 Congress authorized two institutions for the segregation and confinement of drug addicts, the control to be under the U. S. Public Health Service. (Charts and graphs.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19299. UNSIGNED. Mental health in hard times. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (6) Jun. 1932: 634-637.—There is no evidence that the depression has as yet greatly increased admissions to mental hospitals nor that there is a great rise in insanity, crime, or suicide due to nervous disorders induced by present-day conditions. There is a decided increase in admissions and readmissions among the feeble-minded, indicating a tend-

ency to eliminate the lower grades of the mentally deficient from industrial and social life.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

19300. BENJAMIN, PAUL L. The family society and the depression. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 135-143.—The pressing demands of relief of the unemployed has abruptly halted the advance of social work into the development of techniques for dealing with non-economic problems. The result is a challenge of case work concepts and techniques. In the effort to prevent starvation, problems of prime importance from the standpoint of personality development have been neglected.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

19301. BRANDENBURG, CLORINNE MCCULLOCH. Chicago relief statistics, 1928-31. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1932: 270-279.

19302. BRIDGMEN, RALPH P. Guidance for marriage and family life. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 144-164.—Guidance in the preparation for marriage and in the adjustments required subsequently is being sought increasingly. Professionally this guidance is given, among others, in the fields of social work, religion, medicine, law and education. In general, the social worker functions through referring the client to the proper specialists for sex instruction and contraceptive knowledge, though in some instances a part of the instruction in sex hygiene is delegated to the worker. While the ministry has long given advice with reference to marriage and family life, the most of this work is upon a common sense basis and unorganized, though there are beginnings of the organization of church clinics which operate from the case-work point of view. In medicine, outside of individual physicians who offer advice in conjugal relations, the development has been chiefly in the direction of birth control clinics.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

19303. EISERHARDT, HILDE. Vom Wert internationalen Erfahrungsaustausches in der sozialen Arbeit. [The value of international exchange of experiences in social work.] *Frau.* 39 (7) Apr. 1932: 450-454.

19304. LION, HILDE. Die Ausbildung zum sozialen Beruf. [Training for social work.] *Frau.* 39 (7) Apr. 1932: 446-449.

19305. LURIE, H. L. "Spreading relief thin." *Soc. Service Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1932: 223-234.—This report of the Sub-Committee on Unemployment of the American Association of Social Workers summarizes information gathered from social workers located in 29 important centers of population in 16 states. The committee found that distress was growing daily more desperate, that private and public funds were becoming exhausted and that everywhere relief was being spread thinner and thinner. Whole families received as little as the weekly average of \$2.39 given in New York City. Summaries of the reports of conditions in 30 important cities confirm these general conclusions.—*Lucile Eaves.*

19306. MARTENS-EDELMANN, AGNES. Zur Statistik der Eheberatung. [On the statistics of the marriage clinic.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 7 (3) Jul. 1932: 229-231.

19307. ULICH-BEIL, ELSE. Wohlfahrtspflege als Beruf. [Social work as a vocation.] *Frau.* 39 (7) Apr. 1932: 414-418.

19308. ZILLKEN, E. Die Erziehungsfürsorge in der Wohlfahrtspflege. [Status of educational social work in a general welfare program.] *Frau.* 39 (7) Apr. 1932: 408-413.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

19309. FRASER, IAN. The state and the blind. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 6 (5) May 1932: 117-132.—(Historical discussion.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19310. LICHTENBERGER, J. P. Divorce legislation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 116-123.—The major function of divorce legislation is to regularize the procedure by which divorce is obtained. Only secondarily is divorce legislation intended to reduce the number of divorces or prevent them altogether. The trend has been toward making divorce procedure more strict in spite of a few instances to the contrary. And yet the divorce rate has constantly increased. Thus legal control breaks down due to the fact that the causes of divorce lie outside the domain of law. The chief reason for the rapid increase in divorce goes back to the changed conception of marriage and the family. Basic in this changed conception is the feeling that two persons should not remain married when they no longer love each other. Consequently, legal enactments to be of any service need to be in the direction of improving the conditions of marriage so that the dangers of dissolution will be diminished.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

19311. BENNETT, C. A. Some administrative problems of sick call in penal institutions. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (27) Jul. 1, 1932: 1426-1431.—A survey was made at the Leavenworth Penitentiary. Syphilis incidence was 10% among white men, 30% among colored, 5% among Indians, and 29% among Mexicans. Gonorrhea averaged from 4% among white men to 10% among Mexicans. Of 742 white men admitted in approximately five months in 1931, 20% had superior intelligence, 24% defective intelligence, with the remainder of average intelligence. Among prohibition law violators superior intelligence occurred in only 11% and defective intelligence in 32%. Among mail fraud violators, 50% showed superior intelligence and only 3% defective. Prisoners become adept at simulating disease as a means of avoiding prison discipline. A medical service of high degree is difficult to obtain in any prison and demands cooperation of the entire institution personnel.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19312. FIELD, HENRY E., and WINSLOW, RICHARD S. Constructive factors in the life of the prisoner. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 205-230.—The attempt is made to describe some of the constructive influences and opportunities to be found at the Massachusetts State Prison. Among the constructive factors are security, which is the basis of reformation, routine and discipline which make for steadiness, employment, the payment of wages, formal education, library facilities, recreational opportunities, music, visiting and writing privileges, religious service, medical attention, and social case work. Section II of this study evaluates the factors which are supposed to be constructive. Section III discusses how the constructive influences may be developed.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19313. HUSSE, RICHARD. Epileptiker und Epileptoiden im Strafvollzug. [Epileptics and epileptoids in penal administration.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 345-354.—Incarceration, as such, is not of much value to such offenders either from a social or individual point of view. The deleterious effects of prison environment upon such prisoners are described. Data are presented showing their high degree of recidivism. After discharge they are left to shift for themselves and since such individuals have neither the insight into their own condition nor power to withstand their criminal tendencies, recidivism is to be expected. At best the prognosis is highly un-

favorable. Epileptics as a class should receive differentiated treatment at the time of sentence. The Austrian penal code, section 398, provides for such discretionary treatment only in the case of the definitely insane defendants. In this respect the German code has made progress, having already made provision for special treatment in the case of certain classes of feeble-minded persons.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19314. SCHMIDT, HERBERT. Medizinisch-psychologische Beobachtungen bei der Anstaltsbehandlung von Arbeitslosen. [Medico-psychological observations concerning the hospital treatment of the unemployed.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 5 (6) Jun. 1932: 351-355.—The discouragements of continued unemployment raise problems for the institutional care of the ill. It is of primary importance that the patient be not required to continue in uncertainty; even an unwelcome truth is better than uncertainty. Patients who are not confined to their beds can often be given some employment which utilizes their occupational training.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

19315. SEARS, JOSEPH D. Classification, assignment, training and restoration. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 249-268.—The author raises the question of a proper corrective program for prisoners who are to be returned to civil society. The need for a proper classification system is stressed. The development of the classification system in the New Jersey State prisons is described. The entire procedure in New Jersey is dealt with, viz., the housing, treatment and training of the individual prisoner.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19316. VIERNSTEIN, THEODOR. The criminobiological service in Bavaria. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 269-275.—In 1921 Bavaria introduced the system of graded punishment in her penitentiaries. The success of the system rests upon a proper classification system. Each prisoner is subjected to a medical examination. This is followed by a social history of the inmate. Copies of all reports are sent to the Bavarian Central State Crimino-biological Bureau at Munich. One of the chief functions of the Bureau is to render expert opinions in recidivist cases. The Bureau also cooperates with the Bavarian State Bureau of Statistics in compiling criminal statistics along biological lines. The Bureau performs the further task of compiling a report of every member of the inmate's family mentioned in the detailed reports. At the present time there are about 70,000 individual records on file.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19317. DAVIS, ELWOOD C. Methods and techniques used in surveying health and physical education in city schools. *Teachers College, Columbia Univ., Contrib. Educ.* #515. 1932: pp. 162.

19318. FREEMAN, ALLEN W. A survey of health organization and service in Columbia County, New York, 1930. *State Comm. Tuberculosis & Pub. Health (N. Y.), Publ.* #199. 1932: pp. 77.—The county has maintained a high degree of prosperity over a long period of years. It has 12,000 inhabitants with one city (Hudson) and four smaller villages, and has been almost stationary in population for more than a century. Deaths exceeded births in each year (except in 1927) of the five-year period 1925-1929. The tuberculosis rate is high, the birth rate low and the death rate high. In 1929, the total official expenditures for health purposes were \$70,065, including bovine tuberculosis work, or \$66,671 without this item. A central county health department is needed to reduce this cost as well as to administer better services.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19319. GOLD, C. W. Inter-chamber health conservation contest. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (7) Jul. 1932: 727-730.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19320. HOWARD, NORMAN J. The progressive fight against typhoid fever in Canada during the past twenty years. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (8) Aug. 1932: 376-383.—The Dominion rate reached a new low figure of 4.2 in 1930.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19321. PETRILLO, LUIS M. Tratamiento general de la tuberculosis pulmonar infantil. [General treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis of children in Uruguay.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 6 (1) Jul. 1932: 63-100.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19322. UNSIGNED. Parole of lepers. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (8) Aug. 1932: 844-845.—The most recent report from the National Leper Home at Carville, La., states that 19 patients were paroled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. The average daily population of the Home was 322, with 63 new admissions during the year. Introduction of additional recreational facilities has markedly improved the mental attitude of the patients.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19323. WILLIAMS, J. H. HARLEY. Creative health propaganda. *Pub. Health.* 45 (9) Jun. 1932: 271-275.—Health propaganda is criticized for creating neurotic illness. Propagandists too often overlook the appropriate atmosphere. Organization of propaganda demands official and voluntary efforts, and more interest by the doctor who should relax on his ideas of ethics since the public has no taste for anonymous statements.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

19324. LEES, D. Venereal diseases in city life: observations on their effect on community. *J. State Medic. (London)* 40 Feb. 1932: 85-95.—The author reviews the effects of the V.D. Regulations following the Report of the Royal Commission of 1916 to establish facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of patients and to promote

propaganda. These measures brought the local health authorities directly into the field. In one study of 1,029 pregnancies in syphilitic parents, 28.4% died before birth, 36.2% of those born alive died before the fifth year of life, and but 253 apparently healthy children survived. Inherited syphilis likewise decreased 50% here. The results of treatments under the V.D. schemes have been a general decline of the diseases noted, but in many areas ante-natal centers must be staffed and equipped and routine examinations of the blood of all expectant mothers made, since 5-10% show syphilis without outward signs. The weak link is that the public health authority has no power to deal with the source of infection.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

HOUSING

19325. JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Negro housing. *President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership, Publ. #6.* 1932: pp. 282.—The report includes discussions of seven major topics: (1) Physical aspects of Negro housing, (2) Negro housing and the community, (3) social and economic factors in Negro housing, (4) home ownership, (5) financing of Negro home buying, (6) housing projects for Negroes, and (7) recommendations. The quantitative data and illustrative materials are included in eight appendices. Housing conditions among Negroes are studied from the standpoints of intra-community conflict, delinquency, mortality and health, standards of living, economic conditions, risks and credits, and property depreciation in Negro residential areas. Some of the materials consist of extracts from articles, books, and manuscripts based on studies of Negro housing. The study attempts to uncover some of the basic problems that have frequently been obscure in studies on this topic, such for example as the pattern of the city and the natural factors, apart from race, responsible for conditions.—*O. D. Duncan.*

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

19326. HUG, WALTHER. The history of comparative law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(6) Apr. 1932: 1027-1070.—This is a brief and summary account of the history of comparative law as a field of inquiry from the time of the ancient Greek world down to the modern period. It deals entirely with its course in the western world. Its aim is to lay a foundation for a discussion of

problems and methods of modern studies in comparative law. This is done by briefly describing the factors that have during the various periods considered given rise to the study of comparative law and that have shaped the particular forms it adopted at those several stages. The periods covered, in addition to the ancient world, are the middle ages, the renaissance, the 17th and 18th centuries, and the first half of the 19th century. The treatment is factual, not critical.—*Henry Rothschaefer.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

19327. KLIMEK, STANISŁAW. Terytorja antropologiczne. [Anthropological divisions of the world.] *Prace Geog.* 15 1932: pp. 32.—This work is the first attempt to put in map form a synthesis of the anthropological features of the world. Contrary to the current practice, the classification of anthropological types is based on morphological criteria, and has been statistically produced mainly on modern mathematical principles. The most important part of the work is a colored map 1:80,000,000, which shows the distribution of human races in the world. Polish and German texts give a full explanation of the problems involved in the anthropological map.—*J. Wasowicz.*

19328. THILENIUS, GEORG. On some biological view-points in ethnology. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 287-300.—*W. D. Wallis.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

19329. CRAWFORD, ALBERT B. The legal aptitude test experiment at Yale. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(6) May 1932: 530-533.—In predicting the success of Yale Law School students in their studies, the faculty found the order of validity to be (1) undergraduate college average; (2) Thorndike C. A. V. D. tests; (3) J. Crosby Chapman Legal Aptitude Test scores.—*J. H. Landman.*

19330. DENNISON, HENRY S. The need for the development of political science engineering. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 241-255.—Practical applications of a science are frequently made by trial and error methods before the scientific principles have been clearly developed. There is great need for such a practical application of political science at the present time. More attention should be devoted to those political problems which relate directly to the art of government. We must discover the forces—psychological, biological, and physical—which may be utilized in controlling the activities of each particular social group.—*R. L. Mott.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

19331. BERNARD, L. L. Social psychology studies adjustment behavior. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(1) Jul. 1932: 1-9.—The behavioristic viewpoint in social psychology is simply that of the application of a naturalistic or scientific technique to the study of the processes of the adjustment of individuals to their environment in a social situation. The behaviorist must therefore study the technique of the integration of social-adjustment

behavior patterns under the conditioning controls of environmental stimuli, and he must also analyze and classify the environment which provides these stimuli. (Results of this analysis of behavior patterns and of cultural patterns or environments indicated in the paper.) Criticisms of the behaviorists working in sociology and social psychology have come from those who prefer a traditional to a naturalistic and experimental validation of knowledge, from those who do not prefer traditional validation of knowledge as a procedure but who resent the upset of tradition and custom by experimental analysis, and by other minor groups as indicated.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19332. KIRKPATRICK, CLIFFORD. A tentative study in experimental social psychology. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(2) Sep. 1932: 194-206.—A simple classroom experiment in social psychology was conducted to illustrate certain difficulties in experimental sociology and to investigate in a tentative way (1) the distortion that takes place with the social transmission of rumor, (2) the reports of students in regard to pleasant as compared with unpleasant rumors, (3) the influence of a precautionary phrase such as "it is rumored that," and (4) the influence of sex and intelligence upon belief verbalizations. A written record of versions of alleged news items orally transmitted revealed a high degree of distortion, especially in regard to condensation and transposition of the precautionary phrase. Belief ratings apparently showed a more general expression of belief in the unpleasant news, but when plausibility ratings of the items were taken into account the good news received relatively higher belief ratings.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19333. LYSÉN, A. Theoretische Grundlagen der Soziologie. [Theoretical foundations of sociology.] *Z.f.d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 87(3) Nov. 1929: 475-488.—Two axioms for sociology are set up. (1) Everything sociological is to be explained as consequence of causes. (2) Social forces are of definite magnitude. The sociological explanation must therefore orient itself quantitatively and must explain social phenomena as positive or negative, homogenous or non-homogenous.—*Georg Brodnitz.*

19334. MACLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. Aspects of the earlier development of law and punishment. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 23(2) Jul.-Aug. 1932: 169-190.—Future studies of the origins and early development of law and its enforcement must be concerned with three problems. In the first place it is necessary to discover the relative antiquity of cultural traits comprising legal systems and their distribution in space. Secondly, the interrelations of the legal and political orders must be analyzed. It is of importance to the student to inquire whether or not the legal institutions have been developed by a particular group or whether

they represent "degraded" imitations of the institutions of more highly civilized people. Thirdly, it is necessary to study the development of legal systems from the point of view of the psychology of the peoples or culture

under consideration. Various aspects of law, crime, and procedure in the study of the northwest Indian culture are described.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

19335. GINI, CORRADO. L'Atlante statistico italiano. [The Italian statistical atlas.] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni*. 3 1931: 39-56.—Description of the methods followed by the Central Statistical Institute in the compilation of the Italian statistical atlas. For example, the difficulties in comparing pre-war and post-war conditions, deriving from the selection of the commune as territorial unit, in particular the maps representing the density of population and the distribution of birth rates and mortality rates in 1910-14 and 1922-24.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

19336. WILLIAMS, EDWARD A. The Crain removal case and the statistical method. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1932: 232-241.—The Seabury investigation of the record of District Attorney Crain made use of an extensive series of statistical charts, prepared by Raymond Moley, as a basis of determining the effectiveness of the conduct of the office. Seabury, however, almost completely failed to appreciate the significance of the statistical evidence in drawing his conclusions.—*W. R. Maddox.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

19337. BRITTEN, ROLLO H., and GODDARD,

JENNIE C. A new measure of the people's health. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 223-246.—There is now in the field of vital statistics a new measure of the health of the population, the extent of physical impairment or disease as determined by medical examination, with its accompanying record of the individual's disease history. In appraising this new measure, two aspects must be considered: (1) the value to the person examined, and (2) the significance of statistics based on a group of examinations. Because of their widely varying character, medical examinations cannot be treated as a single source of information. Typical groupings of examinations are: (1) those made by private physicians and health organizations, (2) examinations made by life insurance companies, (3) examinations of applicants for industrial employment, (4) military service examinations, (5) examinations by schools and colleges, and (6) general examinations of limited groups of the population in connection with specific investigations. The main difference between these types of examinations is not one of method but of thoroughness. The purpose for which the examination was made is the most important point to be considered in its interpretation. The statistical data derived from medical examinations cannot be taken as an absolute measure of health. The percentage of persons found to have any specific impairment becomes a nebulous thing; interest must be turned from absolute to relative comparisons. Ten tables and four figures are given for illustrations and comparison of various data given in different types of medical examinations.—*O. D. Duncan.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

19338. DOBROVITS, ALEXANDRE. L'organisation de l'Office Central Royal Hongrois de Statistique et du Conseil Général de Statistique. [The organization of the Royal Hungarian Central Statistical Office and of the General Statistical Council.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8 (3) 1930: 417-444.—This paper traces the governmental (Hungarian) interest in statistics to before the war. The first part of the paper analyzes in detail the organization of the Central Statistical Office, showing its autonomy from the rest of the government, despite its close connection with it. An important function is the preparation of an annual report on the activity of the Hungarian government, which serves to summarize the usual departmental reports and place them in perspective. The second part of the paper outlines the organization and duties of the General Statistical Council, and gives the names and positions of its members. There are then reprinted the two main decrees which set up and defined the duties of these two bodies.—*James D. Paris.*

19339. GREENWOOD, M., et al. Discussion on the quantity and quality of official statistical publications. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 95 (2) 1932: 279-302.—On the amount of tabular matter and textual comment in some official British publications.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19340. KORMES, MARK. A method of assembling and analyzing the data reported under the unit statistical plan. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 18 Pt. 1 (37) Nov. 13, 1931: 99-127.—Workmen's compensation insurance in New York state is subject to the unit

statistical plan, which gives a basis upon which the Compensation Insurance Rating Board can in future determine the experience. The first year reported was the policy year 1928. The number of employers purchasing compensation insurance in New York state is estimated at 250,000. Each of the corresponding policies must be submitted to the board for its approval at issue and at cancellation or change. The paper describes in detail the statistical plan which is to go into effect with the policy year 1932. (11 exhibits: schedules, perforated cards, and summary sheets.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

19341. ECKHARDT, HELLMUT. Ergebnisse, Methodik und Vorschläge zu einer reichseinheitlichen Materialsammlung durch Landeskörperärzte und Landesfürsorgeverbände. [Results, method and proposals for a uniform collection of materials by state government specialists for physical defectives and by state government relief organizations.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 7 (3) 1932: 177-208.

19342. MURSELL, GEORGE REX. A revision of the Whittier scale for grading juvenile offenses. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16 (3) Jul. 1932: 246-250.

COLLECTION OF DATA

19343. ELEKES, DÉSIKÉ. La méthode et les résultats de la statistique internationale et hongroise de la production des livres. [The method and results of international and Hungarian statistics on book produc-

tion.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(3) 1930: 388-416.—The first part of this paper deals with the many and various problems of method as to the collection, classification and analysis of statistics on book production. The point of view is that statistics of book production is a branch of statistics of intellectual life as well as being of economic and industrial import. The second part of the paper outlines the status of international data on book production, presenting an outline of what is being done in 26 countries, as well as a table of book production in these countries for as far back as possible. The third and last part of this paper presents in detail, the problems encountered in setting up and collecting statistics on Hungarian book production—these problems including comprehensiveness of the data, classification of them and timeliness of receipt. A table is shown for 1927, 1928 and 1929 of the output of books according to content, language, origin, size (more than or less than 48 pages), and edition. Also presented is another table on the proportion of books published in each month of these years (each year being 100%), indicating the seasonality obtaining in book production.—*James D. Paris.*

19344. GINI, CORRADO, and D'ADDARIO, RAFFAELE. Intorno alla portata delle date di nascita differite per i nati alla fine dell'anno. [The extent of the errors in date of birth for children born at the end of the year.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6(18) 1931: 175.—Report of a research covering 37 countries on the existence and scope of the phenomenon of delayed registration of date of birth of children born at the end of the calendar year. (Data, methods used in measuring the extent of the error, and results are discussed.)—*Gior. d. Econ.*

19345. HACKER, E. Die Methoden der internationalen Kriminalstatistik. [Methods of the international criminal statistics.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 24(3) Apr.—May 1932: 65-70.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

19346. CARLSON, JOHN L. A study of the distribution of means estimated from small samples by the method of maximum likelihood for Pearson's type II curve. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(2) May 1932: 86-107.—The object of this paper is to study the distribution of estimates of the parameter of location, m , for Pearson's Type II curve, $y = y_0[1 - (x - m)^2/a^2]^b$, made by the method of maximum likelihood from small samples. In large categories of cases the distribution of an optimum statistic (one calculated by the method of maximum likelihood) approaches normality as the sample size increases. This normality has been assumed to hold for optimum statistics in general whether calculated from large or from small samples, and it has also been assumed that optimum statistics have minimum variance and always give better fits than do statistics calculated by the method of moments. While these assumptions are plausible in the case of large samples, there may be reason to doubt that they are valid when the sample is small. It is with this phase of the subject that the paper is concerned. The theoretical variance of the mean, x , is obtained, as is the limiting form of the variance of m , the optimum value of the location statistic. The variance of the mean and the variance of the distribution of estimates of m are obtained experimentally for samples of 3. In the case of the mean, the difference between the theoretical variance and the observed variance is well within the limits of random sampling. In the case of m , however, this difference is greater than can be attributed to random sampling. This is taken to indicate either that the method used to determine m from a sample (a single approximation by Newton's method in the solution of a fifth degree equation), or that the approximation to (i.e., the limiting form of) the variance of m is not valid for small samples. The writer

believes the latter to be the case and adduces arguments to substantiate his belief.—*Paul R. Rider.*

19347. CRAIG, ALLEN T. The simultaneous distribution of mean and standard deviation in small samples. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(2) May 1932: 126-140.—The writer gives the simultaneous distribution of mean and standard deviation for samples of 2 and 3 from any type of population. Results are given for samples of 4 from a general population having the range $(-\infty, \infty)$ and from a general population defined on the interval $(0, \infty)$. Results were derived for samples of 4 from a general population defined on a finite interval but were too lengthy and formal to present. Various illustrative examples are given.—*Paul R. Rider.*

19348. FORSYTH, C. H. Proposal of a coefficient of stability. *Amer. Stat. Assn. J.* 27(178) Jun. 1932: 173-177.—The theory of Lexis has not received deserved recognition in this country. The coefficient of stability proposed herein is to differentiate between Lexian, non-stable, and non-Lexian, stable, series. In Lexian series the actual σ^2 is greater than the theoretical: $\sigma_B^2 = npq$. In non-Lexian series $\sigma^2/M \leq 1$ which may be written $M^2 \leq n(M - \sigma^2)$, M being the mean. It follows that in non-Lexian series σ^2/M must be less than 1, or in any case, not more than 1. The value of this ratio is designated by C_s , which is the proposed coefficient of stability. When $C_s > 1$, the series is Lexian and the magnitude of C_s is a measure of the relative stability of the series. The computation of C_s is illustrated in the still birth rate of Brooklyn for the years 1915-1930. The coefficients derived from several other series are also given to show the utility of the proposed measure.—*B. S. Sanders.*

19349. HOTELLING, HAROLD, and SOLOMONS, LEONARD M. The limits of a measure of skewness. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(2) May 1932: 141-142.—This note shows that the measure of skewness, (mean-median)/(standard deviation), always lies between the values ± 1 .—*Paul R. Rider.*

CORRELATION

19350. CHESHIRE, LEONE; OLDIS, ELENA; PEARSON, EGON S. Further experiments on the sampling distribution of the correlation coefficient. *Amer. Stat. Assn. J.* 27(178) Jun. 1932: 121-128.—Little is known about the distribution of the product moment coefficient of correlation, r , in non-normal populations. There is some evidence that the distribution of r is not very sensitive to changes in population form. Case I: Two dice were thrown giving scores d_1 and d_2 ; the sum was designated x . One die, chosen at random, was thrown again and the new score d_3 plus the score of the other die was designated y . Case II: Two dice were thrown as in Case I to give x . The score d_3 was obtained by rethrowing the die with the lower score. For both distributions 216 paired x and y values were obtained and from each 1,000 random samples of 5 pairs were drawn and the r 's calculated for each. These 5 pairs were next combined to form 500 samples of 10, and recombined into 250 samples of 20 each. The distribution of r 's in samples from these two populations were compared with the theoretical distribution of r for an appropriate normal case showing a significant difference between the actual and the theoretical distribution based on "normal theory."—*B. S. Sanders.*

19351. COLEMAN, J. B. A coefficient of linear correlation based on the method of least squares and the line of best fit. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(2) May 1932: 79-85.—Let N pairs of values of the two variables X and Y be represented by N points in a plane. By the method of least squares we find the minimum line, that is, the line for which the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the line is a minimum. Also we find the maximum line. If d and D represent the dis-

tances from a point to the minimum line and to the maximum line, respectively, then the quantity $q = \sqrt{(\Sigma d^2 / \Sigma D^2)}$ is the ratio of the root-mean-squares of the distances of the point from the minimum and maximum lines. The coefficient of correlation proposed is $r_c = 1 - q$. It should be noted that X and Y are to be measured in terms of their respective standard deviations as units. Expressed in terms of the Pearson

coefficient r , $r_c = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-r}{1+r}}$. It is to be given the same sign as the slope of the minimum line. Its values are fairly close to those of the Pearson coefficient.—*Paul R. Rider.*

19352. COWAN, DONALD R. G. A note on the coefficient of part correlation and of correlation of a dependent variable with all but one of a group of other variables. *Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 177-179.—In his text, *Methods of Correlational Analysis*, Dr. Ezekiel presents the formula: ${}_{12}r^2_{34} = b^2_{12.34} \sigma_2^2 / \{b^2_{12.34} \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2(1 - \bar{R}^2_{1.234})\}$ for part correlation, and the formula: $R^2_{(x_{-b_{12.34}x_2} \cdot x_{34})} = 1 - \sigma_1^2(1 - \bar{R}^2_{1.234}) / \{\sigma_1^2 - 2b_{12.34}(\Sigma(x_1x_2)/n) + b^2_{12.34}\sigma_2^2\}$ for part determination. By using β instead of $b(\beta^2_{12.34} \sigma_1^2 / \sigma_2^2)$ being the equivalent of $b^2_{12.34}$ these formulas can be reduced to the following forms: ${}_{12}r^2_{34} = \beta^2_{12.34} / \{\beta^2_{12.34} + (1 - \bar{R}^2_{1.234})\}$; $R^2_{(x_{-b_{12.34}x_2} \cdot x_{34})} = 1 - (1 - \bar{R}^2_{1.234}) / \{1 - \beta^2_{12.34} - 2(r_{23}\beta_{12.34}\beta_{13.24} + r_{24}\beta_{12.34}\beta_{14.23})\}$. The reduction of these formulas to the new form in terms of Beta not only lessens the arithmetical work but, by reducing the coefficient of part correlation and part determination to formulas involving two variables in each case: R and β , and \bar{R}^2 , β^2 , respectively, enables one to construct tables from which these coefficients can easily be obtained.—*B. S. Sanders.*

PROBABILITY

19353. FINETTI, BRUNO de. Sulla legge di probabilità degli estremi. [The law of probability of extremes.] *Metron.* 9 (3-4) Mar. 1, 1932: 127-138.—It is interesting to see whether extreme values within which a statistical distribution is comprised constitute a salient characteristic of the distribution, or whether their values are largely subject to the vagaries of chance. The author treats the problem by reference to chance variables and considers the law of probability of the maximum (and minimum) value between those of n independent chance variables subject to the same law of probability Φ . As a special case, he determines the law of probability of the maximum value of $n=1, 2 \cdots 10$ independent chance variables which obey the normal law, and finds that with the increase of n the corresponding curves of probability tend to draw together and to lump themselves up more and more, so that the value of the extreme determination can be predicted with any desired degree of approximation if n is taken sufficiently large: this is, in fact, very close to the median value ξ_n of the law Φ^n , and it is shown that it tends to approach it, in the sense of the calculus of probability, when $n \rightarrow \infty$. A table of the values of ξ_n is given. An example taken from the lottery is used for illustration.—*G. Salvemini.*

19354. KAMKE, E. Über neuere Begründungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. [The newer bases of the theory of probability.] *Jahresber. d. Deutschen Math. Vereinigung.* 42 (1-2) 1932: 14-27.

19355. LIVI, LIVIO. Sulla carattere delle variazioni annuali della natalità nelle singole provincie del Regno. [The character of the annual variations in the birth rates in the different provinces of Italy.] *Economia.* 9 (2) Feb. 1932: 205-210.—The annual variations in birth rates are to be ascribed to a group of typical causes, common to the whole of Italy, to which are

added the causes peculiar to the several provinces. The distribution of the annual variations in the birth rate in the 92 Italian provinces follow approximately the normal curve of error. For example, for the variations of 1929 to 1931 the ratio of the square root of the average squared deviation (standard deviation) of the rates for separate provinces from the average for the kingdom to the square root of the simple average deviation was 1.55, or little less than the theoretical value (1.57) which would hold for the normal curve of error.—*Roberto Bachi.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

19356. GINI, CORRADO. Intorno alle curve di concentrazione. [The curve of concentration.] *Metron.* 9 (3-4) Mar. 1, 1932: 3-76.—A curve of concentration gives only an idea (*immagine*) of the variability of a character in a statistical series. To obtain a measure of such variability, the author, some time ago, proposed to calculate the coefficient of concentration R between the area of effective concentration and the area of maximum concentration. With regard to this several considerations are discussed: (1) a new system of reference of the curve of concentration is proposed, to make possible the calculation of the area of concentration to a closer degree than the usual one; (2) certain characteristic elements of a curve of concentration are noted, and a new concept of "antiseriess" of a given series is introduced; (3) the coefficients of correction are determined which should be introduced into the ratio of concentration when the variable which gives rise to the statistical series is limited, either from below, from above, or on both sides; (4) examples are given to show how it is possible in these cases, to pass from the given curves of concentration to corresponding curves which would result if the variable were not limited; (5) certain interpolation procedures are explained which are especially adapted to curves of concentration; (6) finally the concepts of tension and uniform concentration are defined by means of which it is possible to evaluate by defect and by excess the ratio of concentration on the basis of the simple average deviation.—*L. Galvani.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

19357. CHAMBERLAIN, LEO M., and CRAWFORD, A. B. The prediction of population and school enrollment in the school survey. *Univ. Kentucky, College Educ., Bull. Bur. School Service.* 4 (3) Mar. 1932: pp. 27.

RATES AND RATIOS

19358. GALVANI, L. Calcolo delle probabilità di morte in generale e applicazione alla misura della mortalità infantile nella popolazione italiana dal 1873 in poi. [Calculation of the probability of death in general and its application to the measurement of child mortality.] *Ann. di Stat.* 17 (6) 1931: 1-67.—Formulae derived by Gini are used to divide deaths by single years of age under 5 in any calendar year into the two calendar years of birth. A table is presented for the calendar years 1873 to 1927 showing for males, females and both sexes the results of this calculation, together with births, deaths by single years of age, and the survivors at the beginning of each year of age from 1 to 5. Another table presents rates of mortality from 1873 to 1927 for ages under 5 based upon year classes or cohorts, using births of the calendar year as a cohort. These figures are compared with rates of mortality for the same years for the calendar year. In the calculation

of this second series of rates, the formulae for the first, second and third years are:

$$(1) q_0 = \frac{D_0}{(2/3)B_0 + (1/3)B_1}$$

$$(2) q_1 = \frac{D_1}{(3/5)l_1 + (2/5)l_1^1}$$

$$(3) q_2 = \frac{D_2}{(1/2)l_2 + (1/2)l_2^1}$$

when D_0 =deaths under 1 in a given calendar year, D_1 =deaths at age 1, B_0 =births in the given calendar year, B_1 =births in the preceding year, l_1 =survivors at the beginning of the second year, etc. The rates of mortality for these year classes or cohorts are consistently higher than those for calendar years, but both show a rapid decline over the 54-year period.—A. J. Nogara and G. B. L. Arner.

19359. PENNELL, ELLIOTT H. Deaths of non-residents in Syracuse. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (3) Jul. 1932: 212-220.—Most studies of death rates are grossly misleading because of the current statistical practice of assigning deaths to the localities in which they occur rather than to the places where the decedents actually lived. The inconsistency of this practice has long been recognized, but up to now has been avoided by relatively few writers. In this study the death certificates on file at the Syracuse Department of Health covering the years 1915, 1920, and 1924-29 have been examined with respect to the residence of the decedent. The certificates for non-residents for 1915 and 1920 were extracted and then tabulated by sex, age, cause of death and so on. Of the 14,776 deaths recorded in Syracuse for the period 1924-29, 2,133 or 14.4% were classified as non-residents. The highest proportion of deaths of non-residents fell in the group below 20 years of age, and the proportion decreased consistently with advancement in age. Among children under five years of age, a greater percentage of females than of males was found among non-resident deaths; but with increase in age beyond five years, the percentage of males was greater than of females among non-resident deaths. The highest proportion of deaths of non-residents was found in puerperal causes, and of all deaths from diseases of the circulatory system about 10% were of non-residents. It is necessary to make corrections for residence of decedents not only for computing gross mortality rates but also for specific rates for sex, age, and cause before accurate comparisons between geographic areas and localities can be made. (Six tables and three graphs.)—O. D. Duncan.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

19360. GALVANI, LUIGI. Confronto fra le recenti tavole di mortalità italiane, costruite dall'Istituto central di Statistica, e quelle di altri paesi (Metodi di calcolo e risultati). [Comparison of the recent Italian life tables, constructed by the Central Institute of Statistics, and those of other countries. (Methods and results).] *Atti dell'Ist. Nazionale d. Assicurazioni*. 3 1931: 101-153.—Emphasizes in particular the methods used in dividing the age group into single age classes, the advantages of applying Becker's formula for central ages, and of calculating the probability of dying for advanced ages by means of special interpolation procedures. (Appendix gives curves of the probability of dying in different countries.)—Gior. d. Econ.

19361. GOLDZIER, KARL. Neue Kriterien für die Anwendbarkeit der Makeham'schen Formel. [New criteria for the applicability of Makeham's formula.] *Versicherungswirtschaft*. 3 (1) Jul. 15, 1932: 11-17.

INTERPOLATION

19362. PIETRA, G. Dell'interpolazione parabolica nel caso in cui entrambi i valori delle variabili sono affetti da errori accidentali. [Parabolic interpolation in case both values of the variables are affected with accidental errors.] *Metron*. 9 (3-4) Mar. 1932: 77-85.—The author takes up a previous note (*Metron* 3 (3-4) 1924) in which he had determined the parameters of the curve of interpolation, adding to the formula obtained by the method of least squares suitable corrections in function of the sum of the squares of the errors of the independent variable. Since this sum is difficult to obtain, the author develops a procedure to determine the parameters of the interpolating parabola in the case in which the ratio between the sums of the squares of the errors of the 2 variables is known, or can be obtained. Gini has already treated this problem in respect of linear interpolation. The author, however, follows a method which, save for the length of calculation, makes it possible to use for interpolation a parabola of any order, and determines in particular the parameters with regard to the ordinary parabola. A practical application of the formula obtained furnishes a new proof of the influence which errors of the independent variable can exercise on the direction of the curve of the interpolating parabola, a direction which can be quite inverted. This can be obtained also when the ratio of the sums of the squares of the errors of the 2 variables is known and not the sum of the squares of the errors of the independent variable alone.—L. Galvani.

19363. WOOFER, T. J., Jr. Interpolation for populations whose rate of increase is declining. *Amer. Stat. Assn. J.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 180-182.—The procedure of interpolation of intercensal population by the geometric average is correct only if the rate remains the same and the actual annual increment increases. For populations whose rate of increase is declining, a reversed geometric average is better. For interpolation, the geometric increments of the tenth year are assigned to the first, those of the ninth to the second, etc. For extrapolation, the reversed geometric series has been reduced to a parabola which may be derived in two ways: (1) By actually fitting a curve to last interpolated series and expressing the constants a , b , and c in terms of P_0 , the population of the first year in the series; P_1 , the population in the last year; r , the geometric rate of increase; and n , the number of years in the series; (2) by deriving the constants of the parabola described by the geometric average increases and substituting for the a constant an a' which is as far above the arithmetic average of the two populations as a is below the average, i.e., $a_1 = P_0 + P_1 - a$, and changing the sign of c to minus. By these processes, the constants of the reversed parabola plotted from the midyear origin are:

$$a' = P_1 + P_0 - \text{anti-log} \left[\log P_0 + \frac{\log P_1 - \log P_0}{2} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{n}$$

$$c = \left\{ a' - \frac{P_1 + P_0}{2} \right\} / \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2$$

—G. B. L. Arner.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

19364. CASEY, RALPH D. Journalism, technical training and the social sciences.—Presidential address, American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. *Journalism Quart.* 9 (1) Mar. 1932: 31-45.—Journalism has close contacts with the social science disciplines, and schools of journalism, therefore, are in a position to seek research support from foundations interested in social science research.—*Kenneth E. Olson.*

19365. LELAND, WALDO G. The American Council of Learned Societies and its relation to humanistic studies. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71 (4) 1932: 179-189.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

19366. BOAS, FRANZ. Recent work on American Indian languages. *Science (N. Y.)*. 75 (1949) May 6, 1932: 489-491.—Systematic studies started with *Bulletin* #40 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and between 1911-22, 13 language sketches were published. During the same period there was also a great increase in the publication of texts in American languages by various organizations. Through appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation the American Council of Learned Societies considerably helped systematic research and publication dealing with Indian languages. The work was directed by a Committee on Research in Native American Languages headed by Franz Boas. A special effort was made to study languages on the point of vanishing both in Oklahoma and California and to fill in important gaps in the knowledge of Indian languages. (Bibliography).—*E. B. Renaud.*

19367. BRUNSCHVIG, LÉON. Nouvelles études sur l'âme primitive. [Recent studies on the primitive mind.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 102 (10) Jul. 1, 1932: 172-202.—*Clayton Ellsworth.*

19368. ERDMAN, WILTON E. Record suggestions for the archaeologist. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 11 (3) Apr. 1932: 124-134.—In the three forms shown a collector is confronted at all times with the fundamental information that will make his finds of value and interesting. The first of these, a columnar form for archaeological record books, contains 20 columns grouped under the general headings of item, date, location, finder, and owner. If a standardized form could be adopted by all private collectors it would greatly assist museum staffs and societies by segregating material and information for them in definite form. The second, a comparative columnar form for notes on Indian tribes consists of 21 columns grouped under: divisions, territory occupied, characteristics, and culture. Such a form might be of value in quoting excerpts or registering sources of information. The third, a comparative columnar form for notes on mounds and excavations has 34 columns grouped under: discovery, location, external findings, excavation, and internal findings. Such a form might be advantageous in making summaries of a site with many mounds or making summaries of all mounds known to exist in a given region.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

19369. SCHMIDT, P. W. Die Errichtung des "Anthropos-Instituts." [The founding of the "Anthropos-Institute."] *Anthropos.* 27 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 275-277. An account of the incorporation of the work of the *Anthropos* and its enlargement, after 25 years of service, into the Anthropos-Institute. Father Wilhelm Schmidt is Director; Father Georg Holtker is editor-in-chief together with a numerous corps of experts in anthropology and ethnology among whom the studies

of the different culture-areas of the earth have been divided. The Institute also includes within the scope and aims the *Neuen Internationalen Anthropos-Bibliothek, Ethnologischer Monographien; Expeditionsserie der Internationalen-Anthropos-Bibliothek; and the Internationalen Anthropos-Bibliothek Linguistischer Monographien.*—*E. D. Harvey.*

19370. SCHMIDT, A. V. Шмидт, А. В. Обсволение этнографических материалов в работах по истории материальной культуры. [Utilizing ethnographical material in the work on history of material culture.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kultury.*) (1-2) 1932: 12-17.—The gap between ethnography and archeology is characteristic for Western investigators and has not yet been fully discarded among Russian historians of material culture.—*G. Vasilevich.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HISTORY

19371. CROCE, BENEDETTO. Osservazioni sullo stato presente della metodologia della storia letteraria. [The methodology of literary history.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 31-35.—Both the historical and the philosophical methods are requisite for arriving at a true theory of literature, or of art. Each method of thinking is a proper complement of the other; alone either is ineffective.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

19372. ERMATINGER, EMIL. Die Idee in der Literaturwissenschaft. [The task of the literary historian.] *Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci.* 4 pt. 1 (14) Feb. 1932: 59-67.—The true literary historian, a union of poet and scientist, interprets poetic creations qualitatively, recreates them. Like the natural sciences, literary history knows no absolute, only relative truth. Inherent values are elevated by the interpreter's spiritual and moral personality and related directly to one's time and people.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

19373. PARKER, ARTHUR C. Teaching history by museum methods. *New York Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 247-255.—The Rochester Museum of Arts and Science, through its extension division, serves the history classes in Rochester schools by means of carefully planned exhibits designed to give graphic impressions of the buildings, implements, costumes, etc., of different lands and times.—*J. W. Pratt.*

19374. SIGERIST, HENRY E. Probleme der medizinischen Historiographie. [The problem of writing medical history.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-18.—The historical method consists of analysis and synthesis. The problem of analysis is to discover and to examine sources. The medical historian, however, must go further than the general historian because the history of medicine is the story of a technique. The research worker must consider the disease, the method of treatment, and the medical philosophy behind it. It must, also, be remembered that diseases have differed in various epochs and regions. The history of medicine is both an historical and a medical study.—*D. Maier.*

19375. TIKHONOV, N. P. ТИХОНОВ Н. П. Итоги и перспективы исторической технологии [Summaries and outlook of historical technology.] Сообщения Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Soobshcheniia Gosudarstvennoi Akad. Istorii Material'noi Kultury.*) (11-12) 1931: 43-51.—Historical technology is a new science. Its aim is to study technically the ways of production with different societies covering all principal kinds of material, and to adopt in a practical way the methods of scientific conservation and restoration of archaeological evidences.

In his article the author gives a summary of the twelve years work of this science and submits some practical suggestions.—*G. Vasilevich.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

19376. FOLSOM, JOSIAH C. Farm labor research in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (5) May 1932: 646-665.—There has not been formed in the United States as in many other countries a permanent class of farm labor with the arising of accompanying social and economic problems, and of consequent public interest in them. Growth of research into farm labor problems has been retarded for these and other reasons. Considerable work has however been done by official federal, state, and territorial authorities, and by non-official organizations. The nature of the work done by each group is outlined, and an extensive bibliography is given. The nature of unsurveyed problems or those insufficiently studied is noted.—*Josiah C. Folsom.*

19377. KEENS, THOMAS. Education and training for the accountancy profession. *Accountants' J.* 50 (590) Jun. 1932: 112-117. (Great Britain).—*H. F. Taggart.*

19378. LEVY, HERMANN. Sprache und Wirtschaftswissenschaft. [Language and economic science.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-47.—Significant developments in economic life find their characteristic expression in changes of the use of language, throwing light upon the sociological background of economic life.—*Greta Lorke.*

19379. SHIELDS, H. G. Economics and business education on the junior college level. *Amer. Assn. Junior Colleges, Proc. Tenth Ann. Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.* Nov. 19-20, 1929: 16-21.—(U. S.)

19380. UNSIGNED. Research in Canadian economics. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ. Contrib. Canad. Econ.* 4 1932: 5-56.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

19381. CLARK, CHARLES E.; SUNDERLAND, EDSON R.; STEFFEN, ROSCOE TURNER; WILSON, LYMAN P.; BROSMAN, PAUL W. The law school and the student. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (5) Apr. 1932: 397-420.—(1) Selection and exclusion of students (Clark): The best results at Yale were secured by admitting students on the basis of their college grades as well as their scores on a special legal aptitude test devised by the department of personnel study with the assistance of the law faculty. (2) Migration of students (Sunderland): Students who are dropped from one school usually go to another. A few of the abler students migrate to enlarge their outlook or broaden their contacts. This migration should be encouraged. (3) Content of the curriculum (Steffen): The present ideal of one legal education for all students must be abandoned in favor of a much more diversified program in which the student should be allowed greater initiative. (4) Preparation for bar examinations (Wilson): The bar examination is only an incident in the training of a lawyer, and the law school which does no more than prepare its students for this test has failed in its duty. (5) Association law schools and bar examination preparation (Brosman): A large proportion of graduates of law schools belonging to the American Association have little difficulty in passing the bar examination although review courses are given in very few schools.—*R. L. Mott.*

19382. EAGLETON, WILLIAM L. Admission requirements for the law school and the bar. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (6) May 1932: 521-529.—Three or four years of college will not result necessarily in improving

the student's chances for success in law school or in practice as over against those who have spent only two years in college. The legal aptitude test could very profitably become one of the most important factors in selecting future lawyers.—*J. H. Landman.*

19383. EAGLETON, WILLIAM L. Admission requirements for the law school and the bar. *Illinois Law Rev.* 27 (1) May 1932: 27-38.—Studies at Chicago and Minnesota indicate that the senior and probably also the junior years in college do not materially improve the student's chances for success in law school. The data available did not favor a smaller amount of training than two years. Only the pre-legal and professional requirements—not the bar examinations—have proved at all effective as standards of selection and restriction, more on the basis of financial than mental abilities, however. The Thurstone and Ferson-Stoddard tests were first applied at the Chicago Law School in 1930, and the correlations showed that they have definite value for selecting students for legal aptitude. They indicate, also, that they have not reached the limit of their validity. A legal aptitude test might very profitably become one of the most important items in bar admission requirements as well.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

19384. FRASER, EVERETT. Academic preparation for law school. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (6) May 1932: 519-520.—A study of the law school classes of 1926, 1927 and 1928 of the University of Minnesota showing the sufficiency of two years of academic college preparation for success in the law school.—*J. H. Landman.*

19385. GREEN, LEON. A new program in legal education. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 299-302.—The Northwestern University Law School's new plan, its revised curriculum and methods.—*E. Cole.*

19386. HACKER. Die heutigen Lehrmittel des Strafrechtsunterrichts. [Modern aids for the teaching of penology.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (5) May 1932: 299-303.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

19387. HUBBARD, HENRY V.; and MENHINICK, HOWARD K. City planning as a professional career. *City Planning.* 8 (2) Apr. 1932: 80-87.—The ideal city planner should have an analytic mind, sensitiveness to beauty, the ability to work with others, and patience. As a college student, the prospective planner should achieve background in the many spheres of knowledge related to city planning. Two things are especially important—an effective use of English and skill in drawing. Positions open in this field include those of city planning consultants, resident city planning engineers, and staff members of architectural and engineering firms.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

19388. IMRIE, J. D. Impressions of the joint universities conference on the study and teaching of public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 115-119.—At the conference held at Buxton, England, Feb. 1932, the need for a broad, cultural, yet realistic type of training was stressed. In the broad sense, public administration embraces such subjects as economics, economic history, central and local government, statistics, as well as constitutional history and law, and political theory. Suggestions were made as to means for securing greater cooperation between large municipalities and the universities in the training of administrators. A committee was appointed to explore the matter generally.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

19389. McCASKILL, OLIVER L.; SMITH, YOUNG B.; KIRKWOOD, MARION R. The training of the law teacher, a symposium. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (5) Apr. 1932: 420-428.—A period of active law practice gives the teacher judgment and perspective and puts him in direct contact with the profession for which he will prepare young men. Graduate work can broaden and deepen the teacher's knowledge, give him new

points of view, and prepare him for the work of instruction. To this end law schools should give more attention to the study of problems of legal education in graduate courses. The custom of assigning different courses from year to year to the young teacher has a value in broadening his experience. It should be regularized as a deliberate policy of training instead of resting merely on fortuitous circumstances.—*R. L. Mott.*

19390. MOTT, RODNEY L. Research work of the American Legislators' Association. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 311-314.—This work falls into two divisions: (1) A survey of the sources of information. This survey is a continuing one designed to enable the the association to put legislators in immediate contact with those best qualified to furnish them information on legislative subjects. (2) A study of legislative processes involving investigations into the composition, organization, and procedure of our law-making agencies. At present the association is tabulating the age, occupation, party affiliation, and previous legislative experience of each member of the last state legislature. It is planned to cumulate this information in succeeding years.—*R. L. Mott.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

19391. BECKER, HOWARD. Space apportioned forty-eight topics in the *American Journal of Sociology*, 1895-1930. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 38(1) Jul. 1932: 71-78.—A more comprehensive and intensive analysis of the distribution of space in the *American Journal of Sociology* than that published in November, 1930 (see entry 3: 4917), indicates a decided recent trend toward a

wider spread of sociological interests among the various subtopics designated. This is shown by a tendency toward an even distribution of space among the main categories; also by the fact that since 1925 in only three of the 48 categories have the curves touched zero.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

19392. GREEFF, E. DE. L'anthropologie criminelle à l'université. [Criminal anthropology in a university.] *Écrou.* 12 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 322-333.—The psychological, or psychiatric, viewpoint is the only one which can polarize the numerous notions concerning criminal anthropology or predict anything of its social value in the future. At Louvain the licentiate and the doctorate in the School of Criminal Science have been created for the sole purpose of encouraging the study of crime in relation to personality. Through the work of L. Vervaeck a laboratory has been established which gained prominence throughout the world. The gathering of knowledge for its own sake is futile. The School of Criminal Science hopes, in offering its facilities to prison officials, to be of practical benefit in the future to prison wardens and major personnel directors.—*O. D. Duncan.*

19393. OTTO, CLIFF R. Some observations on the teaching of heredity and eugenics. *J. Heredity.* 23(5) May 1932: 211-212.—The author describes his experience in offering, each year, courses in heredity and eugenics to approximately 400 students in a state teachers' college. It is concluded: that there exists a real need for such instruction; that college students in general are eager for such information; and that, when well presented, they are capable of assimilating such knowledge and using it to promote an increase in the birth rate of the better classes.—*L. M. Dickerson.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

19394. ARRAGON, R. F. History and the fall of Rome. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 145-154.—Multiple and diverse theories are presented by men in various fields of learning for the interpretation of the fall of Rome. This is characteristic of all problems

in history. The aim of history is not to expound absolutes. It is not a natural or naturalistic science, but it must have some orderliness or it is meaningless. History is to be contented with eclecticism. Its function is to draw from the chaos of events some suggestions of order for illuminating and understanding human nature, society, and the values for which men live.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

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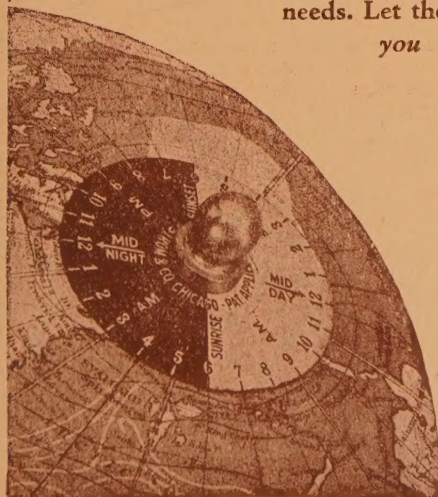


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